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# THE YOUNGER CHURCHES ARE GROWING STRONGER

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## American Board

### QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN

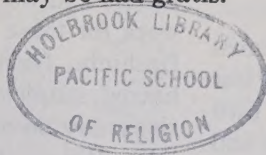
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., December 16, 1935.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

All of the missionaries of the American Board are working in one way or another to strengthen the Christian Church. This copy of the BULLETIN records facts which should increase our faith and deepen our fellowship with the younger churches at a time when the Christian churches of America are not only feeling "the heat and burden of the day," but are girding themselves for more intelligent and energetic witness and service. Please order from Mr. Meeken as many extra copies of this number of the BULLETIN as you can use. They may be had gratis.

*Frederic Goodell*

*Executive Vice-President*



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## WHAT IS AHEAD IN NORTH CHINA?

Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, who has recently returned from the Orient comments on the present trend of events in North China:

"The present war threat of Japan in North China strikes close to the heart of American Board missionary interests. The effort of a heretofore unknown Chinese official to set up an autonomous state, with his capital at Tungchow, involves all our great work there. Within the compound in that city is Jefferson Academy, built largely by the friends in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and named for its famous pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson; the hospital, under Dr. Robinson, is at this moment the object of the Woman's Thank-offering in the Middle Western States; the agricultural work of James Hunter sweeps out from Tungchow to the series of market towns where the agricultural fairs have awakened new interest and have taught new methods to thousands of farmers in the neighborhood; the school for missionaries' children, with more than sixty children of missionaries in attendance, is in this same compound.

The fact that Tungchow is little more than a dozen miles from Peiping evidently dominated the choice. The next step looks toward Peiping, since Tientsin is already garrisoned by Japanese troops. Our great station at Paotingfu is but a few hours by rail, as the Japanese advance moves westward, and our stations at Taiku and Fenchow in Shansi are

included in the projected autonomous state, to be under Japanese control.

Here are at least six major stations of American Board work in jeopardy. Even if Japan permits our work to continue, we will yet look upon one of the world's greatest tragedies. Just when "changeless China" was developing a series of moral reforms, social uplift and far-reaching improvement, this blot of militaristic conquest sweeps down to destroy progress. We cannot believe that the cause of World Peace is best served by the present silence which surrounds this war threat. Many of the same factors are present in this oriental situation which have led to the resistance of the League of Nations against Mussolini's unjustified attack on Ethiopia. Christian people everywhere will watch the outcome in prayerful spirit, but with righteous indignation, stirred to the boiling point, and will await with anxious concern the constructive solutions that may be determined by nations who believe in maintaining World Peace even through economic sanctions. In my opinion, economic sanctions are not 'the next thing to a declaration of war.' They are, in effect, a *declaration of peace*. They use the implementation of the League for World Peace that is the highest achievement against war in the history of civilized man. This 'to be or not to be' is the world's second outstanding international problem at this moment."



## A MESSAGE FROM LILLIAN PICKEN

"On September 11th 1935 a group of Mangs sent a representative to me to say that a large number of Mangs in Satara and in the District desired to be Christian and that a considerable group of them here in the city desired regular Christian instruction in the Mang Wada for two hours every night. (Mangs or Matangas are outcastes, string-workers by trade). After showing their leader clearly that they would be laying themselves open to persecution and trouble of all kinds, and explaining to him that any desiring baptism must submit themselves to Christian instruction and Christian discipline for at least one year, after which if they proved worthy they could be baptized, I agreed to go to them on Sept. 19th. Every night since Sept. 19th the Christians have rallied in the Mang Wada to sing bhajans, pray, study the Scriptures, and witness to the power of Christ with this small group of Mang inquirers.

### Brahmins Object To Others Being Taught About Christ

On the fifth night a party of Brahmin gentlemen came to protest in courteous fashion against our teaching these people about Christ in their own Mang Wada. We replied that we must witness and teach our faith when requested to do so. Since then the Brahmins have aroused the whole city and in fact the whole of Maharashtra. We have several hundreds every night, sometimes thousands. Masurkar Buva was wired for and is here with his band of orthodox Sadhus holding rival meetings near by, leaving no bitter thing unsaid against Christians

and Missions in general, and me in particular. While there has been very little disturbance in our meetings and often a deep reverential silence and attention on the part of hundreds of all castes, feeling is still running high. Persecution of Christians and Mangs has begun in dead earnest. Today the Mangs in Municipal service are reported to have been threatened with the loss of their livelihood. All persons are said to have been urged to boycott every Mission activity, etc. The report runs that certain Brahmin leaders are making extravagant promises to the Mangs if they will abandon our meetings.

### A Call To Prayer

But the Mang group stands firm against all reported threats and bribes, and asks us daily to continue to teach them. The outcome is in God's hands. Please pray for us all here, that every Christian may show the love and forbearance of Christ and be faithful in witness and in personal work for these inquirers. Pray, too, for the many Brahmin friends turned suddenly hostile that hatred, suspicion, fear and all other unworthy motives may be conquered by the love of Christ Himself. We are living in strenuous days and things are moving very rapidly. Pray for us 'that utterance may be given unto us in opening our mouths to make known with boldness the mystery of the Gospel.' 'We rejoice that we are counted worthy to suffer dishonour for the Name.'

— LILLIAN PICKEN.

## THE YOUNGER CHURCHES ARE GROWING STRONGER

### What is the Christian Church?

The Christian Church can hardly be defined but it may be described. It is "a community of persons living a new kind of life, which has its source in God, a life of mutual forbearance and mutual helpfulness, of forgiveness of injuries, of righteousness and love. . . . It is a community of ordinary men and women manifesting the fruits of the spirit and pursuing their ordinary tasks and fulfilling their ordinary human responsibilities in the power of a new life, in the strength of a great hope and in the inspiration of a living fellowship." These are the words of Dr. J. H. Oldham of the International Missionary Council. They summon all of us to a noble ideal of the Christian church.

### Our Sister Churches

A missionary recently asked a significant question of one of the officers of the American Board. "When will the Congregational and Christian churches of America recognize churches in Asia, Africa and elsewhere as sister churches?" Think what lies behind this question. Christianity has

become a *world movement*. There is scarcely any nation in which evangelical Christianity has not put down its roots. New churches have come into existence across the world in every decade of the last century. These indigenous churches are in various stages of development, to be sure, some weak and some strong, but they are all beginning to sense their responsibilities under Christ as they face their total environment. That marks a great advance. But they need constant and understanding fellowship. They want genuine co-operation. They want to be recognized as and treated as *sister churches*. If we honestly gave them that status, our conception and practice of foreign missions would be revolutionized. Missions would be lifted *from philanthropy to churchmanship* and it would be *churchmanship through fellowship*.

### International Congregationalism

Congregationalists are not ardent denominationalists and never have been, but we live in a much divided denominational world.



Congregationalists are not ardent statisticians and never have been, but we live in a world that makes much of figures and yardsticks.

Hence, as a matter of information, pure and simple (at least we hope it is so), the following recently compiled and published figures are given to indicate the range of our immediate international fellowship. We are not forgetting the Christian churches in the United States with whom we are merged. Nor are we forgetting that, all told, we are but a small unit in the world movement of Christianity.

Special attention is called to the fact that the figures for Africa, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, India and Ceylon, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia, the Philippines, Spain, and the Near East refer to "sister churches" that have come into being through the work of the American Board.

Countries	Churches Chapels and Stations	Members of Churches	Members of Sunday Schools
†Africa.....	1,957	67,484	39,539
Argentina.....	35	2,500	200
Australia and New Zealand..	535	22,635	33,472
Brazil.....	185	4,097	4,230
British Guiana.....	47	4,270	4,028
†Bulgaria.....	45	1,126	1,267
*Canada.....	*7,226	*687,973	*638,960
†China.....	761	29,999	9,759
†Czechoslovakia.....	160	3,908	1,875
England and Wales.....	3,473	350,210	419,543
†India and Ceylon.....	1,569	48,281	54,389
Ireland.....	45	2,195	4,309
Jamaica.....	54	2,959	2,742
†Japan.....	303	31,401	27,133
Korea.....	3	150	120
†Madagascar.....	945	41,579	38,719
†Mexico.....	33	670	800
†Micronesia.....	78	2,807	6,058
Newfoundland.....	16	390	375
†Papua.....	121	4,893	8,562
†Philippines.....	67	4,648	4,705
Scotland.....	164	40,618	20,924
†South Seas.....	293	19,280	17,391
†Spain.....	10	309	300
†Turkey, Greece and Syria ..	91	4,195	6,331
United States.....	6,282	1,029,002	734,146
Totals.....	24,498	2,362,579	2,079,877

† Includes reports of London Missionary Society and American Board.  
\* United Church. Comprises the former Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches.

## Dean Weigle in China

Dean Luther A. Weigle, of Yale Divinity School, has rendered great service to the growing Christian movement in China by his visit during 1935. His report, produced in collaboration with others, is a very interesting document. It includes sections on the Program of the Church, Lay Service, Ministerial Service, the Institutions of Theological Education, and their Curricula, the Contribution of Christian Colleges, the Recruiting and Support of the Ministry, the Education of Women for Christian Service, and Co-operation.

Dr. Weigle's visit and special service in China are an excellent example of the type of fellowship service which Christian forces in America can increasingly render in China and elsewhere. There is demand for a substantial group of missionaries who shall give themselves entirely and continuously to Christian service abroad. There is also in-

creasing demand for special short-term service by competent men.

## Dr. Kagawa in America

Dr. Toho-yiko Kagawa of Japan is making an extended fellowship visit in the United States this winter. His main objective is the quadrennial meeting of the Student Volunteer Movement in Indianapolis, Dec. 28th to Jan. 3rd, 1936, but he will be visiting many cities in the interests of international Christian co-operation.

Dr. Kagawa believes that the consumers' co-operative movement which is growing so rapidly in several countries, will prove to be a very important instrument of practical Christianity. He is an organizer of co-operatives. Consult "Kagawa and the Co-operatives" edited by V. E. Marriott, price 10 cents. Order from E. R. Bowen, 167 West 12th St., New York.

Dr. Kagawa's visit in America is another excellent illustration of the type of fellowship service which Christian leaders of other countries can render. The world Christian movement is becoming conscious of its international leadership. The coming years will see the Christian movement in every country strengthened by a growing sense of world-wide fellowship.

## "Jesus Captivating the Indian Heart"

We quote from *Dnyanodaya*, Sept. 12, 1935, a weekly paper published in Poona, India: "One of the most amazing things in the present Indian religious situation is the astonishing way in which Jesus Christ is triumphing in so many parts of India over the influence of our imperfect lives and over the defects of our presentation of His message. When King George ascended the throne (1910) there were a little over 3½ million Christians in India, but in 1931, the official census showed over 6¼ millions. . . . Nor are all these increased numbers from outcaste or low-caste people. In the Telugu-speaking area alone it is estimated that baptized caste people up to date in the South India Caste Movement are about 30,000. . . . The most encouraging aspect of this Caste Movement towards Christ is that it is largely through the witness of the transformed lives of outcastes who have become Christians."

## Will Christian History Repeat Itself?

"Professor Paul Tillich makes the striking remark that the great classical age of Christian theology was the age of the Early Fathers and that it may perhaps owe that greatness to the fact that almost all the creators of that classic theology up to St. Augustine were themselves converts from paganism.

By contrast with the non-Christian systems in which they had been brought up, what was dis-



tinctive in the Christian understanding of life stood out for them with a peculiar vividness and sharpness and clearness of outline.

It may be that through the conflict in Asia and Africa between Christianity and non-Christian systems of life and thought, and through the simi-

lar conflict in Europe and America between Christian faith and the new resurgent self-confident paganism of today, there may come to the Universal Church a fresh understanding, to which every branch of the church will make its contribution." (Oldham)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

"Nothing but the Christian world view can ever make world brotherhood possible." Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Grand Rapids Annual Meeting, October, 1935.

The East Africa Mission (Southern Rhodesia) has in connection with the Vandau Church Union adopted a carefully considered five-year program of church cultivation and evangelism.

Sr. Loze, our missionary in Beira, Portuguese East Africa, reports the steady and encouraging growth in the face of great obstacles of the Native Evangelical Association organized and given government recognition in December, 1934.

"As I plead for a closer fellowship between the Christian people of lands around the Pacific and urge a greater interest in missions, I am pleading for the future peace and happiness of the human race," Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, President of the Federal Council of Churches, at Grand Rapids.

"I believe American men want to see a strong clean-cut program under the slogan 'America for world service,' Mission boards have the machinery across the world and the appeal of Christ is ringing in our ears." Dr. Frank Laubach of the Philippines.

The nine members of the theological class at Amanzimtoti Institute (now Adams' College) near Durban, Natal, South Africa, were promptly called into the service of the Zulu churches. An officer of the American Board present at the Centenary of the Zulu Mission last June reports his deep admiration of the quality of the pastors and other Christian Zulu leaders.

"The most significant thing about the Grand Rapids meeting in which the American Board 126th Annual Meeting merged with the Mid-West Regional Meeting was its unity. Home and foreign, state and national officers and constituency mingled beautifully and the interest by all in all was most remarkable." Miss Dorothy Cushing, Special Press Representative.

Professor Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., assistant professor in the Department of History at Princeton University, has become the President of Robert College and of the American College for Girls at Istanbul, Turkey. Dr. Wright is eminently well qualified to succeed such able Christian educators as Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Dr. George Washburn, Dr. Caleb Gates, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, Miss Kathryn Adams and Dr. Paul Monroe.

Professor Hocking of Harvard University addressed a meeting in Rochester, N. Y., last May on the subject "Evangelism." His words have already brought new insight and courage to many. A limited number of copies of his address as printed (a brochure of 44 pages) are available to anyone who sends a 4 cent postage stamp with his request. First come, first served. Order from Mr. H. L. Meeken, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Evangelism and Co-operation are the two most important subjects in the minds of the Prudential Committee and officers of the American Board. Fresh study and constructive efforts are being directed to both. We welcome from all quarters interpretations and discussions and suggestions which will help the Board and its missionaries hew to the line of the most fruitful spiritual service.

A recent memorandum from the Ministry of Education of the National Government of China contains the following:

"This Ministry is well satisfied with the reports of the Inspectors concerning Fukien Christian University. The beautiful surroundings of the college site and the excellent material equipment of the various departments make it a very appropriate place for teaching and study. The emphasis made by the Chemistry and Biology Department, upon research and study of problems arising from local needs and conditions deserves worthy approval. The simplicity of living practiced by the students and the orderliness of campus life in general are evidences of efficient management and successful discipline."

Dr. George W. Hinman, widely known in the United States for his work in connection with the American Missionary Association, and Mrs. Hinman are giving special assistance to Foochow College and its able principal, Donald T. M. Hsueh. Dr. Hinman reports increased enrollment (total now 615), increased receipts and a vigorous plan for raising three hundred thousand dollars endowment, largely in China. There can be no doubt as to the importance of this school and the esteem in which it is held by its Chinese constituency.

The *Natal Advertiser*, the leading English daily paper of Durban, Natal, South Africa, gave page seven of its Sept. 11, 1935 issue to an illustrated account of the work of the McCord Zulu Hospital at Durban. This hospital has a remarkable record of pioneer achievement among the Zulu people. An Advisory Board of leading citizens in Durban has just been formed. A substantial Centenary Fund is being raised locally in order to meet the pressing need for further development of the Hospital. Nurses' training, mid-wifery, and treatment for tuberculosis are specialties in addition to the usual service in medicine and surgery. Dr. James B. McCord and Dr. Alan B. Taylor are the American Board physicians in charge.

The International Missionary Council, after very thorough consideration, announces an enlarged meeting of the Council at Kowloon, China, near Hongkong, in October, 1938. The attendance will be limited to about 400 carefully chosen delegates, over half of whom will be from the Christian churches of Japan, China, India and other oriental countries. The meeting will focus on matters dealing with the growth and strengthening of the "younger churches." Preparation for the meeting promises to be even more thorough than that for "Jerusalem 1928," and plans for the follow-up of "Kowloon 1938" are vastly more important than the meeting itself.

Dr. B. P. Hivale of Wilson College, Bombay, an associate of the American Board Marathi Mission, reached New York in November. He will be speaking and lecturing about India in many parts of the United States during the next few months. He is a remarkable and a very attractive Indian Christian. A graduate of Wilson College and of Harvard University, he has won for himself the love and admiration of the Maharashtrian Church and of the cultured members of all classes in Western India. Shortly before leaving India he published "Marathi Meditations on John's Gospel," a booklet of 30 pages, the timeliness and value of which are indicated by the fact that two thousand copies were sold during the first two weeks.

Miss Helen Calder, retired secretary of the American Board and for many years Home Secretary of the W. B. M., who is spending the year in China writes a most interesting report of her recent visit in Kiangsi. This passage carries an extraordinary volume of human interest:

"Yesterday we were invited to one of the mass weddings which are being pushed all over China, to reduce the heavy expenses usually incurred at private weddings. Families borrow money at 24 to 36 per cent interest to pay the bills, and get saddled for life with debts. This wedding was the second to be held in a country place and was arranged by the National Economic Council office.

Seventeen couples were married at this joint ceremony. The invitations were for ten o'clock. We arrived at ten-thirty and the ceremony was actually begun at high noon and lasted one hour, during which time the couples, their friends and relatives, and hundreds outside, stood patiently.

As we left the place we looked in at the married couples and their relatives who were seated at square tables waiting for the feast provided for them as part of the ceremony paid for by the two dollar fee. They are under obligation not to have any private feasts at home to run up additional expenses.

We were told by one of the leaders in this rural reconstruction work that the main object of these mass weddings is not to save expense, but to break an established custom that is crippling the people. If one can be broken, others may be also."

## HELP THE YOUNGER CHURCHES GROW STILL STRONGER

H. B. BELCHER, Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston



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## GOOD NEWS

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# American Board

## QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN

Series II Number 10

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., June 11, 1934.

To Our Friends Who Will Consider Sending an Extra  
Personal Gift in Response to the Summer Appeal:

*You have been receiving these Bulletins, some of you for many years, and we feel sure you are deeply interested in the Board's work. The one most hopeful way to balance the budget for this year and win our way back is for several hundreds of you to send an extra gift this summer. Will you, as a friend who believes in Missions and regrets the recent losses and cuts, who believes that the missionaries and their work should be sustained now,—will you send a gift? No amount is too small, though many significant gifts will be needed. On your answer depends the successful outcome.*

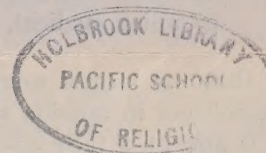
*Fred Fiske Goodsell*

Executive Vice-President.

*W. Brewer Eddy*

Secretary

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### THE BUDGET CAN BE BALANCED THIS YEAR !!!

For the first time since the depression began, we are able to state that if the gifts from personal friends this summer equal the figures of last year, present indications are the budget will balance on September 8th. ***And much more!*** It might be the end of the retreat. A strong conviction is spreading that church Canvasses this fall, undertaken in better courage, with improving business conditions and brighter economic outlook, will make possible increasing gifts for 1935. The first evidence of progress toward normal income will certainly reveal itself in these gifts from individuals.

**The figures prove the opportunity.** Although the gifts from the churches for the first eight months of our fiscal year show a decrease of \$53,000 below last year, they are yet substantially above the amount estimated, and this *budget gain* (though not a real gain) will balance the current losses from Legacies and Conditional Gifts. Consequently, if the gifts from individuals this summer can reach the amount of \$78,000 before September 8th, the budget for the year will apparently be balanced—without deficit. This amount is the same as we received last summer, and is \$13,000 less than 1932, and \$40,000 less than 1931. If this splendid result is achieved, conference with the various missions would determine the best program for reconstruction and the saving of institutions and missionary families to their work on the field.



## SAVING THE INVESTMENT OF PAST YEARS

The 603 missionaries now under the Board in mission lands, represent 10,394 years of missionary investment. They were led of God to their life dedication. They were approved by their friends, the Board, and the experienced members of their station. In addition, the missionaries now retired from active service have given an actual total of 10,726 years of missionary service. Thus the grand total of investment by active and retired missionaries under this Board is 21,120 years of service. To break up their work is to injure a solemn partnership.

## THE NEW DAY OF UNITY AND CO-OPERATION

The April number of the News Bulletin offered accumulated proof of increasing unity between denominations, bringing a sense of satisfaction to many friends. Today on mission fields there are a surprising number of schools carried on by two or more Boards co-operating in those areas:

32 union high schools

57 union medical, normal and industrial schools

43 union theological schools

40 union hospitals

Note that the largest number of joint institutions are union theological seminaries — 43!!! There are 30 union colleges in mission stations today, conducted by from three to ten Boards jointly. In many fields the work is now on a fully co-operating basis, as in Irak, San Domingo and Puerto Rico. The Committee on Co-operation for Latin America co-ordinates work throughout Mexico and South American countries. A single administrative committee has been appointed to unite and centralize the work of thirteen Boards in the Philippine Islands.

Similarly, new policies of union now dominate the joint work in agricultural missions, Christian education throughout whole countries such as India, China, Japan; and the proposed Central Medical Office, with headquarters in New York City, will carry forward the common medical interests of a number of Boards. There are United Churches of Christ, uniting seven denominations in South India, nine in North India and fifteen in North China; while the Christian councils of China, Japan and the Belgian Congo are directing co-operative work in those fields. A recent estimate shows that at least 90 per cent of all mission work abroad is non-competitive because in almost all rural districts only one Board will be found at work, and the duplication that remains is in the larger city areas only.

## NOTABLE GAINS

1. Of the Board's accumulated debt of \$311,000, the sum of \$150,000 has been paid this year. To be sure, securities had to be sold which it had been hoped could be preserved, but the designated and endowment funds and the Conditional Gift Fund have been maintained intact with remarkable safety through these years.
2. The development of self-support by the native churches, under forced retrenchment, and the rapid growth of efficient leadership by trained nationals, prove the wisdom of the principle of "devolution" and preserve the work in part, as the Board has had to lay it down. The prospects, therefore, are better that in future years self-support can be more rapidly attained.
3. The missionaries themselves, without protest or complaining, have proven anew their devotion, whether remaining on the field or returning to uncertain prospects in America because of decreased support for their work.
4. Definite progress in evangelistic work in West Central Africa equals the finest records of achievement in the great moments of the Board's past.
5. There yet remain 603 missionaries, 6,000 native leaders, 90,000 pupils, 102,000 church members, 644,000 medical treatments a year — for which we thank God.
6. Changes in policy and method abroad are keeping pace with the social progress in Christian thinking today, yet maintaining unmoved the vital spiritual foundations of the Gospel of Christ.



## STIRRING NEWS ITEMS

**Broadcasting Christian messages** is now the order of the day in China. Our Yu Ying Boys' School in Peiping goes on the air three evenings a week from station XHPA, using their home-made apparatus, built with the aid of radio operators from the American Embassy. Jefferson Academy in Tungshien also broadcasts from station LUHO. A group of Christian men maintain a radio station in Shanghai, broadcasting eight hours a day, mostly in Chinese, with all the expenses raised locally. There are 200,000 receiving sets in Shanghai and suburbs to hear the programs on character building, health talks, world news and family prayers.

**An endowment campaign** for Yenching University has started off well in China, to secure from Chinese sources an endowment of one million dollars in Chinese currency, the income to be used for replacing the losses of the depression. This is one of the first instances in which so large a sum has been asked of national Christian constituencies. The members of the faculty pledged \$100,000 and have already paid \$92,000. The student body pledged an amount to equal \$25 a year from each student for the next four years.

**High praise to Dr. Laubach**, was given by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands for the literacy movement which he is pressing among the Moros. "I shall make it a point to keep in touch with this movement, and assure you that I shall always be receptive to any suggestion of a constructive nature you may care to make."

**King Boris III** of Bulgaria has just conferred new honors upon Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell in recognition of their services to that country. To Mrs. Haskell he gave the "Dames' Cross of the Order of Civic Merit, Second Degree," and to Dr. Haskell the "Commanders' Cross, Order of Civic Service, Third Degree," the latter usually being given to no officer below the rank of commander of an army unit.

**In the North China Mission**, with four American "advisers" present merely to answer questions, the seven elected Chinese leaders representing our mission stations, with a deep sense of the issues involved and in silence, marked their ballots and enclosed them in a waiting envelope which was then sent to

the Board in Boston. No one out there knows how those ballots were marked, but they determined the choice of the ten members who are being withdrawn from the Mission because of further necessary retrenchment. Later, news was sent by cable demanding a still further reduction in the missionary personnel, and this is the message that comes back in response:

"How far is the work of the American Board in North China going to be liquidated? When are the churches at home going to 'Stop the Drop'? How much additional pressure can our leaders out here, Chinese and 'foreigners', stand before their morale begins to crack?"

**In contrast with a cut of 33%** in missionary personnel since 1920, they state: "Our church membership has gained 54%; our middle or secondary school enrollment 574%; hospital treatments 67%; church contributions 83%; receipts in fees from students, exclusive of board, 878%." When the closing of one hospital was threatened, the local Chinese magistrate raised \$6,000 to insure a balanced budget for the year ahead. When a certain station in its annual meeting was struggling with deficits, the Hon. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance in the Nationalist Government, sent a very substantial check to be applied to the evangelistic budget, and the Chinese superintendent of the hospital raised \$4,000 from government and individuals to keep them out of the red. And we can cite a dozen such instances from other mission stations.

**The Shanghai Times** of April 14, 1934, gives a report of an address by Rev. G. W. Shepherd of our Foochow Mission to the Rotary Club in which he said the Central Government is winning its battle against the communists today, not through armies but by applying a constructive program of rehabilitation to districts formerly under "red" control. They found communist signs everywhere: "Revolt; Divide the Land and Burn the Deeds." Over the signs "Church of Christ in China" had been written "Lenin Hall" where centered the whole red propaganda with its class hatred, its denial of justice, and its violent looting of property. In those towns, the farmers and workers were eager to return to their old Chinese ideals.

**"A New Life Movement"** has been started by the government according to the same paper. Chinese students are organizing speech corps of five,



to tell the people of the new day of liberty. Posters are being distributed to families by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. One Saturday was "Family Day" for cleaning every house and the adjacent side-walks and streets; and that Sunday was "Citizens' Day" for a mass meeting to restore confidence. Flags were flown, and communism was to be definitely defeated. The Times urges that a similar campaign be carried into all rural districts to offset the false arguments and specious promises of the "reds". Need we ask where the government gets these ideas of social progress and reformation?

**In China, a new rural paper** will be established to reach the entire family with articles on hygiene, agriculture, church and national affairs, devotional helps for Bible teaching, songs, and spiritual messages. Rev. Hugh Hubbard and Mr. T. H. Sun, a farmer's son, are to live in country villages, directing rural work while developing the value and circulation of this Christian paper among the farming population. This would center and accentuate the more effective evangelistic approach to the villagers.

**India is making progress** in developing methods of a Christian approach to villages. A vocational school, under our Rev. Edward Fairbank, at Vadala, in the Ahmednagar District, has given a course to 105 village teachers and workers, including the following vital elements:

1. Physical —adequate medical, disease-preventive and recreational activities for all.
2. Economic —better crops through better methods; cottage industries and co-operative societies.
3. Educational —school needs of boys and girls; night school and village library for adults.
4. Character Building —Boy Scouts and Cubs; Girl Guides and Blue Birds.
5. Spiritual —effective evangelistic methods for rural churches.

Such an outline promises efficient results in applying the Christian message to the needs of simple folk on the mission field.

### HOW IT WILL BE DONE

1. Many friends will help by speaking to others. The combined gifts of a thousand new friends would add a spirit of victory to this year of opportunity.
2. A few, grateful for calamities escaped, will make an extra gift as a Thank Offering, even if it comes from capital, knowing that many others must drop out because of losses.
3. Friendly inquiry to many pastors and church treasurers will result in more missionary money being sent to the state offices by the treasurers, before the summer let-up might possibly require the use temporarily of benevolence money for current expenses.
4. If the budget is balanced September 8th, the news will run through the whole denomination; many churches will enter upon special effort to reclaim 1934 from defeat and to restore their giving to that of last year. Thus the fire spreads, and conviction is renewed that the missionary portion of our work is at the heart of our Christian loyalty.
5. If a wave of self-surrendered prayer could sweep through all of us in the churches, the achievement of the vision stirred by the message of this Bulletin would be easy. The next steps in purpose, in decision, in sacrifice, will now be taken by us.

Please send your gift promptly to Harold B. Belcher, Treasurer,

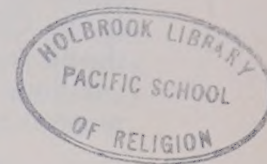
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE BOOKS CLOSE SEPTEMBER 8TH





## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, November 23, 1926

*Friends of the American Board:—*

The intense activity of our eight hundred missionaries, living under thirteen flags, and the political conditions favoring educational, philanthropic, and spiritual work under a progressive society like the American Board, are indicated in this number. Merger with the Woman's Boards looms just ahead and our readers will want to be intelligent upon the subject and to help in every possible way. How do you like the new form of the Bulletin?

*Cornelius H. Eaton*      *Brewer Eddy*

*Secretaries.*

### MERGER EFFECTED

At the 117th Annual Meeting of the Board, held at Akron, October 26-28, eight women were elected as executive officers of the American Board. These are: Mrs. Lucius O. Lee and Miss Helen B. Calder, as Corresponding Secretaries; Miss Anne L. Buckley, Miss Mabel E. Emerson, Mrs. Helen S. Ranney, Miss Ruth I. Seabury, and Miss Mary D. Uline, as Associate Secretaries; and Miss S. Emma Keith, as Assistant Treasurer. At the same meeting Mrs. Franklin Warner was chosen as a Vice-President. Previously seventy-five women had been elected as Corporate Members, and the Prudential Committee had been increased from twelve to thirty-six, including twelve women. It should be realized that we are facing a situation of historic significance, fraught with large possibilities both of good and evil. Which shall it be? Hitherto the three Woman's Boards, working independently, have raised for the foreign work of the Congregational Churches over \$600,000 a year. Year by year this sum has been counted upon without question. The women of the churches, having a conscience in regard to their missionary obligations, have never failed the cause of foreign missions. During the fifty-nine years of the Woman's Board

of Missions of Boston every year except four has shown an increase in giving over the year before — truly a remarkable record. They never have had a debt.

### GREAT DAYS AHEAD — IF

On January 1st the three Woman's Boards will cease to exist, except as legal corporations for the safeguarding of certain permanent funds. Thereafter the entire responsibility of financing the foreign work will rest upon the Churches as such. Will the Churches formally and conscientiously take over the woman's share in the work? Will their good intentions be carried out and become materialized in the form of a sufficient amount of cash? Will the pastors explain the seriousness of the situation to their people and see to it, in so far as they can, that the canvass for funds is made to cover what is required for the unified work at home and abroad? Will the women, who hitherto have devoted themselves to special lines of missionary work, raising a large part of their money in special ways, with equal intelligence and zeal place themselves behind the entire missionary budget of the Church?

Answer these questions in the affirmative and you prophesy a Great New Day for our work in



many lands. Given proper support, with one policy, one administration, one office, one treasurer, one educational and financial approach to the Churches, it will be possible to pursue a course of steady development on every field. If the Churches in their approaching canvass should register an emphatic NO to the above questions, we shall be facing a disaster of large proportions at the end of the present fiscal year.

### FORWARD LOOKING WOMEN

Of one thing we may be certain—the Woman's Boards are going out in a blaze of glory. Far from being disheartened because the National Council has voted that they should surrender their separate activities and consolidate with the American Board, they are insisting that this must be a step forward. As an evidence of this heroic spirit they have seen to it that they will bring no debts to the parent board, but rather report a satisfied treasury. Thus the Woman's Board of the Pacific held its last Annual Meeting on September 14-15, with the accounts of the year squared and plans matured for the successful carrying of their share of the work as a part of the American Board. The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, meeting at Oak Park, Illinois, November 2-4, reported not only the year closed without debt, but also the wiping out of the old debt of about \$33,000. On top of this they announced the raising of a special building fund for Kobe College, Japan, of \$150,000. The Woman's Board of Missions (Boston) held its final public meeting at Worcester, November 10-12, with over nine hundred delegates enrolled. The occasion has been characterized by prominent women as the most remarkable spiritual assembly of their lives. The spirit of full consecration and of unrelenting loyalty was evident in every session. It is significant that in all three of these closing meetings of the Woman's Boards the convention hymn, sung repeatedly and always with deep emotion, was "Lead on, O King Eternal, the day of *march* has come."

### IMPORTANT MEETING AT AKRON

The Annual Meeting of the American Board was a notable one in several respects. Over thirty missionaries were present. The missionaries from Japan, China, Rhodesia, and Mexico departed from the customary form of address and discussed with the audience the future policy of their missions in the light of the political and social conditions prevailing in their midst. Following each presentation came

a flood of questions from the audience. The President of the Board, Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, raised his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm by an eloquent and moving portrayal of India as a mission field. Three hundred laymen from churches outside of Akron, under the leadership of Mr. Robert E. Lewis of Cleveland, listened at a dinner party to illuminating addresses from the officers of the Board and from missionaries, and they enjoyed at the closing session an able address on "Missions and World Friendship" by Dr. Albert W. Palmer of Oak Park. Dr. Jay T. Stocking of Montclair, in a sermon of exceptional insight and power, struck a note which was kept vibrating throughout the meeting, especially in the Communion Service, presided over by the venerable Dr. Robert A. Hume, of India, and in services of intercession for particular fields, which were entered into with great heartiness. Thanks to the loyalty of many churches and the generosity of hundreds of readers of the NEWS BULLETIN who sent extra gifts in August, the treasurer, Mr. Gaskins, was able to report the year closed without additional indebtedness, the total receipts being \$2,137,371.39, the largest in the history of the Board by \$59,471.90.

### CHURCH AND STATE IN PARTNERSHIP

A striking characteristic of our age is the drawing together of political and ecclesiastical agencies for the establishment of enlightened and characterful government among the backward peoples of the earth. Possibly the American Board, as bearing no denominational name and as standing for a broad interpretation of Christianity, is in a position of peculiar advantage when it comes to dealing with governments and officials. Take Bulgaria as an example. Not content with offering the Board a large tract of land in the suburbs of Sofia as a site for the American Schools, the Bulgarian government, through its agricultural department, has offered to plant thousands of trees on the site finally selected, and has contributed thirty thousand dollars' worth of lumber for the new buildings. Even more surprising is the attitude of Greece. Officials of that country have co-operated heartily with President George E. White in moving Anatolia College from Marsovan in Turkey to Salonica, helping him solve his land problem, offering the fullest liberty of teaching and even suggesting that any hampering laws might be changed in our favor. This from a country which for over a century has excluded direct missionary work and forbidden



the translation of the Bible into the language of the people! Even the suspicious Angora authorities are beginning to relent and the statement is made that the Turkish Secretary of Education will personally select a group of promising boys and girls and place them, at the expense of the State, in our American Schools. Governmental aid is not a new thing in British Africa and India, but here is a recent evidence of good will. From Rev. F. H. Dickson, of Pasumalai, India, comes the word that the government will equip his industrial high school with carpentry, blacksmith, and motor tools and an electric motor to run the big press which has required two coolies who turn off four hundred sheets an hour as compared with twelve hundred per hour when the power is applied. In addition, the government promises new buildings on the fifty-fifty basis, that is, matching American dollars with an equivalent number of rupees. Many other instances of government encouragement and co-operation could be given.

#### STANDING BY THE ARMENIANS

Mr. Henry H. Riggs, who for several years has been in charge of the Board's work among the Armenian refugees in Beirut and vicinity, at the Annual Meeting gave a realistic picture of the conditions under which these stricken people live, ever struggling upward.

"The Armenian camp is one of the show places of Beirut. The crowds of American and European tourists leave their luxurious steamers and follow perhaps a morbid curiosity to see in a great camp poverty and squalor and misery and suffering carried to the nth degree. There in tiny shacks built of any material that could be found — driftwood, old boxes, gunny sacking, the ever-adaptable petroleum tin, — crowded into a couple of hundred acres of vacant land, live twelve thousand refugees, — a city huddled in a backyard. There they have their long rows of little shops where they try, by cutting prices, to tempt a few buyers; or manufacture, as best they can with primitive equipment, clothing, shoes, trunks, furniture, — anything that they can carry up into the city to sell for the few cents that will keep starvation from their doors. And there, in those wretched shanties, so different from the homes of comfort and sometimes luxury that they had deserted, back in their homeland, the wife and daughters are bravely trying to make home, — white curtains at the windows, pictures on the walls, a bit of a flowerbed in the foot or two of space between the shanty and the street traffic, — until you almost forget the misery and hopelessness of their condition in admiration of the marvelous tenacity with which these people cling to the ideals of life from which fate by a decade of buffetings has tried to tear them."

#### DO THE JAPANESE WANT OUR MISSIONARIES?

This question is being raised in view of the strong development of the Kumiai (Congregational) Churches as an independent denomination, with leaders trained according to our standards at home. The best answer we have seen is by President Ebina, of the Doshisha University, who, in a conference presided over by Dr. John R. Mott, remarked:

"In the past we have been thinking in national terms but today and in the future the Christians of East and West must come together and stand together. I don't like to discuss this question as to whether missionaries are needed or not. I don't like to have it put in that way. . . . Our work must be now and continue to be co-operative, East and West. We are here to build the Kingdom of God upon earth and not to build nations, American, Japanese, or otherwise. If we should stop the coming of American missionaries to Japan, it would mean that these two Nations would inevitably drift apart. Narrow-mindedness in both nations would increase and a situation much more difficult than the one which exists today would result. I would say, let us end this discussion as to whether missionaries are needed or not, and cultivate not a national consciousness but a Christian consciousness. I plead for co-operation on the part of the Christian forces not only within our own Empire but on the part of the Christians of all lands. We are none of us satisfied with the progress that Christianity has made in any land. Every land has yet to be fully Christianized, and Christians everywhere have a world task."

#### PERSONAL ITEMS — MISSIONARIES ABROAD

Rev. Paul Nilson has returned to Turkey, but instead of resuming charge of St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, will undertake to reopen the Boys' Academy at Cesarea, for which he has raised from relatives and friends a considerable sum of money.

Rev. Cass A. Reed has been elected President of International College, at Smyrna, succeeding to the post held by his father-in-law, Dr. Alexander MacLachlan, who retires after thirty-nine years of conspicuous service in educational work. During the War, Dr. MacLachlan was host to over two thousand British and Indian prisoners exchanged at the request of the Turkish government through the college. In 1922, all but killed by irresponsible soldier-brigands, he was carried away to Malta by a British warship.

The Marathi Mission has met with two great losses in the death of Rev. Henry B. Fairbank, D. D., its senior missionary, in charge of the Union Theological School at Ahmednagar, and of Rev. Edward W. Felt, in charge of evangelistic,



educational, and agricultural work at Sirur. At Dr. Fairbank's funeral 2500 native Christians followed the bier and a heathen procession stood at reverent attention as the throng passed by.

Elizabeth and Jane Baldwin, of Kusaie, that far-away post in the Caroline Islands, whose devotion is not excelled by any missionaries we have heard of, send \$250, contributed by the Church and Christian Endeavor Societies of Kusaie, for the orphans of the Near East. This sum, which is really extraordinary in view of the poverty of the islanders, we have forwarded to Miss Shane, of Athens, for the relief of Smyrna orphans now on Greek soil.

Dr. W. T. Lawrence, of Mount Silinda, Rhodesia, cables that a superb tract of land can be secured at Mashanga, near the mouth of the Sabi River, for the long-planned-for new station in Portuguese East Africa, from which as a base mission work can be carried on for the natives of the lowlands, the price being \$9000. Toward this sum \$4500 is in hand, and the Congregational Churches of Fairfield County, Connecticut, who are earnestly backing the new project, are out for the balance. Mashanga is the home of that remarkable young African, Kamba Simango, who was educated at Hampton and Columbia, and who is depended upon as a leader whenever work can be undertaken for his people.

Rev. H. C. McDowell, the representative of the Congregational Negro Churches, in establishing the new station of Galangue, in West Africa, writes that the station is now a "beehive of industry." "The carpenter and blacksmith shops, made possible by A. M. A. funds, are under construction. The frames, windows, doors, roof, etc., provide employment for boys in carpentry. Bricks are being made at a nearby stream where there are good deposits of clay. Timber is being hauled in from the woods. Everything is on the jump."

Rev. Paul R. Reynolds, of Fenchowfu, who has succeeded to the work laid down by the late Dr. Watts O. Pye, in consultation with Chinese leaders has divided his field for evangelistic work into nine districts, with a Chinese as superintendent over each. In this way the supervision of the 114 churches and the 200 preaching places, organized by Dr. Pye, will be provided for more effectively. In August Mr. Reynolds and several other mis-

sionaries started on a three-months' tour of the Shensi field, intending to pass on into Mongolia, where the Christian movement is spreading in an interesting way.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS—MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH

Rev. Robert A. Hume, D. D., probably the best known and loved missionary in India, after fifty-two years of service in the Marathi Mission, has retired and, returning to the United States with Mrs. Hume, has established his home in Auburndale, Massachusetts.

Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., as well and favorably known in China as Dr. Hume in India, who suggested and developed the plan for the return of the Boxer Indemnity money, and whose books on China President Roosevelt declared to be the best written, after fifty-three years of service in the North China Mission, retires and settles at Claremont, California.

Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, of Spain, is home on furlough. A speaker of unusual charm and power he should be in demand among the churches. He appeals for the evangelization of not less than five million people who, having lost faith in the national church, are practically without religion.

Rev. William S. Woolworth, of Marash, Turkey, with Mrs. Woolworth, home on first furlough, studying at Union Theological Seminary, is enthusiastic over the possibility of reaching the Turks who are "breaking away from Islam and have become approachable for the Christian message as never before."

Rev. Ray E. Phillips, of whose social service work and effective use of motion pictures at Johannesburg, we have spoken often, has returned with a compelling story of social and evangelistic work on the "Rand" and a fascinating film showing native life and missionary doings. Itineraries for him are being arranged by State Superintendents.

Some twenty-five missionaries on furlough are engaged this fall in team work among the churches, under the management of State Superintendents. This in order to acquaint the churches with the work they are asked to finance through the Every-Member Canvass in December.

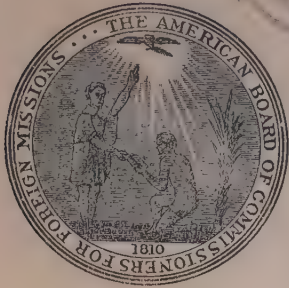
*If ye know these things happy are ye if ye do them.*



LEVEL ONE

Nov 23 '25

WHAT HAPPENED AT WASHINGTON



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, November 19, 1925

### *Friends of the American Board:*

Possibly never in the history of the Board have so many major questions of importance come to the front at one time as at our Annual Meeting, held in Washington in connection with the National Council, October 20-28, 1925. Do not fail to read of the fundamental changes which were ordered. Read also the interesting news from the field.

*Cornelius H. Eaton*  
*Bruce Eddy*

*Secretaries*

### BACKGROUND OF THE WASHINGTON ACTION

Until 1868 there were no distinctions between men and women in the American Board, so far as the support of the work was concerned. In that year arose the remarkable movement among the women, encouraged by the men, which resulted in the organization of the Woman's Board of Missions, the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and, five years later, of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific. The success of this effort to arouse the women of the churches in behalf of their sisters in non-Christian lands was immediate. Accepting the assignment of a definite portion of the work — that for women and children — under an arrangement by which they should support and administer the task independently for the most part of the American Board, the women manifested a genius for details, a power of initiative and a spirit of conscientious devotion unsurpassed in any part of the world. Straightway they developed new institutions — educational, medical, evangelistic — of their own, and by 1925 they had built up an enterprise comprising 259 missionaries and 1,800 native workers, toward which they were raising over \$600,000 per year.

Of late a new situation has arisen in the ecclesiastical, as in the political and social realms, by which many women desire to work side by side with men, on the basis of equal responsibility. Coincidentally the development of the Apportionment Plan of missionary support, with a single budget for a church, has eliminated to a large extent the old-time distinction between the women's gifts and those of the congregation at large, while the demand for a simplified appeal in behalf of denominational causes (there being at present eleven separate boards, home and foreign, with nearly as many percentages) has become insistent on every side.

### ONE GREAT FOREIGN BOARD

Under the stress of the new situation, and after two years of study on the part of an able commission, the National Council at its recent meeting in Washington voted that the four foreign boards, so far as administrative and promotional functions are concerned, should become one, under the name



and corporation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, controlled between annual meetings by a Prudential Committee of thirty-six persons (one-third women), and with men and women officers as may be needed. The legal entity of the Woman's Boards will be maintained for the safeguarding of trusts. Similarly the seven home missionary agencies are to be consolidated into one Board, directed by a committee of thirty-six (one-third women) with appropriate executives. These two boards of thirty-six each, plus certain members at large, are to constitute a Commission on Missions, thus co-ordinating home and foreign work; and this joint body, meeting infrequently, will appoint a Promotional Council, made up of Board officials and members, representatives of State Conferences, and certain others, for the directing of promotional processes. Under the new arrangement there will be but three percentages for the local church to consider, apart from its own budget: one for foreign missions, one for home missions, one for the work of the State Conference.

### WILL THE NEW PLAN WORK?

The plan is simple and understandable. In our opinion it will be a success if time and liberty are allowed for the working out of details and the accustoming of the churches to the fundamental changes involved; and, above all, if the churches show a disposition to give more liberally to the two missionary agencies than they have to the eleven as at present. The interests of our great historic mission boards must not only be conserved but also be appreciably advanced if warrant is to be found for the present upheaval. The leaders of the Woman's Boards, while hitherto not favoring consolidation, stand ready to undertake the matter in the spirit of open-minded loyalty, desiring only the good of the great work which has been committed to them. In anticipation of some sort of a merger, the leaders of the foreign boards for over a year have been studying what might be involved and thus are in a position to move with a good deal of confidence and dispatch. We ask our constituents to hold steady during the time of transition which is before us, and to continue their heartiest support of the separate foreign boards until such time as the new plan becomes operative. The next two years will be a time of testing for us all.

### THE MISSIONARY HERALD NOT TO BE MERGED

We feel like singing a thousand Hallelujahs over the decision of the National Council not to press the matter of merging our time-honored, highly efficient and popular magazine with *The Congregationalist*. The vote of the American Board at the annual meeting was an overwhelming endorsement of the position of the Prudential Committee in asking for the continuance of *The Herald* as the distinctive organ of the foreign boards. The vote of the Council was for a further study of the question of denominational periodicals during two years. The debate, which was warm, brought out a vigorous championship of the *Herald* "just as it is." Delegates with journalistic experience like Dr. W. E. Barton and Dr. William Shaw, presented unanswerable arguments in support of the Prudential Committee. Mr. Shaw carried great weight when he said, "By such a merger you can kill the *Missionary Herald*, but you cannot save *The Congregationalist*." Prominent pastors came to the platform to plead for the *Herald* as the oldest and best magazine on international affairs. The outcome fills us with good cheer. We want our readers to show appreciation of the *Herald* by sending in their subscriptions. We sell this superb magazine at \$1.00, which is actually less than the cost. No one interested in the progress of Christianity can afford to miss the *Missionary Herald*. It stands in a class by itself. It will be better than ever in 1926. Please use the coupon on the fourth page as soon as you finish reading this *Bulletin*.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Dr. Edward C. Moore, after a distinguished service of twenty-six years as member of the Prudential Committee, and as President, on account of the pressure of his work at Harvard, asked to be relieved of further responsibility. In acceding to his desire, the Board at Washington placed on record its appreciation of the unique service rendered by Dr. Moore, especially in the way of a scholarly and sound interpretation of the Board's work in the realm of Christian internationalism and in the building of a brotherly world. Dr. Moore's mantle has fallen upon Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, pastor of the First Church, Hartford, who brings to the task not only a life-long missionary interest, but also a rare knowledge of local church conditions and of recent denominational developments. In order to equip



himself with a first-hand knowledge of the work he has started for India, as a member of a special deputation, whence he will continue around the world. Mr. David P. Jones, by reason of ill health, is also obliged to retire from the Vice-Presidency of the Board, which he has held since 1917, and President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Michigan Agricultural School, was elected in his place. President Butterfield was a member of the Educational Commission to China of 1922, where he made a careful study of agricultural missions. He brings to the Board a vast fund of information as to the adaptation of vocational education and social service to foreign missionary work. Two better choices could not have been made for the leadership of the new day.

## HUGH HUBBARD AND THE MASS EDUCATION MOVEMENT IN CHINA

The indefatigable Rev. Hugh Hubbard, of Paotingfu, is at it again. When there is a flood, or famine, or revolution, you will always find him at the front with a big constructive measure. He diagnoses China's trouble as primarily the ignorance of the masses — an eighty-five per cent illiteracy. He has organized the first rural campaign in mass education in the country and is securing large and quick results. Taking up the system of teaching the people one thousand characters essential for simple reading (a scheme invented by a Chinese Christian named James Yen, educated at Princeton and Yale), he organized his churches for putting night schools into hundreds of communities. His pastors leaped to the opportunity, the young farmers and villagers were keen to learn, he furnished \$1.00 per school for heat and light, he charged only ten cents for the text-book; incidentally he taught the Gospels and Christian hymns, and he closed his term with these results: 5,600 students between nine and fifty-seven years of age taught; 800 received diplomas; 400 volunteer teachers enlisted; a type of community service discovered for the church, inexpensive, immensely worthwhile; a basis established for teaching Christian truth; a demonstration that illiteracy can be wiped out.

## HUGH HUBBARD AND HIS RURAL PAPER

An additional result of the mass education movement is the output of helpful literature based on the one thousand characters. As soon as the one-time illiterate finishes his four-months' course he can read books on health, agriculture, history, travel, civics, Christianity and other lines. "One hour a day for four months has opened to him the door to East and West, earth and heaven, and has given him means of endless self-improvement." Hubbard has started a rural paper called *The Farmer*, which aims at his uplift. Afforestation, seed-selection, pest-eradication, hygiene, citizenship, news, songs, games, are the part of the new life it brings every ten days, at a cost of eight cents per year. It is edited by a fine young Chinese Christian, Dr. Paul Fugh, of Oregon University, Yale and Cornell. This superb piece of work is made possible through a gift of the Church School of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, New Jersey.

## OUR BUSY DOCTORS

Dr. George L. Richards, of Fall River, Massachusetts, has recently completed his second tour of inspection of American Board hospitals. He is impressed by the burden of work resting upon our medical staff. In one hospital, with an attached medical school, the Sunday task of the chief surgeon included personal inspection of the entire institution, a religious service in one or more of the wards. All other mornings he conducted a class in physiology from eight to nine; from nine to one he had his private clinic, always with more patients than could be seen. On two afternoons, two to five, were eye operations, and one afternoon he drove thirty miles for a clinic at an out-station. On the three other afternoons he operated on from sixteen to twenty cases, beginning at two, rarely finishing before ten. This has been his regular routine program.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

The American Board closed its 115th year, September 1, with a deficit on the year of \$85,000. This, with the accumulated deficits of other years, makes a total indebtedness of \$213,000. Plans are being made to relieve the Board of the necessity of further indebtedness. More of this anon.



Rev. Ernest Pye, of the School of Religion at Athens, reports that on a single Sunday recently his students conducted meetings for 740 people in schools and other groups, receiving an eager hearing. In addition there were 500 at the church services at which the students preached.

Through the removal of many of our Christians from Aintab to Aleppo, the Board now has a growing work in that leading city of the French Section of Syria. It is too early to say what will be the effect of the Arab-Druse rebellion against the French rule. Aleppo is the gate-city to Mesopotamia. There are about 200,000 Moslems and 100,000 Christians. Our churches are struggling through many difficulties. Central Turkey College, formerly at Aintab, hopes to develop at Aleppo, but in the midst of poverty and refugee conditions only faith sees a clear path. Dr. John E. Merrill and the other missionaries talk with courage and are making significant plans.

By the death of Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, D.D., on August 23, the world lost one of its greatest missionaries. For 27 years he has been a leader of the Christian forces of South Africa, especially in the adaptation of Christian methods to the problem of the African youth in the cities, like Durban and Johannesburg. His highly successful work was based, first, on an unfaltering faith, second, on a profound study of the new economic conditions which had arisen in the sub-continent. He has been called "The spiritual Cecil Rhodes of South Africa."

There are now sixteen operators of movie films employed by Rev. Ray Phillips in his pictorial educational work in the Johannesburg region, by which he reaches 125,000 young Africans a week. The mining directors last year contributed \$30,000 for this line of mission work. Rev. Arthur Adams, of Norwich, Connecticut, Yale '25, is on his way to aid Mr. Phillips as a social service expert. The securing of Mr. Adams was the last service performed by Dr. F. B. Bridgman.

Dr. R. A. Hume, of India, writes of deeply sacrificial gifts on the part of the Christians of Wai, when they learned of the financial distress of the American Board. Hearing him preach on "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, who though He was rich yet for our sakes became poor," they said we must practice this grace at Wai. Fifty-four adult Christians gave from one to two rupees apiece; sixty-five boys and girls of the boarding school asked their matron to omit one of the two times they have meat a week and to send the sum saved to the Board. All employees of the mission gave from 2% to 3% of six months' salary, the pastor leading with a gift that cost him, his wife and eight children their Sunday food. Such is the grace of God in India!

About once in six months we hear from Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, of our "Lone Star Mission" in Micronesia. She has had a great surprise. A new Japanese governor arrived recently and immediately summoned her into his presence. She went with fear and trembling, supposing he intended to restrict her work. Instead he presented her with 500 yen, the personal gift of the Emperor of Japan, accompanied with hearty words of commendation. Let no one say Japan is unfriendly toward Christianity. She is not; her officials are uniformly cordial and sympathetic. They feel the need of the Christian message.

### Subscribe to the Missionary Herald

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IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM



# WELCOME! 10,000 NEW READERS



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, May 20, 1925

*Friends of the American Board:—*

Through the courtesy of many pastors, we welcome not less than 10,000 new readers of this Bulletin. We assume that those who receive will also read. Our old readers know the value of this crisp résumé of the news of the American Board.



*Cornelius H. Eddy*  
*D. Brewer Eddy.*

*Secretaries.*

### AMERICA'S MISSIONARY IDEAL

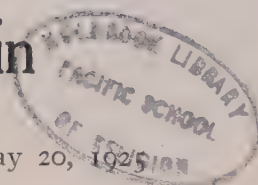
"America seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. The legions which she sends forth are armed not with the sword, but with the cross. The higher state to which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not of human but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the favor of Almighty God." When President Coolidge closed his inaugural address with these memorable words, he gave to the public what through-out his life has been his outlook upon the world. We have it from one very close to the President that in a group of public men, who were discussing a question of international significance, Mr. Coolidge remarked: "We must keep in mind, gentlemen, that America has been; she always will be." Whether he referred to the humanitarian point of view that, in our diplomacy, or missionary program of the world-embracing the American churches, we have no means of knowing. Probably he had both in mind. He is known to be a sympathetic student of foreign missionary policy and at the recent foreign missionary convention at Washington, he keeps up with foreign missionary news. It is not in vain that he was born in a New England village, educated in a New England college, and from youth has attended churches engaged in sending the Gospel to the ends of the earth.



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

### LATEST NEWS FROM TURKEY

Since our last Bulletin the situation has brightened. Permission has been given to re-open St. Paul's College at Tarsus and classes were resumed April 15. Paul Nilson writes: "It is with joy we ring the old bell again and see the boys studying, working in the shops, and





playing." Dr. Lorrin A. Shepard, of Aintab, has been asked to go to Harpoot in Eastern Turkey to enable the Government to utilize our hospital for soldiers wounded in connection with the Kurdish war. Medical work has been uninterrupted at Adana (Dr. Cyril H. Haas), and is thriving at Talas (Dr. Charles E. Clark). International College, Smyrna (Pres. Alexander MacLachlan), overcrowded with students, is sending for two additional tutors. The Bithynia High School, Constantinople (Rev. James P. McNaughton), is pressed for room, as is also the Woman's Board School, Gedik Pasha (Miss Ethel Putney). Brousa (Miss Jeannie Jillson) is one of the most hopeful centers. Government officials are coming to understand us better. Many quiet influences are at work. We appear to have turned the corner in Turkey.

## **SUPREME OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA**

"The situation is new and sudden. The change has come in the last five years. Today it is the rarest thing to come across hostility to the Lord Jesus among educated Hindus. Jesus Christ today occupies the summit of reverence and admiration of thinking India." Thus writes Rev. W. E. S. Holland, a missionary of the Church of England. It is the word we are receiving from every side. Mr. Holland continues: "It is hardly too much to say that Christ rules India's thought. He is the accepted standard by which moral values are judged. It would simply be waste of time for me to argue with my Hindu students as to the worth of Jesus." Stanley Jones of India affirms that Jesus Christ has a free course in India today. "He has many obstacles to overcome, but He has no rivals." And yet there are people in our churches who are asking if foreign missions pay. As well ask: Does Jesus Christ pay?

## **NO CONGREGATIONALISTS OR PRESBYTERIANS IN WESTERN INDIA!**

On the morning of December 30, 1924 there were 186,000 persons in India who were classed as either Congregational or Presbyterian Christians, connected with the Marathi Mission of the American Board and the missions of the Presbyterian Board of the United States and the mission of the Scottish Presbyterian Board. By night of the same day these distinctions had ceased to exist, all being blended in the United Church of India. The delegates of the Congregational Churches met in one of the rooms of Wilson College, Bombay, and the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly met in another room. They passed out, the two lines coalesced, and in double file they entered the main hall. The Uniting Act was unanimously adopted; the two Moderators exchanged greetings; and the whole company joined in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Dr. Robert A. Hume, the veteran missionary of the American Board, was then chosen as the first Moderator of the United Church. Several years ago the Congregationalists of our Madura Mission joined with other Free Churches of the Madras Presidency and formed the United Church of South India. The day of co-operation and unity is here.

## **THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN VISITS THE DOSHISHA**

When the Emperor and Empress of Japan visit Kyoto, the ancient capital, from their palace windows they look out upon the extensive grounds of the Doshisha, the great Christian university of their land, founded by Joseph Neesima and the missionaries of the American Board in 1875. Recently the Empress bestowed a signal honor upon the institution by a visit of inspection which lasted over three hours. With her imperial retinue, filling nineteen motor cars, she attended morning chapel and joined reverently in the Christian worship. She then visited classes conducted by Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Bartlett, and Miss Seymour. Expressing delight in all she saw and heard, she left the school carrying in her hand the red leather-bound Bible and hymn book which had been presented to her. The impression she made was of a sweet, womanly person, interested in the highest welfare of her people, desirous of encouraging the Christian movement by every means in her power. Her visit will never be forgotten by the 1,477 girl students and by the more than 2,000 boy students who lined the road between the palace and the school.





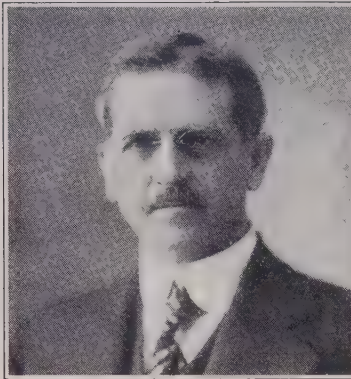
### CHINA'S GREAT DAY

China's political turmoil should not blind us to the extraordinary awakening which her people are experiencing in the intellectual and moral realm. China's Renaissance, as they call it, or the "New Thought Tide," is to be distinguished from the general quickening which followed the events of 1900-1911, ending in the establishment of the Republic. The earlier movement affected a small minority of the population, those already educated; the present movement is a flashing into self-consciousness of the masses of the people. It is nation-wide in its scope. As a Renaissance it evidences itself in many ways. Marching through cities like Tientsin are gigantic parades of hundreds of thousands of people, employees of shops and factories, men and women, young and old, bearing flags with the mottoes "Illiteracy is blindness," "To study is to save the country." There is a clamor for public schools; books and newspapers are in tremendous demand (see picture above); the people desire to be trained in the principles and ways of democracy; anti-opium, anti-foot-binding associations are being formed; modern medicine and sanitation are welcomed; western agriculture is being introduced; western science has the right-of-way; a good-roads movement has been launched; nationalism like a tide is sweeping over the land; four hundred million people are awake. For moral earnestness, for profundity of change, for numbers involved, China's Renaissance casts in the shade Europe's transition from the mediaeval to the modern world. It is a stupendous historical event. What a time for the missionary of Christ! He is greatly occupied in these days in safeguarding and guiding the new nationalism and turning the "Thought Tide" to spiritual account. He appears to hold in his hands the future of this great land. The American Board, as the first American Society to enter China, is most fortunately situated. Our four missions stretch from the Great Wall in the North to the district of Canton in the South, and penetrate well into the interior in the Northwest. They should have a brilliant future.

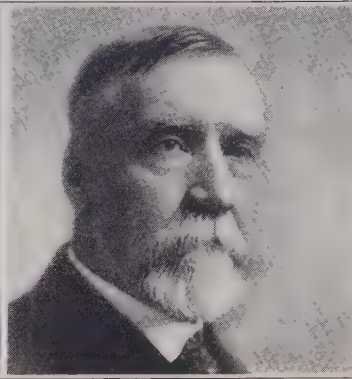
### THE BIBLE BY RADIO

Every noon during the recent visit of the Japanese fleet to San Francisco, passages from the Japanese translation of the Bible were sent out by radio from a broadcasting station in the city. The American Bible Society presented Bibles to the 1900 persons in the squadron. The Vice Admiral was so impressed with these manifestations of good will that he expressed a desire to attend a service in an American Church. With his entire staff and the Japanese Consul General, he went to the First Congregational Church, of which Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is a member. In responding to the presentation of Bibles, the Vice Admiral said: "If America and Japan will follow the teachings of Christ as expressed in the Bible, there will be peace on the Pacific, and America and Japan will remain in friendship and brotherhood."





DR. BRIDGMAN



DR. PEET



DR. PYE

### THREE DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH

Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, D. D., of Johannesburg, is in the country after one of the most strenuous and fruitful periods of service ever experienced by a missionary of the American Board. No man in Africa has a firmer grasp of the problems involved in the Christianizing and preparing for civilization of the hundred million native Africans than he. No missionary is employing wiser strategy or getting larger results. His special field is the mass of native young men gathered at Johannesburg from all the tribes of the Sub-continent, to work in the mines and factories along the "Rand," some 300,000 in number. Dr. Bridgman believes in "catching" these homesick and susceptible youth and sending them back to their villages and kraals as witnesses for Christ and his civilization. He makes use not only of preaching services, but also of night schools, recreational devices, and the "movie show." Every week 125,000 natives are being educated through the "eye-gate" by means of the "movie-film." In all this he is ably assisted by his wife, and by Ray Phillips and his wife. They are a team to be proud of.

William W. Peet, LL.D., of Constantinople, arrives in June in the expectation of retiring from active service. He is an example of what a keen-minded business man can accomplish on the mission field. For forty-four years Mr. Peet has been the treasurer of the Board's missions and colleges of the Near East. During this time he has been a close student of Oriental affairs, has been in daily contact with diplomatists and rulers, has witnessed revolutions, wars, and social upheavals enough to equip a hundred novelists with material. Withal, he is an extremely modest man. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, our ambassador at Constantinople during the early stages of the war, delights to tell how he received one day from the State Department at Washington a cable which read, "Do nothing without Peet." Mr. Peet will continue to render high service to the Board as an adviser upon Near Eastern affairs.

Rev. Watts O. Pye, D. D., of Fenchowfu, China, has been addressing a series of missionary dinners for men, arranged by the Commission on Missions, in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, and has spoken from so many prominent pulpits, that the man and his message are widely known. He has been described as "an eye-opener for foreign missions," because, blended with his evangelistic zeal, is a recognition of what the missionary can do for the economic betterment of the people, especially through agriculture, together with an ability for bringing into the Church prominent men among the Chinese and in inspiring and utilizing Chinese leadership in the spread of the Christian message. When Dr. Pye went to Fenchowfu in 1904, there were but 19 Christians in the Church; today he has a company of 15,000, and the work is growing by leaps and bounds. Dr. Pye sails from San Francisco next August. His efforts will be followed with keen interest by the many thousands who have listened to his words.

These three missionary statesmen are samples of the kind we are sending to the front today. There are no more carefully trained and selected, no nobler-minded men in the world than the missionaries of the American Board. We must help them in every way in our power.

### FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

On account of the falling off of receipts, our policy this year is extremely conservative, we might say disastrously conservative. The missions are being asked to reduce expenditures, certain appropriations are being held back, the appointment of new missionaries is being postponed. It is too early to forecast the outcome of the year, which closes September 1, but our friends know that we will keep them informed, if necessary by special word in July, and that we always deal with them in a spirit of Christian frankness, holding back nothing in the way of success or failure, and on the basis of a spiritual partnership between them and the missionaries. *"Stand by, please, for further announcements."*



FEB 24 '25

# WASHINGTON CONVENTION NUMBER



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, February 19, 1925.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

We devote this number of the Bulletin to passing on to our readers impressions of the International Missionary Convention at Washington. It was an event of extraordinary significance and you may well read everything you can find on the subject.

*Cornelius H. Eddy*  
*D. Brewer Eddy.*

*Secretaries.*

### THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION

"This great convention" — If every one of the 62 speakers did not use that expression, we failed to keep strict account. Perhaps one said, "This glorious convention." Well, it was both great and glorious; and it deserved to be after waiting 25 years for the chance. Not since 1900 had the foreign mission forces of America come together in this way. The interval, however, had been spanned by the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910, an epoch-making event that welded the Protestant mission boards of Christendom into a powerful federation. Since Edinburgh the Great War had transformed the world in many ways, the foreign missionary movement had taken on vast proportions, and the time was ripe for a gathering of the clans. The mission boards of the United States and Canada sent some 4,000 delegates, the Washington churches added a thousand more, so that a mighty throng greeted the speakers at every session during the five days, January 28 to February 3. The speakers, for the most part, brought first-hand expert information, and they were *heard*, since amplifiers carried even the lightest voice to the remote corners of Washington's new Auditorium. President Coolidge made the opening address. The audience itself made one of the strongest impressions.

Through most of the addresses sounded a distinctively modern note, yet there was no theological strife and "fundamentalism" was not once mentioned. The emphasis was upon world brotherhood and peace, the social application of Christianity, the emergence of the indigenous church, the economic and political inter-relation of East and West, the importance of Christianizing all of America's contacts with the foreign world, the pre-eminence of Christ in all departments of missionary work. When the last benediction was pronounced a single inclusive impression remained—"Like a mighty army moves the Church of God." The convention demonstrated, as nothing else could, what a tremendous hold the foreign missionary enterprise has upon the thought and imagination of thinking people in the churches of America.

### THE GOSPEL IN JAPAN'S GREATEST CITY

Here are detached sentences from Dr. William Axling's address on the status of the Christian movement in Tokyo. "The dreamy tranquil Tokyo of fiction is gone." "Japan is a fast moving nation. Tokyo is the pace-maker." "The Gospel of Jesus Christ is a challenging



dynamic force in Japan." "Great industries and great factories have come under the influence of Christianity." "There are 200 Christian churches in Tokyo, all manned by Japanese pastors." "Tokyo boasts more than 250 Christian Sunday Schools with more than 25,000 children." "Translations of Harry Emerson Fosdick's books and Papini's 'Life of Christ' have had an unprecedented sale." "The Gospel in Tokyo has come to grip with the most challenging and baffling tasks of our time — race prejudice and race pride. It is blasting the color line and laying the foundation for a world brotherhood." Dr. Axling laid stress upon the splendid work being done by Japanese Christian leaders. Thus:

The Gospel in Tokyo has fired the souls of her native sons with a passion to broadcast its story. Kagawa, the apostle to the poor; Kanamori, the Moody of Japan; Kimura, Japan's Billy Sunday; Colonel Yamamuro, the Japanese General Booth; Bishop Uzaki of the United Methodist Church of Japan; Pastor Uemura, editor and educator; Dr. Kozaki, dean of Japan's pastors; Uchimura, the Christian mystic, and a great host of others are carrying the Gospel like a flame of fire all up and down this city's thronging ways. There is no area in Tokyo's life where this conquering Gospel has not won its victories. In the courts of culture it has its devotees. Christian professors are conspicuous leaders on the faculties of the Imperial and Waseda Universities. In all of these institutions there are great groups of Christian students bringing the impact of the Gospel to bear upon Tokyo's vast student host. These Christian students are the flower of the nation's youth today, and will be its leaders tomorrow. In the political world are Christian men who are mighty; Matsumoto, Ando, Kagawa, Ozawa are but a few of Tokyo's political leaders who sit in Parliament. Three of the city's leading daily papers are wholly or in part under Christian control. Mr. Kagawa's Christian novels "Across the Deadline" and "Piercing the Sun" have been the best sellers at Tokyo's innumerable book stalls.

## ARE WE RELIGIOUS IMPERIALISTS ?

Possibly the most effective single address at Washington was that by Rev. E. Stanley Jones, of India, missionary of the M. E. Church, a broad yet spiritual interpretation of the mission aim and program.

Mission motives and aims are often misunderstood in the East. Sometimes we are thought of as furnishing the religious side to imperialism. Many of the non-Christians suspect that we are in the pay of the governments, others that big business is behind us as the forerunners of later exploitation. It is well that we therefore clarify the issue and make known our aims and motives. First, we are not there to Westernize the East. I would not turn over my hand to Westernize the East. I trust I will give my life to Christianize it. We are not trying to make the East a pale copy of the West. Again, we are not there to implant Western forms of Christianity in the East with no other alternative but to accept them whether or no. Our Christianity must necessarily be through Western forms, but we say to the East that she may take as much or little of them as she may finally find suitable to her purposes. However, we are there to give them Christ and we will allow and urge them to interpret Him according to their own national genius and past.

The finished product of the different faiths might be stated to be as follows: Greece said, "Be moderate — know thyself." Rome said, "Be strong — order thyself." Confucianism says, "Be superior — correct thyself." Buddhism says, "Be disillusioned — annihilate thyself." Hinduism says, "Be separated — merge thyself." Mohammedanism says, "Be submissive — bend thyself." Judaism says, "By holy — conform thyself." Modern materialism says, "Be industrious — enjoy thyself." Modern dilettantism says, "Be broad — cultivate thyself." Christianity says, "Be Christlike — give thyself." If the end in view of the Christian missions is the production of Christlike character around the world, we have no apology to make for that aim, for we know nothing higher for God or man than to be Christlike.

## GREAT THINGS HAPPENING IN INDIA

A striking personality from India at the Washington Convention was J. J. Cornelius, professor of philosophy at Lucknow University. He said Gandhi's greatest contribution was showing to the world that Christ's principle of overcoming evil by good, "by soul force," is practicable not only by the individual but by a nation. He furnished authentic facts as to the growth of Christianity, especially in the mass movements. Thus:

There is a mass movement toward Christ in India. Thousands of illiterate people called the "untouchables" are moving toward Christ. You can touch a dog, you can touch a cat, but these human beings cannot be touched — and we have sixty millions of



them. It is a tragedy. Through the work of American Christian missionaries, thousands have already been redeemed, and now the non-Christians themselves have come to realize their folly and are now working hard to remove untouchability. Christianity has thus brought about a new consciousness of respect for the personality of the individual, be he poor or rich. This work of love has made such a profound impression that thousands are now moving toward Christ. In the Church Missionary Society the number of baptized persons increased as follows, between 1900 and 1923; in the Punjab from 6,000 to 30,000; in Western India from 3,000 to 10,500; in the Telugu country from 13,000 to 53,000. Another movement of recent and very rapid growth in peculiarly difficult circumstances is under the charge of the Wesleyan Mission in Hyderabad. Here the Christian community (1900-1916) grew from 7,000 to 33,000; while in the next 8 years the number, including adherents, passed 50,000. These figures, huge as they are, are thrown into insignificance by the mass movement toward Christ in North India. There the Methodist Episcopal, the American Presbyterians and other missions are overcome by the tremendous task of attending and providing proper instruction to the enormous incoming of people. For four years, from 1915 to 1919, our Church baptized on an average 31,000 people a year. Just imagine! The average increase in the last 30 years has been at the rate of 2,000 a week. Let us praise God for this remarkable movement toward Christ out there in India.

## CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONALISM

Long have we needed a discriminating and constructive setting-forth of the Christian theory for international diplomacy and relationship. We now have such a statement from the well-known Toronto lawyer, Mr. Newton W. Rowell, who was chairman of the War Council of Canada and the Canadian Representative to the League of Nations. Mr. Rowell, in his address at Washington, laid down four principles for diplomacy on the Christian basis.

1. A Christian theory of international relationship involves the recognition of the supremacy of public right and the authority of the moral law in international relations.
2. A Christian theory of international relations involves sympathetic and resolute effort on the part of the people of our nation to understand and appreciate the point of view of the other nations, to suppress racial antagonisms and to promote interracial harmony.
3. It involves a more Christian method than war for settling international disputes. The beginnings of such a new method have already been made in the Permanent Court of International Justice and in the League of Nations.
4. It involves that the members of the family of nations should have some organ for conference and co-operation in the perfecting of plans for the preservation of peace and the promotion of human welfare. Without such an organ past experience shows us that permanent international co-operation is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

## SAMUEL M. ZWEMER, APOSTLE TO THE MOHAMMEDANS

Dr. Zwemer made a great speech at Washington on the theme "God's Love for Moslems." It bristled with facts and compelling appeal. A few samples: —

Mohammedanism is the prodigal son among the non-Christian religions. God loves it the most. The day is past for a crusade against the Turks. Mohammedans are more accessible and more responsive to Christianity than ever before. There have been 6,000 Mohammedan converts to Christ in Abyssinia in twenty years. In Java there are 35,000 converts from Mohammedanism. Throughout the Mohammedan world are thousands of hidden disciples. There are 234,000,000 Mohammedans. In India alone, 60,000,000. Under the American Flag in the Philippine Islands there are 587,000. In every land the Moslem population has been most neglected. Among these millions, eighty millions are under fourteen years of age. Surely Christ has compassion on this great world of childhood. Today Mohammedans are more accessible, more responsive than ever before. We face a new Moslem world, whose dimensions have been measured; whose gateways have been thrown wide open; and where freedom of the press and of speech have become realities.

## THE COMMISSIONING OF DR. AND MRS. EDWARD F. PARSONS

To some the most interesting single event at Washington was the commissioning of Dr. and Mrs. Parsons as medical missionaries of the American Board and representatives of the First Congregational Church. The Pastor, Dr. Pierce, had made careful preparation and the service rose to a tender and impressive climax. Never was there such a setting as that: a packed church, with people looking down from the far-away gallery of the Sunday School room; the



President of the United States, his wife, and guests in a pew near the front participating heartily in the service; twenty-five missionaries of the Board standing around the candidates on the platform when the historic documents were passed; a service of consecration participated in by pastor, people, secretaries, missionaries, and candidates; President and Mrs. Coolidge escorting the young doctor and his wife to the door of the church after the benediction. Moist eyes were seen in the congregation, especially when in response to the inquiry "Whom shall I send and who will go for us" Dr. Parsons resolutely replied, "Here am I, send me" and Mrs. Parsons gave as her word, "Silver and gold have I none, but what I have, that give I thee." The new missionaries left the same night to sail from San Francisco February 7. It was thus literally a last farewell. They are assigned to Tehchow, Shantung, China, where they will be associated in medical work with Dr. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker, who are supported by the First and Edwards Churches of Northampton, another tie, as Secretary Strong remarked in his address, between Washington and Northampton, since Edwards Church is the home church of President Coolidge. A service such as this, with its implications as to the dignity and worth of the missionary calling, means much to the Board's representatives in the far-away and difficult places of the world. When the news comes to them they will thank God for a missionary church at home and a missionary man in the White House.

### **BOBBED HAIR IN AMERICA CAUSES DISTRESS IN CHINA**

Miss Margaret Burton, missionary from China, daughter of President Burton of Chicago University, in an address at the Washington Convention gave striking illustrations of the economic unity of the East and West. She cited the bobbing of hair by American girls as causing distress in China.

Comparatively few women who still use their nets realize that the centre of the hair-net industry is Chefoo, China. And apparently a smaller number of those who have discarded nets for bobbed locks are aware that they have thereby contributed to the unemployment of hundreds of women in that far-away city of North China. Yet only a short time ago a letter from a friend in Chefoo contained this sentence: "I don't know what will happen to us if you women in America don't stop cutting your hair. We are all losing jobs. There were 18,000 women and girls in the hair-net factories here two and a half years ago, and now there are only a few over 2,000." Miss Burton declared that conditions in the industry of this country and the East are closely related, that low wages in Tokyo cause low wages in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and low wages in Shanghai cause low wages in Georgia.

### **FIGURES**

The large proportions of the foreign missionary enterprise of the Protestant churches of Christendom are indicated by the figures given out at the Washington Convention:

There are now 28,000 Protestant foreign missionaries in non-Christian lands and 2,408,900 adult communicants, with an enrolled Christian community of 5,145,236 persons. In 36,610 Sunday schools there are 2,000,000 pupils. Seven hundred and three hospitals and 1,234 dispensaries treat more than 3,000,000 patients a year. There are 245 orphanages, 25 institutions for the blind and deaf, 39 leper asylums, 21 homes for untainted children of lepers and 21 rescue homes for fallen women. The educational work includes 109 colleges and universities, 2,114 boarding and high schools, 36,478 elementary schools, 376 kindergartens, 30 medical colleges, 98 schools and classes for nurses, 406 theological and Bible training schools, 209 industrial schools and 240 normal schools. Last year the Protestant churches of the United States and Canada expended \$40,000,000 for their foreign work.

### **A CHANCE TO GET RIGHT WITH JAPAN**

A year ago a Commission of our National Council appealed to our churches for reconstruction help for our stricken churches in Japan. The response was totally inadequate—only about \$10,000. The Board at Providence voted that a further statement should be sent to the churches. We seek to rebuild four destroyed churches and to repair a dozen others. The need is very great. There must be many individuals who believe that Christian Americans should prove their good will in this emergency. Our Kumiai Churches in Japan are trying to raise twice the amount asked from America. Here is a chance to do a Christian deed. Checks may be sent to Treasurer Frederick A. Gaskins, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.



# ALL THE WORLD IN A MOMENT OF TIME



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, November 15, 1924.

### *Friends of the American Board:*

A noteworthy year of the Board has just closed, important news comes from various fields, the situation in the Near East is most interesting. Here you have it all in a nut-shell.

*Cornelius A. Eaton*

*D. Brewer Eddy.*  
Secretaries.

### LATEST NEWS FROM TURKEY AND THE NEAR EAST

The situation is improving — in some respects rather markedly. The International College at Smyrna had set two hundred as the maximum number of students they could receive this fall. The pressure of Turkish young men desiring education was so great that two hundred and sixty have been allowed to enroll; all others have been turned away. The Woman's Board school at Smyrna (Miss Greene) is overcrowded with girls from prominent Turkish homes. At Constantinople, Robert College has won its case with the Angora Government and will retain Professor Fisher. The Gedik Pasha School for boys and girls (Miss Putney) is crowded to the doors, but that is chronic. The Bithinia High School on the Sea of Marmora (Dr. McNaughton) reports everything "fine." Throughout Western Asia Minor our schools have all they can attend to. St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus (Rev. Paul E. Nilson) is still closed, but appeal has been made to Angora, and an early opening is hoped for. The Adana Hospital (Dr. Haas) is intensely busy. Dr. Shepard at Aintab is prevented from practicing on account of the jealousy of Turkish doctors, but is temporarily teaching western agricultural methods to the willing Turks. Dr. Piper, an Englishman with a Turkish license, is filling Dr. Shepard's place in the hospital. Central Turkey College has moved to Aleppo in Syria, where the large Armenian community is co-operating eagerly; President Merrill, with Mrs. Merrill and her mother, Mrs. Trowbridge, sailed for Aleppo from Boston October 25. The evangelistic, educational and physical needs of the Christian refugees from Turkey are being attended to by our people as best they can, not only in Syria but also in Athens, and particularly Salonica. The School of Religion (for the training of preachers and social workers) has been removed temporarily from Constantinople to Athens. Our three Turkish missions have been combined in one, with headquarters at Constantinople and with Rev. Fred F. Goodsell as Field Secretary. Dr. Goodsell has recently returned from a trip to Samsoun, Marsovan, Sivas, Cesarea, and back to Constantinople. He conferred with over one hundred officials and found all but one favorable to American Board work. He is full of hope. It would help our work if the United States Senate ratified the Lausanne Treaty.



## WHAT ONE MISSIONARY IS DOING IN INDIA

A report letter from Rev. John X. Miller, of Pasumalai, reveals what an exceedingly busy man he is. The head of a group of four flourishing schools for boys and young men (High School, Teachers' College, Model School, Trade School) enrolling over 1,000 pupils, he conducts also an experiment farm of 45 acres, is supervising the erection of a new building for the college (having secured \$50,000 for the purpose), installing electric lighting and running water for the station, has just erected a new bungalow and conducted a sale yielding 500 rupees, has recently completed an amphitheater on a hillside for out-door exercises, is organizing his alumni to raise \$10,000 for a memorial to his wife, sends out statedly fifteen bands of students on evangelistic tours through the villages, corresponds with the Board and with a multitude of friends in America, and, as if this were not enough, serves on a Government commission which is transforming the system of education in South India, and acts as chief examiner for the high schools of the Madras Presidency, entailing the supervision of 32 assistants and the passing upon 14,000 examination papers, this last being his summer diversion when he escapes to the Kodai Kanal hills above the burning plains of the Madura district. He reports that many of his students are turning to Christ and that "India is ready to accept Christ. though as yet she fights shy of Christianity and the Church."

## THE SPELL OF CHRIST ON INDIA

This from Rev. J. H. Dickson of South India, whom Bulletin readers will recognize as one of our best correspondents:

Missions are under a deep debt of gratitude to Gandhi for the prominence he gave to the teachings of Jesus. As a result quotations from the Bible are common in political meetings of Hindus, Sikhs, and Mohammedans and a new reverence for the Christ has fallen as a spell on India. The lawyers' club of Madras is composed of university graduates and some of the finest minds in Madras. Recently they had a big dinner followed by an entertainment at which a Hindu jester took part. He jested about the Hindu gods and their escapades and the audience laughed heartily. Then the jester began to make fun of the Christ. Instantly there was silence, then hisses, and finally the audience rose as one man and kicked the jester from the room. Yet there was not a single Christian in that audience. They had no respect for their own gods, but they had for Jesus. We have read a confidential letter from the best known traveling evangelist in India; he recounts scores of incidents to prove the changed attitude of India toward Jesus and the readiness with which the Christian message is heard where not long ago the bitterest opposition was sure.

## MONGOLIA AT LAST

Various attempts have been made by the Christian forces upon Mongolia, but thus far without success on account of the hostility of the native princes. Now comes from our well-known missionary in Shansi, China, Rev. Watts O. Pye, the information that he is about to open a church in an important town at the request of a Mongol prince. This is news of large importance.

There is a development of great interest along the Mongolian border. Two Mongol princes during the last year have come into touch with our Church at He Loa Tasi, Shensi. The Mongols are divided into tribes, each under a prince, there being no national government. The princes are the highest men in official capacity and these two men are drawing very near to the Church. One of them is building a new market town. This is a new departure, as the Mongols in their normal state are nomads, living in tents with no permanent abode. This decision of the prince to build a permanent city is an indication of a change in viewpoint on the part of himself and his followers. He is a man of great wealth, and is putting up a town with buildings for some seventy-five or a hundred shops and business places which he expects to rent and for which he will find ready occupancy. He asked that we send a preacher to him and he will make arrangements for providing headquarters for our Church activities as the new town is being built. It will take a man of unusual capability to handle that work. We have promised the prince that next July we will see that a good man is sent him. Several Mongol students are in the school at He Loa Tasi, and within a year will be coming to Fenchow for training in the middle school. They will be the nucleus of leadership for work among their own people.



## FLOODS, DIKES AND CHRISTIANITY

Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, of Paotingfu, China, used the flood relief money five years ago in building extensive dikes for the prevention of future floods. On the top and sides of all the dikes he planted willow trees. The county officials protected the trees, only branches of a certain size being allowed to be trimmed off. Last year in a single village the cuttings of branches were sold for over \$1,000. We learn that during the present extensive flood this village escaped all harm. "Not only was it protected, but the mud and debris which was caught in the willow trees increased the width and height of the dike by two feet." The Paotingfu Church has increased by seventy-five per cent in two years. This church refuses to receive new members from places where relief money has been spent, until after one full year, for fear interested motives may have led to the decision.

## BABOONS OR MEN—A ZULU SERMON

Rev. F. B. Bridgman, whose sociological and evangelistic work in the native mining compounds of Johannesburg has attracted wide attention, pays a tribute to his Zulu helpers as "born preachers." Witness the following incident:

One day I went to a compound with an evangelist, Zakeu (Zulu for Zacharias) to conduct a service. It was under especially difficult circumstances, with a noisy war-dance going on nearby, and it was "up to" Zakeu to catch the attention of the crowd. How would you preach the Gospel under such circumstances? On that occasion Zacheu said, "Men, I as I came in yonder gate I saw a baboon, a pet belonging to the compound manager. I walked up to the baboon and said, 'Good morning, Mr. Baboon.' The baboon sat up and appeared to say, 'Good morning, sir.' I went through various gyrations. I threw a stone, and the baboon threw a stone. I walked back and forth, and the baboon walked back and forth. I made a grimace, and the baboon made a grimace. I scratched my head, and the baboon scratched his head. Then I said, 'Mr. Baboon, you are a man! You can do anything I can do!' You are angry when the white men call you baboons; and yet are you not living the life of baboons when you are not recognizing what God has put in you that is divine, and when you do not take what God has sent you through the white men, and when you do not listen to what we bring you from Jesus Christ?" Thus he drove the message home.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

The Board has received from Rev. William B. Stelle, of Peking, a photograph of a recent baptism in the camp of General Feng Yu Hsiang at which eleven hundred soldiers were received into the Church, after a suitable period of probation and Biblical instruction. It must have been an inspiring occasion, the more so as the scene is being enacted every year. Another picture shows General Feng preaching to a battalion of troops.

The last graduating class of the Doshisha University, Tokyo, was 355. The entering class this fall is 1100. Some 1400 applicants, we regret to say, were refused for lack of room. We consider the Doshisha to be one of the greatest chances in the all world for people of wealth to make their money count in a strategic way for Christ.

Rev. Watts O. Pye, referred to above, is in the country on furlough, and in view of the remarkable character of the evangelistic advance he has led in Shansi and Shensi, the Board is planning to have him meet large groups of laymen and ministers in important Congregational centers.

Rev. F. B. Bridgman, also mentioned above, is in America, and he has brought with him a moving picture film of remarkable interest and power made by his associate, Rev. Ray E. Phillips, a vivid representation of native life in the village Kraals and in the mining camps of "The Rand." It has cost nearly \$2,000 to produce the film, and Dr. Bridgman hopes to cover the cost by charging a suitable rental for it. Have your friends see this film if you can possibly bring it about. Address Dr. Bridgman at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.



The Bailundo Station of the American Board, West Africa, has secured a valuable concession of land from an Italian company of 8,000 acres, with seven buildings, a brick kiln and ample water supply for irrigation — and all for \$2,500. Wheat and rice are being grown successfully; hundreds of coffee plants are ready for transplanting as soon as the rainy season sets in. Good bottom land is well adapted for corn, beans and other crops.

When Dr. Kinnear of Foochow was about to operate on Ing-gieng for cataract, the old man said to his little son who had led him in, "Get right down and pray—pray every minute while the doctor is working." The little fellow, Dr. Kinnear reports, with his wondering, big eyes, went across the room, kneeled, put his hands together, and closed his eyes in prayer. The child remained on his knees praying until the operation was successfully finished, though his eyes opened widely some of the time to see what was being done. On the eleventh day the old man was given glasses, and the next day he remarked "My eye that was dead has been resurrected." Dr. Kinnear last year performed 503 eye operations, of which 57 were for cataract.

**THE OUTCOME OF THE BOARD'S FINANCIAL YEAR**

It was a good year — as years go. All bills were paid, and we had the joy of reducing the old indebtedness by \$50,688 (from \$180,039 to \$129,351). This was made possible by hundreds of personal gifts coming from News Bulletin readers in the last few days before September 1, plus some superb giving on the part of a limited circle who came to the front after the Treasurer's books showed a deficit on the year of \$20,308. One and all they seemed to say: "This must not be." One said it to the tune of \$5,662 (one-quarter of all), nine subscribed \$1,000 apiece; and through a burst of generosity at the Annual Meeting in Providence, the balance was raised. The total receipts, including Woman's Boards, passed the \$2,000,000 mark for the first time, amounting to \$2,056,788. Laus Deo! Now friends, we want you to stand by us in the new year upon which we entered.

**THE OLDEST MAGAZINE IN THE UNITED STATES**

We have received a letter from the Librarian of the Congressional Library in Washington stating that he has been looking up the history of periodical literature and finds the *Missionary Herald* is the oldest existing magazine in the United States of any kind, it having maintained a continuous existence since 1805. How do you account for such a record? Two reasons: The *Herald* deals with the greatest of all news interests, the extension of the Kingdom of God throughout the world; and it deals with it in a masterly way. We want you to take this superb magazine. One feature is called *The World Window*, conducted by the editor of the *Bulletin*, and based upon his reading of scores of papers, periodicals and books dealing with foreign and international questions. Eight hundred correspondents furnish news, the articles are beautifully illustrated, the editorials are authoritative. You need it. The subscription, \$1.00, covers only absolute cost. So please fill out the coupon and send in your subscription in time for the January issue.

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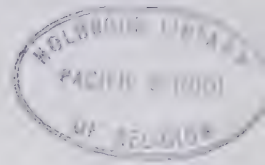
**ANY CHURCH WHOSE OUTREACH IS LESS THAN WORLD-WIDE IS LESS  
THAN CHRISTIAN**



# REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY WORLD FACTS EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, June 5, 1923

*Friends of the American Board:*

Usually the Bulletin is sent only to those on our mailing list. This, however, is to be an *Everybody's Number*, and he who will may read. Pastors are invited to order in usable amounts and extra copies will be mailed upon request. Let us all get busy and spread the news of the Kingdom.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
*D. Brewer Eddy.*

*Secretaries.*

### FOREIGN MISSIONS A GOING CONCERN

The foreign missionary movement has taken on tremendous proportions. It has swung into the great life of the world. There are now 28,000 Protestant missionaries scattered through non-Christian lands. Of these 17,000 have gone out from America. The churches of America put \$40,000,000 into the work last year. There are now three times as many Christians in Korea as there were in the whole world one hundred years after Christ, and all these have been gathered in the present generation. Many will remember H. M. Stanley going to Uganda and appealing that missionaries should be sent to that remarkable people. Today we have a Christian nation in the heart of Africa. The largest church in the world is at Ongole, India (Baptist) which enrolls over 45,000 members. The largest communion service in the world is that of the Presbyterian Church at Elat, Africa, where 18,000 surround the Table of the Lord. American Board missionaries at Paotingfu, China, report a 40% increase in numbers last year. Fenchowfu has added 2,740 members in a year. In India our fields are white unto the harvest. "The greatest fact in the world today is the potency of our Christ."



Banditry and misrule are not the only things happening in China. Christ's Kingdom is making rapid progress. These Gates of Pekin suggest an Open Door for all the good things America has to offer.



## MANY THINGS FLOW FROM THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

Gen. Sir Charles Warren, when Governor of Natal, where our missionaries have done such wonderful things among the Zulus, said, "For the keeping of peace one missionary is worth a battalion of soldiers." Dr. D. Tagawa, of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference, in speaking of the progress of the anti-military, liberal movement in his country, said, "True liberalism is a product of Christianity and rests on Christian foundations. It depends on vital Christian faith for its own vitality." In the last Bulletin we told of seventy officials of a county in Shensi urging Rev. Watts O. Pye to place a church in every town, so that they might put down banditry, build good roads, eliminate foot-binding, enforce the law and teach the people the principles of democracy. Where the missionary goes in China the postoffice follows. Many things follow in his train: education, sanitation, better government, better agriculture, better men and women. This is why governments are more and more turning to Mission Boards to help them solve their gigantic problems. This is why the missionary of late has come into a new position of prestige and power. "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."



China's noblest ruler, Gov. Yen of Shansi, and his staff visit our hospital at Taiku. The Governor, (left of center) and Dr. Hemingway (on the right) are warm friends. Our sixty evangelists co-operate actively with Gov. Yen in his social and governmental reforms: anti-opium, anti-footbinding, anti-prostitution.

## CHEERING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

News has come of a revival in the Doshisha, Japan, under the preaching of Kanamori, the famous "one sermon evangelist." Two hundred and twenty-six students confessed Christ and united with the Church in Kyoto. — Nine boxes of Bibles in modern Greek have been landed in Athens by permission of the authorities. Hitherto the Bible in the language of the people has been rigidly excluded. — The King of Greece is asking for "A Robert College" to be built in his capital. — The famous Christian general, Feng Yu Hsiang, has been located at Tungshien and is co-operating with our missionaries. Five hundred of Feng's soldiers were baptized on one Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith are very active in this work. — The Gospel is spreading rapidly through the Inhambane Country, Portuguese East Africa, through converts of Rev. F. B. Bridgman in Johannesburg. Without missionary direction, fifty-one churches or preaching places have sprung up and forty lay preachers have been set apart. — Medical work continues in Turkey. Dr. Lorrin Shepherd, Aintab, on one day saw 117 patients, Dr. Hamilton treated 31 women, all Turks. — "Rumor has it" that the Governor of Marsovan has petitioned the Angora Government for the return of Dr. Jesse Marden to his hospital work at Marsovan. If true, as it probably is, we have another proof of Turkey's eagerness for our missionary assistance.





An attractive group, is it not? These are some of the thirty-five girls and eighty-five boys who decided for Christ in connection with Brewer Eddy's meetings at Taiyuanfu last fall.

## GREAT HAPPENINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Things always happen when Frank Laubach is around. Thank God for his contagious, spiritual leadership! The other day twenty-four Moros (Mohammedans) came to the church door. After service seven of them knelt with Laubach in prayer. Another day five Moros stopped him on the street and asked about God. Some day the Congregational Churches of America will make possible a mission among these people — the greatest chance the Church has had for reaching Moslems in a thousand years! A great happening is the union movement among the Christian forces of the Islands. At a conference just held, the most influential Filipino leaders in the Islands met and solemnly decided to establish a United Christian Filipino Church, if the missionaries did not “beat them to it.” They consider denominationalism a handicap and a curse. There will be no doctrinal basis, aside from the Bible, and the form of government will be Congregational. Mr. Laubach is working to have the great exodus from the Roman Catholic Church, known as the Aglipay Movement, with possibly half a million adherents, join the United Church, and the prospects, he thinks, are good.

## EXTRAORDINARY INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Competition and greed have given place to Co-operation and Fair Play in the Orient. The Washington Conference brings a new impulse to missionary progress. Japan has definitely turned from an attitude of hostility and suspicion to the purpose of friendship and close alliance with us. She renounces any effort to invade the sovereignty of China. She now joins with America and England to uphold the policy of the Open Door. **That means the Open Door for our institutions of good will and the Gospel of Christ.** China knows that once again we have saved her from dismemberment and her heart is another Open Door. The Christian people of America made the Washington Conference possible. Prince Tokugawa, the head of the Japanese delegation, said, “The Conference is the work of religion and the Church.” This means that the Christian people took the lead for World Peace, for Fair Play and Co-operation, for the very Heart of Christ among the nations **That is Missions at its highest and best.** This new spirit welcomes our schools, colleges, hospitals and the teaching of Christ. We work not in defiance of racial and national forces, but in alliance with them for the Kingdom of Righteousness today.



## ENCOURAGING DENOMINATIONAL SITUATION

It has just been announced that our denomination made a net gain of 19,000 in membership last year, reaching a total of 857,000 members. **It scored the largest net gain ever recorded by our churches.** A total of \$2,955,000 has been given by all the churches under the Apportionment Plan, on our whole task and objective of \$5,000,000. Three-fifths of the total has been raised. Shall 60% satisfy us for long, or are we on our way to 100% loyalty? The Apportionment Plan is now generally accepted as the Goal. It is far ahead, to be sure, and some states have not attempted their full figures; but it's coming. There is a widespread loyalty. We are devising better plans and methods to achieve the goal. The real need and the one factor lacking is larger devotion and sacrifice. That alone can bring success. One half of all our membership give nothing and care little for the missionary task of the Church. And yet the Church exists for this thing. "Thy Kingdom come." "Seek ye first the Kingdom." **A church which slights the program of Christ cannot expect the power of Christ.** A blessing of incalculable extent for our churches awaits the performance of this task for missions at home and abroad.

## CRITICAL AMERICAN BOARD SITUATION

Total receipts for eight months to date show a small loss. Gifts from the churches have made a gain of \$16,357.51. But we began the year under the necessity of finding \$130,000 of new money, above last year's receipts, if we were to come through without deficit. **WE ARE NOT EVEN HOLDING OUR OWN WITH LAST YEAR THUS FAR.** What is the one clear hope of victory in August? It can be put in one sentence, if you will read it with open heart. It means that checks from individuals must again save the day. It is planned in July to make the most definite and accurate statement of our financial condition that has ever been laid before the friends of the Board. Every possible element of uncertainty will be eliminated and, by means of cable messages from the mission treasurers, we shall fix the expense side of the accounts by careful estimate in July. Then we shall know exactly how much must be raised in order to come through without failure. This will leave uncertainty in receipts from Legacies and the Conditional Gifts Fund, but **it will show far more clearly than ever before just what must be achieved in gifts from churches and from individuals.** We promise now to every friend of the Board that the closing statements of the year, in the next number of the News Bulletin, will be as exact as human pains and foresight can make them. Every possible doubtful element will be eliminated, except those two items of receipts from Churches and Individuals. Then we believe there will be an outpouring of generous giving such as we have seldom seen. The record was made two years ago when 3444 checks poured in and turned the year from dread to joy. This is the prayer now that every friend may look forward with definite purpose to have a share in this struggle **A deficit this year means a drastic cutting of the work next fall.** This must not happen. In such a time as this it would be a crime. In the last analysis it all depends upon your valuation of *Christ*. What does Jesus Christ mean to *you*? What may He mean to the World for which He died? Our confidence will be that of the Apostle Paul in appealing to the Corinthian Church for a liberal gift: **"Ye know the grace of God in Jesus Christ."** **"Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift."**

**IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS, HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM**



# GREAT NEWS FROM CHINA



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, February 20, 1923

*Friends of the American Board:*

We were sorely tempted to make this an All-China number, so abundant and thrilling is the news. But Lausanne had to be mentioned, and other interests clamored for attention. So it is a general bulletin with China to the front. Please pass the good word along.

*Cornelius H. Patton*

*Secretary.*

### REMARKABLE GATHERING AT FU KU

Rev. Watts O. Pye last summer made a trip to the northern section of Shensi, where the Great Wall divides China from Mongolia. Arriving at Fu Ku, a county seat, he was met by an audience of 5,000 people, including the leading officials of the county, 70 in number. The magistrate presided and stated that the object of the meeting was two-fold: first to express appreciation for what the Church is doing for the people of the county, and second to apply for the scattering of chapels in the main centers of the county. When Mr. Pye asked why they wanted the Church, the answer came that they had five objects in view. First and foremost, to clear the county of bandits. Second, to help in the anti-footbinding campaign. Third, to assist in arousing interest in the campaign for better roads. Fourth, to strengthen the hands of local officials and village headmen. Fifth, to help in the self-government movement now starting in Shensi. This gave the missionary his chance. Mr. Pye explained that the Church could and would render a great service in all these directions, but that this was not the main object of the Church. He went on to state that they needed first of all to have their lives put right towards the one true and only God and His law of brotherhood among men. He then preached a straight gospel sermon, with the result that a number of influential men offered themselves for the Bible training class which looks to baptism.

### MULTITUDES, MULTITUDES IN THE VALLEY OF DECISION

Mr. Pye's tour was a triumphal procession. At another important city, Shen Mu Hsien, he had this experience.

The congregations for three days were terrific. The weather was exceedingly hot, as I was there the last of August, but we had three big preaching services a day. I preached during those three days until even my outer clothes were soaked through with perspiration, and I felt too dizzy to stand up longer. At each meeting from three to five thousand men were gathered. Although the crowds were tremendous they listened attentively, and I felt that perhaps never again would such an opportunity be given there to speak for the Master, so I wanted to do the best I could. This work has come to be my meat and drink, my recreation, my very life. After looking into the multitude of these faces, I can understand how, on the great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink." One learns, too, a little of the heartache and sufferings that Jesus felt when, seeing the multitude as sheep without a shepherd, he had compassion on them.

### HIGH OFFICIALS AND THE GENTRY COMING TO CHRIST

One of the most encouraging signs in the Shensi work (which, by the way, is entirely supported by one man, a manufacturer in New England), is the reaching of influential persons in



the counties. Magistrates and officials are prominent in nearly all of the churches. These high-up men have been Mr. Pye's specialty, as the following extract will show.

One interesting development at Mi Chih Hsien has been the reaching of a family of thirty-six members, all of whom are now Christians, although not all at the time of my visit had been received into the church. They have turned over their family temple to become the chapel for their village. The county magistrate at Mi Chih Hsien was baptized at the time of my visit. He is a fine type of man and is setting an example which is new to the thought of many people in the conduct of the government officials. He religiously observes Sunday, his yamen being closed on that day, and all official business obliged to wait until Monday. He and his wife attend church services regularly, and he gives his whole-hearted support to the work of the church. In his great room he has a number of scripture posters which we supply to our churches, while in his guest hall he has put up a great variety of Christian tracts and posters, and every guest who comes receives an explanation of Christianity and is urged to accept the same and unite with a church. Each day he has set aside an hour for reading Christian fundamentals, and Mr. Hou, our pastor, is invited to come to the yamen at that hour, or any hour that he can find the time. Buddhism, already losing its power practically all over the field, has received a great set-back in this center. Seven or eight of the leading gentry of the town who have been coming to a fuller understanding of the Christian life have decided to take together the new step of uniting with the church.

## DR. GULICK ON THE NEW CHINA

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, for many years a missionary of the American Board in Japan, more recently connected with the Federal Council of Churches as secretary of their department of international affairs, sends a convincing statement from China as to the beneficial effects of the Washington Conference. We quote:

The Washington Conference has given Young China new hope. They see Shahtung coming back into their control. They see Japan also retreating from her masterful policies in Siberia. China's national post office is soon to be without foreign rivals, adding to her dignity and her financial resources. Important commissions are in session carrying out the provisions of the Washington treaties and agreements. Fear of Japan is diminishing and a new spirit of hope is arising. Now some of the Chinese are even beginning to talk of the recovery of Manchuria and Port Arthur, even as they feel they have recovered Shantung and Tsingtao.

But New China, like Japan, is by no means out of the woods. Her militarist Provincial Generals (Tuchuns) are still fighting or preparing to fight. Her Parliament, though sitting in Peking, makes little or no progress. Her economic condition is as parlous as ever, for her militarists still squander her small resources on munitions, and are ever seeking to make new foreign loans. Her merchants over-speculated on low exchange and their "word" is no longer regarded "as good as their bond;" bonds are now required by the foreign traders of Shanghai who have been hard hit by Chinese traders who ordered goods from abroad beyond their means of purchase. Thus are there vicious circles within vicious circles. But the situation is by no means without hope. China's best life is awaking from its long sleep. In both Japan and China the liberal forces and the forces of militarism are at work, just as they are in the majority of the nations of the world, and our duty is clearly to strengthen and support those elements in these two countries, as in every country, which are seeking international justice and the resultant good-will.

## THE EDDY BROTHERS AT TIENTSIN

Dr. Brewer Eddy returned to the United States on January 22 after the completion of an extraordinarily interesting tour through Japan, Korea and China. His brother, Sherwood, goes on to India, the Middle and Near East. As a sample of the work done by these brother evangelists we quote from a description of the meetings in Tientsin.

Dr. Eddy and his party were in Tientsin only four days, but the whole city was very much aware of their presence before they left. Some one of their number spoke in practically every school in the city and there were three meetings each day for all local Christian workers and for large numbers of the country evangelists, both men and women. The campaign culminated in the great student gatherings in the Anhwei Guildhall. Among these 2,000 young folk, of that group in whom very truly the hope of China lies, 465 signed cards declaring their desire to enroll themselves in classes for the study of the Bible, and to follow where that study led them; and 213 definitely announced their intention to join the Christian church. The foreign community, too, was awakened to the inhuman labor conditions



existing in many of the great factories, and steps are being taken by at least one organization, the Social Service Club, a joint body of Chinese and foreign women, to enlist the co-operation of employers and other influential men in bettering the situation.

## **THE EDDY-HARLOW MEETINGS IN AMERICA**

Rev. Ralph Harlow writes enthusiastically of the opening meetings he and Secretary Brewer Eddy are conducting on the Pacific Coast for the purpose of interesting people in the Near and Far East, the arrangements being made by Secretary Kelsey of San Francisco.

At Walla Walla I spoke twice to the entire student body in the college, once to the Student Volunteers and had over twenty personal interviews with students. President Penrose moved that the college and church take on the full support of Jim Lyman, of Marash, Turkey. This was seconded by Dr. Holmes, pastor of the church, and unanimously adopted. Also spoke to the Chamber of Commerce. At Spokane I spoke to three hundred members at a Rotary Club dinner in the Davenport Hotel; at a church banquet every seat was taken in a large room; and to more than five hundred people in the church auditorium. Dr. Kelsey said this was a most unusual gathering for a week-day night. He feels sure that this area will go way over its quota in the apportionment, and I earnestly hope he is right. This morning Brewer Eddy joined us at Seattle and he is feeling in splendid condition. Tomorrow he speaks in Plymouth Church and I speak at Edward Lincoln Smith's Church. In the evening he is at Van Horn's and I am at the University Church at 5:00, and the Congregational Church in Everett, at 7:30. We speak at the Kiwanis, Rotary, Advertisers and Municipal League Clubs while here, and over four hundred tickets have already been sold for the dinner at Plymouth Church which comes off Tuesday night. I go out to the University and speak at the Pilgrim Club Wednesday, and we have several other engagements here and in Tacoma before going down to Portland.

## **LAUSANNE, TURKEY, AND THE AMERICAN BOARD**

Dr. James L. Barton, our senior foreign secretary, returned from Lausanne on February 2. He has been busy ever since consulting with the Government, officials of the Federal Council of Churches, and his associates in the Board as to the outlook for Christianity in the Near East. As representing all the American religious, educational and philanthropic interests in the Near East, Dr. Barton at Lausanne came into close contact with the American, British, Greek, and Turkish delegations, and was able to offer advice which is likely to bear fruit for years to come. At the request of Ambassador Child and Admiral Bristol, Dr. Barton visited Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, to investigate relief conditions and to report at Lausanne upon his return. Our Government afforded every facility for a quick and successful journey, even to the extent of placing a United States destroyer at his convenience. Whatever formal action may result from the Lausanne conference, the Allies have practically conceded everything to the Turkish Nationalists and given them a clean bill of health. It remains for America to make a separate treaty on the best terms possible. In view of this surprising political and economic outcome Americans should accept the situation with as good grace as they can command and fall back upon the moral, intellectual, and spiritual forces which may be brought to bear upon the situation. Fortunately the American Board is on the ground to render this very service. It increasingly appears that our work in the future must be directed towards helping the resurgent Turkish nation in all practical and spiritual ways. The extent to which such a program may be possible, and the steps involved for such an organization as the American Board must be left for future decision, as Providence shows the way. The call for us all is to hold steady and to hope for the best. The Prudential Committee and officers of the Board crave the sympathy, advice, and, above all, the prayers of Congregational people everywhere.

## **DR. R. A. HUME AFTER FORTY-EIGHT YEARS**

Dr. Hume, of our Marathi Mission, is nearing his jubilee year of service in India. Here are some of the things he has brought to pass. He has organized 8 new churches. He started the first theological school in Western India, and for 41 years has been its stroke oar. He has trained over 200 ministers, now scattered in 7 missions. He has been in the forefront of the movement for native leadership and the making of an indigenous church. He has led in all sorts of movements for social betterment and community welfare, especially in times of famine, when he has disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars. In a district of peculiar aridity he has built 40 wells. He has had a prominent hand in planning and erecting 40 buildings, such as churches,



school houses, seminaries, dormitories, and dwelling houses. He has aided in securing better housing for the Christian community. He has published two books and scores of booklets, leaflets, articles. Evangelism has been his hobby. In a recent letter he says, "To me the fundamental, all important difference between the Christian faith and all other faiths is expressed in two words, Jesus Christ. No one fails to hear with interest about Him, who is the wisdom of God and the power of God."

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

Rev. James F. Edwards of Bombay, an English Wesleyan missionary serving under the American Board, is paying his first visit to America, for the purpose of getting acquainted with the Board and understanding American religious life. He attended the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and has been spending several weeks in Boston, where he has been preaching in prominent churches, and where a luncheon of ministers and business men was given in his honor at the City Club. His address upon political and religious conditions in India was listened to with absorbing interest.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, President of Peking Union University, is in the country, engaging in a financial campaign. He reports that the University is overwhelmed with success. So many students are enrolling for the various courses that a building program is imperative. A superb site has been secured outside the city walls near the summer palace of the late emperor. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to name a missionary institution of greater importance and promise than this.

The campaign of the seven Union Christian Women's Colleges of the Orient for three million dollars has been brought to a successful close under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. Thousands of women all over the country who have contributed their dollars will rejoice mightily, but, best of all, the young women in Asiatic lands will have their hearts filled with gladness. This campaign proves the increasing interest which Americans are taking in missionary work throughout the world.

Rev. Edward H. Smith of Ingtau, China, finds everything coming his way among the country towns. One town which had just paid an indemnity of \$20,000 to bandits, was persuaded by Smith to put \$2,000 into a church building, to match \$1,000 from the First Church of Fall River, Massachusetts. The Board of Trade at once subscribed \$500, and the balance was raised in a few days.

Rev. Frank B. Warner of Taiku, Shansi, who is home on furlough, is impressed by the wonderful work which can be done for the women of his province. Hitherto the work has been mainly for men. He states that "today the womanhood of Shansi is at the feet of the missionary."

Information reaches us that the little famine which was afflicting the people of our Rhodesian field has been stopped, and that no more money is needed. The readers of this bulletin contributed something over \$2,000 — not a great sum, but enough.

Everything appears to be flourishing except the finances of the Board. Why is it that the churches do not rise to these extraordinary opportunities for the extension of Christianity? We are facing a falling off of over \$2,400 in the gifts of the churches for the first five months of the Board's year. Seven months remain. Our gifts must increase by not less than 20% from now on to cover the expenditures of the year. We ask every reader of this Bulletin to keep this situation in mind — to keep it very seriously and prominently in mind. Later in the year, when we are able to give more definite information as to finances, we may ask you to make a generous extra gift. Clearly the problem of the Board is more at home than abroad. Some day our constituents will realize the magnificent work which is being done by the missionaries and will come forward with bountiful gifts. We have confidence in the friends of the Board when once they know the facts.

"IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM "



# THE SMYRNA TRAGEDY AND THE FUTURE OF MISSIONS



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, DEC. 5, 1922

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# WASHINGTON CONFERENCE A TRIUMPH FOR RELIGION



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CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, May 10, 1922.

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Secretary.

### THE OUTCOME OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

We congratulate our government and the world upon the outcome of the Washington Conference. It was a signal achievement, plainly an epoch making event, tremendously significant in its bearings upon the extension of Christianity. Incidentally, we may add, our delegates, alive to America's cultural and religious stake in the Far East, took pains to inform themselves. We doubt if many pastors have as accurate a knowledge of how America's religious ideals have been projected into Japan, Korea, China, and the Pacific Islands as have Mr. Hughes, Mr. Root, Senator Lodge and Senator Underhill. Christian people in America should consider the outcome of the conference an answer to prayer. Over 10,000,000 people petitioned the government for a Christian settlement of the issues; special meetings for prayer were held in multitudes of churches, and thousands remembered the Conference in their private devotions. Even Prince Tokugawa, of the Japanese delegation, was quick to see this. At a great meeting in Washington he remarked, "I feel justified in saying that the work of the Conference is the work of religion and the Church."

Assuming the ratification of the treaties, we list seven great accomplishments at Washington. 1. The inauguration of a new order of diplomacy — frank, businesslike, friendly, sacrificial. 2. The guaranteeing of the integrity and autonomy of China. 3. The prevention of war between the United States and Japan. 4. The limitation of naval armaments, an important step towards a warless world. 5. The changing of the current of the world's thought from war to peace. 6. The setting of an example of how other world problems may be solved. 7. The ending of the isolation of the United States.

The politicians have done their best for the Far East. It is now up to the Church to do the more fundamental thing. We must send through that "Open Door" in increasing volume the things that make for intelligence, goodwill, peace and plenty.

### REMARKABLE PROGRESS AT FENCHOWFU

If all China was like Fenchowfu the day of her redemption would be at hand. Throughout western Shansi and northern Shensi the horizon is aglow with promise. Our missionaries can hardly keep up with the situation. Although they are operating from seventy-eight outstations, with a strong base at Fenchowfu city, and are busy day and night, traveling, preaching, supervising, teaching, healing, advising and inspiring, the demand for Christianity is so great that the call comes for more workers and better support. Fortunately in 1921 seventy young men offered themselves for the Christian ministry and are being trained in the Bible School. Additions to Church membership were 2,740, and of course a much larger number of adherents was listed.



The evangelistic work in a large part of this field is supported by a New England business man who is fairly radiant over the returns on his investment. He has seen forty-five walled cities entered and churches established, in which 1,213 new converts were enrolled last year. Rev. Watts O. Pye, the missionary in charge, says this is but the beginning and that we are to look for much larger returns. Striking features are the large number of officials and prominent men being reached, and the rapid growth of self-support. When Mr. Pye was asked if he would not be demanding soon the establishment of a new station in Shensi, with resident missionaries and all the accompanying institutions and buildings, entailing a large additional expense, he replied, "That is exactly what I do not want. My plan is to have Northern Shensi develop under Chinese initiative and leadership. They can come to Fenchowfu for special training and we will work through them." This is correct missionary strategy. If you want to know more about this remarkable piece of work send for our leaflet, "The Challenge of the Unattempted." Here is a sample of one church in this vast field. Mr. Pye writes:

In Mr. Chang's field there are perhaps 500 towns and villages. On any map of China which we may find only one of these 500 is located or even mentioned. So far as the other 499 are concerned the makers of the geography and atlas maps do not even know that they exist. Probably no one has any comprehensive view of them all as a whole except a few of us who are connected with the church and its work. As an indication of the spiritual power centering here, I might mention the number of men who have come to the decision for the Christian ministry during the year. The new class in the Bible Training School which enters after the new year, a class of some seventy men, will include seven from this one church alone. Another indication comes from the leaders of the old religions. The old Chinese religions are doomed, and they realize their peril. The new faith is to them growing bold, and boldness is the banner of strength. Strength is the fruit of numbers. This of course is true to a greater or less extent of other centers in the field as well.

## **TURKS SMILE UNDER THEIR BEARDS**

"There has never been a time, in my opinion, when a decadent and decrepit Turkey has been able to dictate its terms to the puissant powers so thoroughly as now. If our country had been willing after the reports of Gen. Harbord, the Crane Commission and others, to undertake even a small amount of responsibility for political affairs out here, the result today would have been vastly different." This comment from a prominent resident in Turkey is more pessimistic than some we are receiving, but it expresses in general the feeling of many. The political situation is exceedingly dark. To the Turkish Nationalists the Treaty of Sevres was not even a scrap of paper; it was a joke. Secretly aided by France, Italy and Russia, they have flaunted the Powers and won out. By the recent Paris agreement the treaty bids fair to be scrapped, and the Turk is to return to Constantinople, Smyrna, and a section of Thrace, and no guarantees are given for the protection of Christian minorities in Asia Minor.

When America was about to enter the war President Wilson asked the Allies for a statement of their purposes and aims. Among other things they were fighting for they mentioned, "Liberation of the populations subjected to the bloody tyranny of the Turks, rejection out of Europe of the Ottoman Empire as foreign to western civilization." And now after winning the war this is what the Allies get! America's preoccupation and indifference, France's territorial ambition, England's fear of her Mohammedan subjects in India have brought this disgrace upon Christendom. Meantime the massacres and atrocities continue and the Christian population of Bible Lands is being wiped out. Letters (no sadder have been received during the war) confirm the report that four professors and two students of our Anatolia College at Marsovan were hanged from the Amasia Bridge by the Turks on the strength of trumped up charges — cultured, Christian men, the finest fruit of our missionary endeavor. If four professors of Yale or Oberlin or Pomona were hanged for their faith, how the world would boil! When the new Greek Patriarch, Meletios, arrived in Constantinople from America, and was received by the Christian population with the blowing of whistles and great eclat, the Turkish newspaper "Terjuman" remarked "We Turks have often, since the armistice, smiled under our beards with dignity, at the demonstrations of these time servers. We smile this time also, and pass by on the other side. Why we smile, will be understood little by little."



## THE BRIGHTER SIDE IN TURKEY

Apparently the Paris agreement is to have no more force than the Treaty of Sevres, since neither Turkey nor Greece has accepted the settlement and are even now fighting for the possession of Smyrna. This may make possible and necessary the continuance of Allied control at Constantinople, which means Great Britain, with her commissioner and fleet. There is a ray of hope in that situation. Certainly the port cities, like Constantinople and Smyrna, offer unparalleled opportunities for Christian work of all kinds. If, as now seems likely, the reopening of our stations in the interior of Asia Minor is to be long delayed, we can concentrate upon the ports with splendid promise. Plans are being elaborated with the possibility of that policy in view. When Paul and his companions "assayed to go into Bithynia" and "the Spirit suffered them not" we read that they came down to Troas, and there Paul had his vision of "a man of Macedonia, praying him and saying 'Come over into Macedonia, and help us.'" Smyrna and Constantinople may be our Macedonia today. If not, then Macedonia itself is wide open, and just beyond is Bulgaria, where they are beseeching us as in Paul's day. The word just now for all of us who believe in this work is: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." We ask you all to stand by the missionaries in Turkey. Look at China today, and consider what she was in 1900 during the days of the Boxer persecutions!

## REVOLUTION, REACTION, REVIVAL IN AFRICA

When Rev. F. B. Bridgman wrote of his experiences in connection with the revolution (practically civil war) in Johannesburg last March, we thought of the man who said, "If there is a tumult or uprising in any part of the world you will find an American Board missionary in the center of it." The fact is, being an old board with work widely extended, we happen to occupy areas which are the storm centers of our time. On such occasions our missionaries are in a position to render a service for which governments are deeply grateful. The work of Bridgman and Phillips was in helping to keep the 300,000 natives quiet when 2,400 white workers went on strike and instituted a Bolshevistic régime. At the request of the authorities, in the midst of bursting bombs and machine-gun fire, Phillips doubled up his movie programs in the compounds, where tens of thousands of idle native workers were congregated. In one month he gave 330 free cinema shows. It worked like a charm and all restlessness on the part of the natives was eliminated. Meantime Dr. Bridgman attended to a thousand refugees from a bombarded area. Now that the uprising has been suppressed, on every side are heard praises for the way the blacks behaved. Had they joined the strikers the situation would have been grave indeed. For details see *The Missionary Herald* for May.

The work in Portuguese West Africa (Angola) has been greatly impeded by the hostile attitude of the government officials, a law having been passed forbidding the use of the native language in churches as well as in schools. This brought evangelistic work to a standstill all over the province. Fortunately a governor-general has been sent out who is more friendly and the new regulation is not likely to be enforced rigidly. Our mission gained great credit from the fact that seventy-five young men from the Dondi Training School passed the government examination in the Portuguese language, thereby securing licenses to teach. Angola is one of our most hopeful fields, the native population being eager for "the words." We need at once two additional ordained missionaries. Where are they?

Starting from Chikore in Rhodesia, and taking with him fifteen native Christians, Mr. C. C. Fuller made a tour of exploration through the lowlands of Portuguese East Africa as far as Mashanga at the mouth of the Sabi River. He reports a dense population, the people eager to welcome them, but the Portuguese officials unsympathetic and suspicious. He pleads for the opening of a station at Mashanga, and the Board would gladly grant this but for the lack of funds. The natives of the lowlands will not receive the Gospel until the Congregational churches say so by their gifts. An old fashioned revival has come to the Chikore school. Miss Ivy Craig writes of scores of boys confessing Christ — seventeen in one day. Some of the cases she describes are interesting studies in the ways of the Spirit with primitive people.



## FAMINE STOPPED IN CHINA

Complete reports are in hand for the recent famine relief measures in China. The people of America contributed \$7,500,000, which was administered largely by missionaries. The money was used in purchasing food and clothing but mostly in furnishing work. Over \$1,000,000 was placed in the hands of our mission in Shansi, and this was largely expended in building roads, which will be of permanent advantage to the country and which will aid in the prosecution of mission work. Of the entire fund there was an unexpended balance of nearly \$1,000,000 and this, it has been decided, will be used in establishing courses of agriculture in union mission colleges, looking to the prevention of future famines. Nothing of late has more commended Christianity in China than this generous help, honestly and wisely administered. Let us remember this the next time there is a call for the gnawing hunger of the world.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

At a recent dinner given by our American College at Madura, India, there sat together representatives of several different races and castes; including Brahmins and non-Brahmins, Mohammedans and Christians, Americans and Indians, all sat together and partook of common food. This caused great astonishment in the city and one Brahmin remarked, "This is simply wonderful. I never thought it possible. How did you do?" Well, how?

Rev. J. H. Dickson writes letters of extraordinary interest from the Malabar Coast, India, where he is in charge of a vast work formerly conducted by German missionaries. The Board loaned him temporarily but the arrangement is utterly inadequate, as he takes the place of fifty-two Germans, ministering to a population of 3,000,000, with an array of churches and schools. A recent happening is the caring for a mob of Hindus whose villages had been burned by the Mohammedan Moplahs. Dickson had them all camping in his compound at Calicut, and they think he is a very big man.

The exodus from the Roman Catholic Church continues in Czechoslovakia, in fact increases in volume. We have seen a letter from a parish priest to a missionary telling how he and 2100 of his people left the Church and became Protestants, assuming self support when their act shut them off from government funds. In one city 5,000 have left the Church, in another, 4,500.

In the Ingtau District of the Foochow Mission, Rev. Edward H. Smith reports Christianity so well accredited that the villages are bidding against one another in order to secure schools. The problem for the missionaries is not how to get in, but how to keep out.

General Feng, the famous Christian Soldier of China, who has brought three-quarters of his army to Christ, recently made governor of Shensi, has written Rev. Mr. Pye to send him fifty Christian pastors to act as army chaplains. Alas we cannot spare any of our pastors.

Many are asking about the Board's finances. That is a good sign. Last year we had a great victory because of the splendid response of individual friends during the summer, 3,400 of them sending checks. The bills of the year were paid and the debt was reduced to \$160,000. The National Council endorsed, in fact ordered the appeal, and that was a great advantage. That cannot be repeated this summer. Yet the need is very great. Income has fallen off during the first seven months, while the cost of the work is the same. If we must depend entirely upon church offerings we are headed for an increased debt. Individuals again will have to help by extra gifts, and they will, when we write them later of the exact situation.

Speaking of helping, when you send as much as \$25 we want you to apply it to our "*Kingdom Investments*," a new plan by which we can designate your money to work in a particular country or area — China, India, Philippines, Africa. People are asking for this, for the sake of more definiteness. "The world is so big," they say, and "foreign missions seems so abstract." We will remind you of this splendid plan when your gift comes and send you some very fetching literature on the subject. We will send it to you now if you write. Every such gift counts upon the apportionment of your church. It will help the world; it will help the Board; it will help the Church; it will help YOU.

**"IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM"**

LEVEL ONE

THIS TELEGRAM IS FOR YOU — WE AWAIT YOUR ANSWER



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

Congregational House, Boston, July 28, 1921

Friends of the American Board:

This telegram has just been received from Los Angeles, from the closing session of the American Board Meeting in our National Council. It bears a tremendous challenge. Everyone will do his utmost now. Thousands of friends, like you, will wish to send personal checks in response to this message. The next few weeks will help to decide the fate of the American Board work abroad. Read this whole message and you will want to send your check in the enclosed return envelope.

Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

**WESTERN UNION**  
**TELEGRAM**

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.	

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NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING WITH AMERICAN BOARD GAVE LONG CONSIDERATION TO BOARDS SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED REPORT SAYS SUGGESTIONS OF RETRENCHMENT CUTTING SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES CUTTING OFF SERVICES OF NATIVE WORKERS WITHDRAWING FROM FIELDS CONSECRATED BY EFFORTS AND LIVES OF MISSIONARIES UNTHINKABLE TO ANNOUNCE WE WERE TO BREAK OUR LINES AND FALL BACK DISMAYED BY GREAT DUTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES BEFORE US WOULD BE DISASTROUS TO COURAGE OF MISSIONARIES MORALE OF OUR CHURCHES AND BETRAYAL OF LOYALTY TO OUR DIVINE LEADER DEFICIT NOT DUE TO FAULT OF MISSIONARIES NOR OFFICERS OF BOARD NOR LESSENING CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHURCHES BUT DISASTROUS CHANGED CONDITIONS FOLLOWING WAR WHICH NO PRUDENCE COULD HAVE AVERTED WE THINK OFFICERS OF THE BOARD CAN COUNT UPON LOYALTY OF OUR MEMBERS TO BOARD AND TO JESUS CHRIST AS A MIGHTY ASSET BY NO MEANS EXHAUSTED IT IS FOR THEM WITH CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE TO DRAW UPON THIS RESOURCE AND THEY HAVE NOT ONLY THE PERMISSION BUT THE MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AND OF THE BOARD SO TO DO END OF QUOTATION WE HAVE THE DENOMINATION BEHIND US OUR FRIENDS WILL NOT FAIL US THIS CRITICAL HOUR EACH WILL DO HIS PART ASK FOR LARGE NUMBER OF SACRIFICIAL GIFTS

CORNELIUS H. PATTON

## THE ACTUAL SITUATION

The Treasurer, Frederick A. Gaskins, has just presented at the Los Angeles Meeting of the National Council, the following figures in summary of the Board's year. At the beginning of the year, September 1, 1920 the deficit was \$242,000. On July 1, 1921 it had grown to \$430,132. Making the closest possible estimate of expenditures and receipts for the remaining

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three months, the Treasury Department solemnly tells us that there is a possibility of a deficit of \$450,000 by September 1, 1921.

Never in our generation has such a calamitous financial year fallen upon us. Last October, it was believed that the work could be sustained without retreat. Generous giving was the note of the hour. The increase in the budget was not large and represented only increased cost of the work. It was only holding on grimly without retreat.

Then came the industrial collapse. The rapid fall in commodity prices shattered inventories and wrote off tremendous losses for our business men. The passing of dividends on some securities affected persons of fixed income. The widespread closing of mills and factories put thousands of our friends out of work. Now we face a most dangerous outlook.

BUT there are thousands who will join their sacrifices and share the Board's burden. Our backs are against the wall. It is time for prayer and for prompt action. This gives us all a chance to put God's Kingdom FIRST and we claim that privilege with joy. Read the challenges on these pages and join the ranks of those who care.

## GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

In his Survey of the Fields, delivered last week at Los Angeles, Dr. Barton turns the spot light on some great opportunities in our world fields.

The American Board has before it an opportunity for reaching the people of the *trans-Caucasus* whether the Government remains Soviet or not, that has come to it without its seeking, but from which it can hardly withdraw. . . . *The Bulgarian Parliament*, a little more than a year ago, gave to the American Board in the vicinity of Sophia, the capital, a plot of some fifty acres of land, in order that the boarding-school at Samokov might be brought down near the capital. . . . The Government has granted every request that the mission has made with reference to the change of location of the school. In not one of the Balkan States is there such freedom for the preaching of the Gospel, the establishing of churches and the promotion of Christian work through the school and the press.

In spite of uncertainty and upheaval in *Turkey* all the missionaries speak with spiritual confidence of the future. The Bible is circulating with new freedom among the Greeks. Moslem races are more open to Christian approach than ever before. "The fact of the matter is that the city is full of Turkish young men of great promise, eager for education and wearied of intolerance, tyranny and war."

In *India*, the missionaries of the American Board are face to face with the great movement of new racial ambition. Christian education never has had such a hold upon the world's heart nor faced such opportunities. In *China* and in *Africa* the same unusual favor toward Christian teaching is reported. No more open doors ever challenged a Church to loyalty.

For two years the argument has been emphasized that no expansion has been undertaken in the mission field. To keep the work going without retreat under the great increase in war costs has seemed the wise policy. Judge whether we have not reached the very limit of conservatism bordering upon timidity and folly. The next move of the Board must be forward and not farther back.

## AN ACHIEVEMENT

More practical political policies in the Philippines will give new impetus to our work there. Our churches and converts are working for a United Church of Christ in all the islands. At the Summer Conference recently held, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists present heartily and eagerly proposed

to proceed at once to the formation of a unified Philippine Native Church, with Presbyterians and Congregationalists taking the lead and inviting the other denominations, so far as they are willing to join in with us.

The openings for the work are magnificent. A new preaching station could be opened every week along the northern coast. . . . with more than twenty splendid young fellows now engaged in evangelistic work, a number of them pledged for the ministry. Forty young men asked me for the privilege of meeting in our boys' dormitory to organize a young men's club or Y. M. C.A.

## BIBLE PLUS PLOUGHSHARE

In many boarding-schools and colleges overseas, industrial training and domestic science have a new emphasis. Agriculture is being taught to thousands of our pupils and to our preachers, village teachers and catechists. The Annual Report from Natal describes an agricultural conference called by the Government officials for all our native workers and those of other missions. Instruction in new agricultural methods was the feature of the conference. Mr. Loram, the Government Commissioner of Education, gave straight Christian Bible talks to the entire group. The Government helps all the agricultural work done by the mission and wants to see this department developed in Amanzimtoti Institute.

A deficit of above \$8000 for the South Africa Mission in the evangelistic and educational work was met by the profits from our new sugar-cane plantation. When the cane is distributed to groups of Christian farmers it is expected that a new source of income will be added to our converts and members.

In the West Africa Mission they report that girls and boys in our boarding schools cost the mission on the average less than \$1.50 per pupil *for a whole year's schooling*. Such a figure is possible only because of the new emphasis on agriculture. The pineapple and orange groves pay for the slates and books in the schools. The cotton plantation pays for the clothes, and the corn and sweet potato fields meet the board bill of the hundreds of pupils. Thus the industrial teaching goes hand in hand with instruction in character and Christian living. A sower went forth to sow!

## LOYALTY AT HOME

Here is welcome news from the churches and from the good friends who are writing us. In Auburn, Maine, the new apportionment was voted and the canvass planned in the very week when the leading members had just written off tremendous losses in their business inventories.

The South Church, Concord, New Hampshire, hit the bull's eye with their recent letter reprinted in the Congregationalist of July 7th. They observed the Day of Prayer, but also raised and sent a special gift of \$500 for the Board and \$250 for the Woman's Board to make their prayer good. That surely was a part of the "second mile."

A prominent business man of the Middle West, joined heartily by his wife, has just decided to increase his capital no further, and to make large and definite investments in American Board institutions. They will visit the fields and decide their own lines of investment.

An elderly gentleman over 80 years of age who wanted to enter the ministry as a young man has recently deposited a conditional gift of \$10,000 with the Board. He nearly doubles his own income, runs no risk of bad investment, and insures that his money will go on and on for decades to come in its Christian influence abroad.

A dear friend of advanced years writes, "My one roomer has just handed me his weekly room rent of \$4.00 which I enclose. . . . My entire bill for clothing for last year was \$2.62. For years my first prayer in the morning has been for the American Board missionaries, mentioning them by name."

A second friend sent this word with a check yesterday. "The enclosed check of the . . . . . Railroad came to me as an extra dividend, a great surprise to me. To what better use can it be put than to be given

A Christian working man just laid aside each week and accumulated. I am out of work and don't know I can't stop." His gift was \$25.

One man in the West writes "the representative good work of A Missions. I myself am a Catholic

An old lady 88 years old, known and sold a quilt just recently for \$ Home, she divided 50-50 and sent



## HUMANLY IMPOSSIBLE — SPIRITUALLY POSSIBLE

We admit the industrial depression, the wave of financial fear all over the country, the decreased income, the high taxes and the doubled difficulties of the summer season in reaching our friends with these facts. *Nevertheless*, after admitting every obstacle and difficulty and after agreeing that the prospect is more grave than any financial calamity faced by the Board in thirty years — *nevertheless*, there is a possibility. Devotion and loyalty and self-sacrifice are always stirred by obstacles. If our friends know the gravity of this hour and will pour in their gifts we can make a higher record of receipts in July and August than was ever known. The Board can meet its budget in the current year.

If we win through this year without increasing last year's deficit — then and only then can we escape "retrenchment" overseas. A gift now is a vote to hold our lines intact.

No Christian friend need lose a meal, nor an hour of happiness. There is money enough in our bank accounts and strong boxes if we will think, pray and give. A small sacrifice by five thousands earnest friends will produce checks of \$5 and \$10 and \$100 and \$500 and \$1000 that will turn this tide. If each will do his part *now* the needs can be met.

Please don't send a one dollar bill — IF you ought to send a ten dollar check!!

Please don't write a fifty dollar check — IF by prayer and joyful co-operation you ought to plan a \$500 gift!!

Please don't throw this message away without writing your check and sending it in the enclosed envelope!!

We are on the way to a real battle that will call out the best that is in us.

**Two years ago when \$200,000 was asked for, we received one gift of \$10,000, one of \$5,000, six of \$2,000, fifteen of \$1,000, eighteen of \$500, and a multitude of smaller sums. \$100,000 was raised in gifts from individuals. This situation justifies an even greater response. We pray for 3000 gifts.**

## POINTS TO CONSIDER

Please ask your church treasurer and pastor to send in the last possible dollar due the Board from your treasury.

You know the generous Christian givers of your church. Can you speak of the Board's needs to others and stir their desire to help?

A monthly gift in July, August and September from our host of friends would save the Board from a deficit. Will you think quietly a moment whether this work is worth the sacrifice and loving thought on your part?

One friend with no margin of income left, plans to send \$500, taken from a modest capital, believing this is better than a legacy later. Are there not many who have prospered who would be willing to make such a gift from capital?

Yours in Christian Service,

BREWER EDDY,

For the Home Department.

## Cheering News for the Year Ahead



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1920.

*Friends of the American Board: —*

The Officers and Prudential Committee of the Board are going to take you into our confidence as we have not done before. Read the following paragraphs and you will know why. The last Bulletin brought such a hearty response and revealed such a host of loyal friends that we feel we need hold nothing back. Are we not all partners in this glorious enterprise?

*Cornelius H. Eaton*  
Secretary.

### THE INSPIRING OUTLOOK FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD

The Board has been engaged in missionary work since 1812. During this long period we have not lacked experiences of large success. Rarely has a year passed without some marked spiritual quickening in one or more of our widely scattered fields. Not infrequently we have seen national awakenings and the rapid growth of our work throughout broad areas. Such were the turning of the Sandwich Islanders to Christ in the thirties and forties of the last century, the ingathering among the Zulus in the fifties, the leap forward in Bulgaria in the seventies, the eagerness of Japan in the eighties, which led Dr. De Forest to write "The work here is spreading so rapidly that I can't keep track of it." Never, however, has there been such a world-wide interest in Christianity as today. Not in one field but in a dozen the work is growing apace. At the recent annual meeting of the Board in Marietta, as group after group of missionaries appeared and related how God was opening doors and blessing their labors in unprecedented ways, one of the corporate members spoke of it as "A pageant of opportunity." Another, with passion vibrating in his voice, remarked, "It is simply inconceivable that the Congregational people will not furnish the needed funds when once they know facts like these."

Four fields stand out as vivid illustrations. Turkey, notwithstanding the massacres, the deportations, and the prevailing misery, offers a rare opportunity because 150,000 orphans are receiving Christian instruction and care, while the Moslems in increasing number are entering our schools. Surrounding three of our stations in China are not less than 12,000,000 people who look exclusively to our missionaries for the knowledge of Christ and his civilization. So many are becoming interested that we consider this our greatest harvest field. Mindanao in the Philippines, where we are responsible for over a million people, offers the best chance we have ever had for reaching both Mohammedans and pagans in large numbers. Then there is West Africa, where the long expected break seems to have come, since practically every village of the great Ovimbundu tribe is asking for "the words". What a situation! What an appeal! What would the early missionaries and those people who gave the first dollars say of the chance which has come to us! This is the atmosphere in which the officers of the Board and your Prudential Committee are planning the work today. It is indeed an inspiring outlook.

### INCREASING SUPPORT AT HOME

"Thy people shall be willing in the day of Thy power." God's spirit is moving upon the Church at home as well as upon the nations abroad. Last year we sent out the largest band of volunteers in the history of the American Board, 73 in all. In response to the appeal in the

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August News Bulletin we heard from 1,875 friends and they subscribed \$49,000, which reduced the impending indebtedness by that amount. The debt, as we have intimated all along would be the case, was very large, \$242,000. This, however is covered by pledges to the Emergency Fund of last Spring and so is not causing anxiety. It would have been glorious indeed if we had been able to apply the emergency pledges to future needs rather than to past indebtedness; but we can and do rejoice that we are not digging ourselves out of a deep hole. The churches in 1920, beyond any peradventure, will for the first time meet the old apportionment of \$2,000,000 for Congregational Work at home and abroad. It is proving a wonderful year in giving, worthy of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose heroism and self-sacrifice we are celebrating. It implies much that nearly 3,000 churches raised their full quotas last Spring in connection with the special appeal of the Congregational World Movement. If we add together the regular apportionment, the Emergency Fund, and what will be paid in upon the Pilgrim Memorial Ministerial Pension Fund in 1920, we shall come pretty close to \$7,000,000, an unprecedented amount. Who can fail to rejoice in a year like this? The outlook at home is beginning to match the outlook abroad. The willingness of God's people was never so great.

### **FACING A DIFFICULT YEAR**

We need all the courage and optimism the above facts afford, because the Board is by no means out of the woods. We have started upon a year of such bewildering difficulty that we must ask all our friends to share the problem with us and to stand by just as they have been doing the past twelve months. Nearly all the factors which made the Emergency Fund necessary, so far as the American Board is concerned, still obtain. Fortunately monetary exchange in the Far East is improving, and we should be able to save \$70,000 on that item. But the salaries of many of our 800 missionaries, especially in Turkey and Japan, and of thousands of our faithful native workers are sadly inadequate and must be increased. The Near East Relief insists that we take back eight of the hospitals in Turkey which they have been conducting for us, requiring an additional \$42,000. This is a request we cannot honorably refuse. The time has come when we can no longer put off building certain residences for missionaries, deferred during the war years. To meet all of these special needs would require not less than \$400,000 over what we received the last fiscal year. If you were on the Prudential Committee would you dare vote to appropriate that amount in expectation that the churches and individual friends of the Board would increase their gifts correspondingly? In view of the needs of the work and the clear call of God, would you dare not to?

### **MAKING THE APPROPRIATIONS**

Never in the memory of the present officers of the Board has so much attention been paid to appropriations as during the past few weeks. Twice the Committee adjourned unable to reach a decision, the last time insisting that the Home and Treasury Departments should give them more definite figures as to the probable income in 1921. The question was considered from every point of view, that of the missionary facing his huge opportunity, that of the pastor obliged to ask his people for as much as last year and two and a half times as much as the year before, that of the loyal business man, with the many demands upon his beneficence, heavily taxed, and looking into a period of commercial depression. If ever we reached a decision conscientiously and prayerfully it was on November 23rd.

The appropriations for the 19 Missions were made in four sections: salaries of missionaries, the work fund, home base expenses, specials. The total was \$1,310,210.00. (These figures do not include the three Woman's Boards, which make their own appropriations). Compared with the last year this is an increase of \$98,123.00. Compared with what the missionaries asked for the maintenance and development of their work, we voted them just one dollar in five. Such was the decision; such is the task for the year. Would you have us more or less conservative? Undoubtedly some will blame us for not having more faith; but we acted as wisely and as conscientiously as we could. We have reached the irreducible minimum. By a vote of five to four,

after protracted debate, the Committee refused to add \$10,000 to the appropriations in order to meet extraordinary calls for evangelism in China, the Philippines and West Africa. We are not adding to the work; we are merely maintaining it. Even so, the task before us is a large one, and we must all take hold with courage and determination. We must maintain the work and we must not allow the Board to end the year in debt. It is only frank to say that the members of the Prudential Committee and the officers of the Board are gravely concerned as to the outcome of the year.

## AN APPEAL THAT STIRS THE BLOOD

The other day one of our noblest missionaries from Turkey, a hero, if God ever made one, who remained at his post throughout the past seven years, often in great danger, and today showing in his face the lines of anguish and care, said to a Secretary of the Board, "I have been thinking over the situation in Turkey and I am wondering if I ought not to place my resignation in the hands of the Board. You see the work in the coming days is bound to cost a great deal more than in the past, certainly double what it was before the war. Our work is a vast one, covering so many schools, colleges, hospitals, and churches, and I fear the Congregational people are not able to support the enterprise under the new conditions. So I am wondering if I ought not to relieve the Board by withdrawing and seeking some other field of service." He spoke calmly, without a suggestion of complaint or bitterness. All our missionaries are thinking deep thoughts in these days, and their thoughts relate not so much to their work, which is opening up gloriously on every side, as to us at home — can and will the home folks meet the new situation? The Secretary replied that the Congregational people will never desert the missionaries in Turkey or any other land in such an hour as this, and the Board will not entertain such a proposition as you are contemplating. Did he speak the truth? Are the Congregational people back of this work in the way he described? Here are some of the ways in which you can say Yes.

If your State is one of those which have refused the full sum apportioned by the Commission of the Congregational World Movement, then urge the State authorities to restore the balance, as Illinois has already courageously done.

Use your influence to have your church accept the full apportionment. Every dollar of the \$5,000,000 for Congregational work is needed.

Urge your church to accept the national percentages for the societies (24½% for the American Board, 13% for the Woman's Board. We cannot get along with a lesser amount).

Urge the Every Member Canvass, thoroughly worked according to the standard plan (see Dr. Herring's leaflet), as the sure way to secure the desired amount and to have all the people share in the good work.

Help circulate this number of the News Bulletin among your friends. Order copies of John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, or of our district officers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco. No charge.

Keep the American Board in mind for an extra personal gift some time before August 31, 1921, when the present year closes. In every possible way be a partner in the most glorious enterprise in the world.

IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM.

## CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL ALONG THE LINE

*Caucasus.* The Board has begun work in the Caucasus region between the Black and Caspian Seas, where nine missionaries from Turkey have been transferred, and where in what was formerly Russian Territory, three little Republics have sprung up — Armenian, Georgian, Tartar. The work is largely that of relief, but property has been acquired and undoubtedly a flourishing mission conducting all lines of work will eventuate.

*Greece.* Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, of Salonica, while preaching at an outstation recently, was surprised to have the Governor, with several of his staff and the mayor of the city enter the church and en-



gage reverently in the worship, listening eagerly to the sermon. At the close the governor addressed the congregation expressing his approval of the evangelical movement and regretting that sermons were not preached in the "Orthodox Church."

*Greece.* Rev. Cass Reed, dean of our International College of Smyrna, is proud of the record of his graduates. As showing the thoroughness of their practical and intellectual training he cites the fact that one recent graduate is the secretary of the Turkish Prime ministry and another the secretary of Venizelos of Greece. The college is having remarkable success in bringing Moslem young men to Christ.

*Bulgaria.* Paul Rowland has arrived in Samokov, where he will teach in the college. He is enthusiastic over the outlook for work in that chastened country. "The best of it all is we're on the eve of new and bigger and better things. It is glorious to be here just as the tide turns and to be able to identify myself with all the problems and plans and hopes for the new school." (At the request of the government the college is about to remove to Sophia the capital.)

*East Africa.* Emory D. Alvord, our agricultural missionary at Mr. Silinda, has drawn up a superb program for helping the natives with their crops and overcoming famine, the British Government giving him strong backing. He has just completed "a vaccination tour" with Dr. Lawrence, in which they inoculated a thousand natives.

*West Africa.* In Angola, Mr. W. C. Bell, has been surveying to the South of the Ovimbundu country, with reference to extending our work to other tribes. The chief of the Galenge gave him a hearty welcome, with generous gifts of food. An audience of 800 listened eagerly to "the words" and the chief is appealing for teachers and pastors. Similar opportunities were found in the Caluquembe Tribe.

*India.* Rarely has a missionary been asked to assume heavier responsibility than Rev. James H. Dickson, of Ceylon, who has been transferred to South India and placed in charge of the German Missions on the Malibar Coast, the German missionaries having been obliged to leave the country. He finds an extensive work, great churches, orphanages, parochial schools, a huge industrial plant, superb residences and buildings, a large Christian community, and eager welcome. The spiritual tone is low, the Germans having suppressed native initiative by their autocratic methods and over-emphasis upon physical betterment. "Now that all such artificial pressure has disappeared, the results are enough to make angels weep." But trust Mr. Dickson to straighten out that situation. It will pay to watch the development of this work. We shall keep you informed.

*China.* The American Red Cross has sent \$500,000 to North China on account of the terrible famine. The district affected is the field of our Tehsien, Lintsing, and Paotingfu stations and undoubtedly our doctors and other missionaries will have a prominent part in distributing relief funds and assigning work, as was the case three years ago. This is a wonderful opportunity and will do much to commend America and American Christianity to the Chinese. Thank God for the Red Cross and thank God for the efficient and devoted men and women in these far away places who can use the funds to such good advantage.

*Japan.* The Doshisha, our Christian University in Japan, founded by the famous Joseph Neesima, is growing at a remarkable rate, the present enrollment being about 3,000. The liberal movement is making Christian education popular in all parts of the country. Higher education for women in Japan is practically controlled by the Christian forces and offers great promise. Japan is a menace only from the lack of Christian ideals and motives.

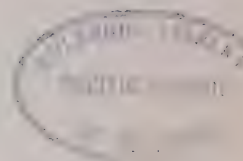


This is the hospital at Marsovan, Turkey, in charge of Dr. Marden, one of the eight which the Board desires to reopen. These hospitals were seized by the Turkish Army at the outbreak of the war, and after the armistice were loaned to the Near East Relief. It will take \$42,000 to carry them for the year. Shall we refuse this help to millions of stricken people?

# End of the Fiscal Year Number --- Read and Pass On



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, August 17, 1920

*Friends of the American Board: —*

Frankly we need your help and ask for it at the end of the Board's fiscal year. We place the financial situation at the forefront of this number of the Bulletin. There is news of much interest, but do not fail to acquaint yourself with the facts which bear upon your responsibility as "the man at home."

*Cornelius H. Eaton*  
Secretary.

### YOU MUST BE YOUR OWN JUDGE AS TO THIS

You may be one who has given earnest attention to the needs of the American Board in a desire to do your full part in this great work. You may be matching the devotion of the missionaries with a devotion of your own. You may have contributed to the full measure of your ability in connection with the Emergency Fund of the Congregational World Movement, in which the Board will have a share. If so this paragraph is not for you. We have the deepest gratitude for those who have already come to our help without waiting for this end-of-the-year statement. The situation, serious as it is, would have been far worse but for those thoughtful friends. There are, however, multitudes of others, who, for one reason or another, have not contributed to the Emergency Fund or who, in doing so, have not struck rock-bottom in their giving. They are in a position to be of immense help right now. Are you one of these? Listen!

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND HOW WE CAN SAVE IT

On August 31 we are liable to close our books with the largest deficit in our history, possibly as much as \$300,000. Throughout the war period and the year that followed, by reason of the steady generosity of a multitude of friends, and in spite of rapidly advancing expenses, we were able to meet all charges and to register success after success on the financial side of the work. This was a noteworthy achievement on which we congratulate the constituents of the Board. At last, apparently, the burden has become too great. That leap of \$305,000, in the appropriations last fall, imperatively demanded by extraordinary conditions throughout the world, will put us in debt by just about that amount — unless this last month shows a marked increase in gifts.

Fortunately there are those pledges for the Emergency Fund, in which the Board shares with the other Congregational interests. These run until May 1, 1921, being paid for the large part in weekly installments, and hence will yield little on our present fiscal year. But they steady the situation materially, and best of all give strong hope as to the willingness of the Congregational people to support in full the work God has given them to do. We dare to count upon two-thirds of the \$3,000,000. Fund being paid in, and that fact brightens our future.



But the cost of the \$1,000,000. which we did not raise will be tremendous. For the American Board it means that when we have met the increase in the salaries of missionaries and in the general work there will be little left to meet the special emergencies which have accumulated during the past five years and which are holding back the work in every field. Take the new hospital at Fen Chow Fu as an example. There it stands, nearly complete, one of the finest buildings of its kind in China, ready to minister to 3,000,000 people, a superb institution, yet held up because we cannot finish and furnish the building! This is only one of scores of cases which we must pass by because of the failure of the Fund to reach 100% success.

The only hope is to release money for such needs by reducing or eliminating the deficit, and that is exactly what we ask our friends to do. Every dollar given now releases a dollar later on for these unmet emergencies. This is where we want your help. We hope for thousands of replies. Nearly all can give something — \$10, \$5, or even \$1; many can give in three and four figures. The success of the effort will depend upon a large number participating. Will you be one to help, and will you pass the word along, commending it to your friends? The Treasurer's book will be kept open for receipts 7 days after the closing of the year, or until Sept. 7. *Our word is said and we wait for the result.*

### **DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM IN ASIA MINOR**

A striking letter has been received from Miss Cushman, the nurse in charge of the orphanage at Konia (Iconium), much too confidential as to political conditions for printing in full, but on two points we can quote her with safety. The first relates to the imminent danger of Bolshevism, on top of all the other woes of Turkey:

The all absorbing topic is Bolshevism, and preparations for war. I told Gen. Fakhredin Bey that I could live with the Turks, and while I had not much of an opinion of Kemal Pasha yet I felt genuinely sorry for the severity of the peace terms; but I said I cannot face Bolshevism. The Turk does not phase me, but that does. I talked very plainly to him. He said, "As long as I am here, and have the breath of life in me, I will not allow anarchy in Konia", and I believe him, but of course this statement is modified by the first sentence, "as long as I am here." We would have had a terrible uprising here a month ago if this man had not been here. In 1918 in the fall I was hard up for supplies for my rapidly growing family of orphans. I went to this man, he gave me vorgans, sheets, beds, pillows, copper takums, etc., etc., and he would take no pay, so you see he is a real friend. On the other hand a Turkish captain said to me, "The Bolsheviks that are coming are not Russian Bolsheviks, they are Islams, and they have come to help us, help us to keep our country from being divided, to drive out the foreigners, British, French and Italians; and, he said, "to satisfy this patriotic thirst which is burning within us."

### **MISS CUSHMAN WILL STAY BY HER ORPHANS**

The other matter which we take from the letter of this sagacious and heroic nurse, relates to the possibility of her being ordered to leave the orphans under her charge and to escape from the country:

I have received a letter sent to "All Directors" by the Near East Relief Officials; in this I read as follows — "I think we should be ready to move our personel at short notice without panic or hysteria. Every station should keep motor transportation available for such purpose." That means of course that we would leave all our orphans, and helpers. Now I do not see myself doing anything of the sort; to do it would be heartless and cowardly, and in my estimation mighty poor planning. I have people here who could have gone long ago, but because I helped them through the war, they have stood by me. Then how could I drop 600 children? They have done no harm. As I think now, should it come to that, a quick death with them would be preferable to days of remorse and regret. Then to leave them would simply mean to have fed them, and at last in full strength give them to be sacrificed. In this event all the money, time and strength expended for them in the past would be wasted.

### **COULD AMERICA HAVE PREVENTED THIS TRAGEDY?**

The chaotic conditions in the Adana district, Asia Minor, arising from the contending

claims of the French and the Turkish Nationalists, have brought additional calamity upon the Armenians, already driven nearly to despair. Had America taken hold, as was desired by all classes of the population, how different it might have been! Rev. W. N. Chambers, D.D. writes as follows:

On Sunday with two of our pastors, I visited the relief camps. We went specially early in order to visit the people before the time of service. I thought I had become hardened to the sight of people in distress but yesterday there were things that were appalling and made one's soul sick and others that were hope inspiring. The "barracks" are low adobe affairs, 100 by twenty feet. Some are roofed with boards, others with black tar paper and yet others with corrugated iron. They are consequently exceedingly hot. The tar paper was dropping down on the things below, people, or bedding, or clothing. The people arranged themselves in families around the walls — each family having space enough to spread out what bedding it may have. We visited 12-15 of these barracks. There is absolutely no privacy at all — men, women, children, boys and girls are existing together, a promiscuous crowd. It was very depressing — heartsickening — to see this crowd of people, after five years of deportation, after return with enthusiastic hopes to their villages, after having done much at reestablishing themselves and accumulating supplies in their homes, now homeless, destitute and hopeless, existing in these barracks. If one should make comparison, I would say that the most pitiable objects were the sick babies and their mothers—no comforts or conveniences — pitiable indeed. I have wondered how people could smile under such circumstances. The hopeful feature of the whole situation was the smile of welcome with which we were greeted, the expression of gratitude for assistance given and the belief that the Judge of All the Earth will execute righteous judgment and conserve their cause. They are realizing how "vain is the help of man," especially the diplomats of the western world. But it was pathetic to hear the expressions of trust in God in spite of the appearance of abandonment by Him emphasized by bitter experiences.

We went to the tent for service at 3:30 where an audience of over 300 men and women and children gathered to listen to a Gospel message, listened to it with the deepest attention as of souls hungry for a message of hope and cheer and life. In another tent a similar meeting with an audience of over 200, and still another with a goodly number of people. That is to say, that there were between six and seven hundred people at these services. If we add to this the audience in the evangelical church in the heart of the city we get audiences aggregating about 1500. These audiences will increase in number. It is a great opportunity to preach the Gospel of Love and good will to a people cruelly oppressed and likely to be left in the hands of their oppressors. If ever the Gospel message was needed it is needed now.

### WHY THE AMERICAN BOARD NEEDS MONEY

**Adverse rates of exchange cause \$200,000 additional expense this year.**

**Exchange rates in China alone cost \$135,000 above normal.**

**The cost of living in Japan has risen 120%.**

**The cost of living in the interior of Turkey has risen 300%.**

**Our 6000 natives helpers can no longer live on the old salaries.**

**Eight hundred missionaries have required larger stipends.**

**Even so every mission is urging a higher rate as necessary.**

**It takes \$2 today to do the work of \$1 a few years ago.**

 IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM 



## POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Many are asking as to political affairs in India — is the British Government suppressing news as to native uprisings? Our missionaries are absolutely reliable reporters and we are glad to quote this reassuring word from Dr. Lester H. Beals, who with his wife, herself a physician, is doing a remarkable work at Wai, Bombay Presidency:

Political conditions in India are very quiet at present. "The Reforms," as they are called, recently passed by Parliament, give the Indians a largely increased voice and hand in the affairs of the Government. Though the most radical element is not entirely satisfied, yet there is very general satisfaction throughout India, and nearly all parties are settling down to work the new regime for all that is in it. Industrial unrest, on the other hand, is rampant, as it seems to be the world around. Great strikes in the large industrial centers include all the details of similar strikes at home. A splendid crop of grain is just being harvested; but as yet that has had very little effect on the price of grain, which like everything else, keeps very dear.

## HOW THE HOSPITAL MAKES CONVERTS

Dr. Beals gives a number of instances of how the Wai hospital is reaching the people spiritually. Here is one "case":

Yesterday morning, just as Mrs. Beals finished with the late patients and was about to leave for home, a young man of eighteen or so appeared at her door and asked if he could come in. As she treats only women and children she asked him what he wanted, not recognizing him. Then as he put out his hand and a bright smile lit up his face, she saw at once that it was a young man who has been baptized lately. He was of a good family from a village not far from here. But the opposition to his becoming a Christian was so strong among his friends, that immediately he left after his baptism and went off to a place some two hundred miles from here, to stay for a while until his people should become more reconciled to the change. Mrs. Beals had not seen him since his baptism. He had just come back and had not yet been to his village. Almost his first words were to ask if they couldn't pray together for his parents and friends, and for guidance in his plans. He is a great admirer of Sadhu Sundar Singh who has recently sailed for America, and whom some of you may see and hear.

## SIGNS OF RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Rev. J. S. Porter of Prague sends cheering news as to religious opportunities in the new republic. Writing under date of June 14th, he says:

There is a call for fifty new preachers. The men seemed to think that number none too large to match the opportunities that are at hand. We do not know where such a number of men would live and where halls would be forthcoming for them to do their work in. We need new buildings almost as much as men. Not as much, of course, because we can preach in inns and school buildings and city halls, etc. All this is, however, temporary. We must have new buildings for the growing work. You will rejoice to know that we have wiped out a large part of the debt on the buildings we already have. The Prague church has still a debt, but it is not a great burden, because the income of the flats covers largely the interest, etc. All of the houses with the exception of two are free of debt. Zdychynec, who is the associate pastor of the Prague church, is to marry the daughter of the pastor, Mr. Adlof; is to be ordained this month and is soon to be married. He is a fine man, born in the town where John Huss saw the light of day. He is probably the first fully educated preacher from that corner of Bohemia since the days of Huss.

## WE SUGGEST

That every person receiving this bulletin urge the treasurer of his church to send in every dollar in the treasury accredited to the American Board by September 7, so as to count upon our fiscal year.



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, June 22, 1920.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

In order that the situation in Turkey may be set forth with accuracy and breadth, Dr. James L. Barton, the Senior Secretary of the Board and Chairman of the Near East Relief, furnishes the opening paragraphs of this number. There are other interesting items of foreign news and some important happenings at home. Remember we are always glad of new names for our mailing list, provided they are the right sort.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

## TURKEY IN TURMOIL

Never has old Turkey been more disrupted by internal and external disorders than today. These conditions extend across the Transcaucasus to the Caspian Sea. This entire area is practically without central government, and is occupied by contending and contentious forces. Bolshevism has control of about all of Transcaucasia including Russian Armenia and Georgia and the Tartar Republic of Azerbaijan. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the leader of the Nationalist party, dominates Turkish Armenia, all of Anatolia and Asia Minor up to within sixty miles of Constantinople, and to the spheres of Greek and Italian influence about Smyrna and Adalia. He is contending for the control of Cilicia from which the French expeditionary army withdrew, having already evacuated Oorfa and Marash and a part of its forces from Aintab. Adana and Tarsus are still held by the French. The allied treaty has been handed to the Turkish delegates. Its restrictive terms are arousing keen resentment among the Turks, making them forget their internal quarrels and uniting their resistance against its enforcement. A new state of war may soon exist between Turkey and the European powers.

Armed Turkish bands have perpetrated unspeakable atrocities upon the native Christian populations of our Central field. Many Christian towns have been looted and burned, and the inhabitants killed or forced to flee. Hadjin, Marash, Aintab and Oorfa are cut off from communication with the outside world except as an occasional courier steals through the lines. Messages are sent in by aeroplanes which cannot land. Usually order has been restored as soon as the French troops retire, although in Hadjin and other towns the conflict is between Armenians armed by the French and the Turks armed by Mustapha. All this has created a new crop of orphans and refugees requiring help from the Near East Relief and missionary agencies.

## INVINCIBLE HEROISM

How have the missionaries met this new situation? Dr. Barton, who furnishes the above statement, pays this well deserved tribute.

In all the places named the missionaries and relief workers have remained as the only protection for the panic-stricken people. Many of these have been for days, as in Marash and Aintab, under fire, since French troops occupied mission buildings. They have at great personal risk broken through the cordon to secure supplies for the destitute, wounded and starving, and have then returned with food and medicines forwarded by the Near East Relief.

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Everywhere they have been the angels of mercy and hope for tens of thousands. At this writing, the Misses Cold and Clark with four relief workers, are besieged in Hadjin. Mr. Lyman and the Misses Blakesley, Hardy and Ainslie, with several relief workers, were under fire for three weeks at Marash and are still there. In Aintab, the Misses Foreman, Barker, Clark and Dr. and Mrs. Shepard with Pres. Merrill as relief workers have endured and dared with their stricken people. Miss Shane in the Transcaucasus resigned from the Near East Relief when all women workers were ordered out of the country, declaring she would stay with her people and die with them if necessary, but she would never desert them. In other stations there is less disorder and the ordinary work of missions and relief continues.

## **OUR SHARE IN THEIR SACRIFICE**

What does all this mean to us? Dr. Barton closes his statement with these burning words which should come home to every reader of the Bulletin.

All these missionaries, even while devoting themselves to relief work, are supported by the American Board and the Woman's Boards. They are bearing heavy burdens of responsibility in the midst of severe privations and many harrowing hardships. The small salaries given before the war will not meet their imperative necessities now. They refuse to leave their wards and work so long as danger threatens. The least we can do is to assure them that we will provide adequate food, shelter and clothing as they perform their God-like task. Expenses have increased throughout all parts of Turkey nearly if not quite three-fold. Never did men and women more completely devote themselves to the cause of needy humanity. Never can the glory of their daring and sacrifice fade, and never will the gratitude of the thousands whose lives have been saved by their devotion cease to be poured out. They are our representatives in that field of tragic need. They boldly entered that area to meet the danger because they believed it was God's will. We gave them to understand that we would support them by our prayers and by our gifts. They must know that the entire constituency of the Board is back of them now in this hour of their dark Gethsamane.

## **GEORGE SHERWOOD EDDY BECOMES A MISSIONARY OF THE BOARD**

The missionaries in India recall with pleasure the time when George Sherwood Eddy was in charge of the Battalagundu station of our Madura Mission. From Battalagundu Mr. Eddy was called by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to the position of General Secretary for the continent of Asia, a work in which he has been used of God in a signal way and which has brought to him world-wide fame. His specialty has been the conducting of evangelistic campaigns in the colleges and universities of Asia, although during the war he has been much occupied with work in the training-camps of Europe and along the battle-line. He is known, honored and loved among the Christian business men in practically every city of the United States as an advocate of foreign missionary work along lines which are in keeping with the best modern ideas and yet with the old evangelistic note sounding clear and strong.

Mr. Eddy has recently entered into an arrangement by which he is to represent both the American Board and the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. By vote of the Prudential Committee he becomes a general missionary, in the expectation that when visiting lands where we have institutions he will engage in evangelistic work with special reference to our need. This will not interfere with his broader work in behalf of students and others under the Y. M. C. A. Through the generosity of a group of laymen in the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of which Dr. William Horace Day is pastor, Mr. Eddy is enabled to render this service without expense to the Y. M. C. A. or to the American Board. Needless to say, we welcome Mr. Eddy to our ranks with gratitude and in the expectation that under God he will greatly re-enforce our evangelistic workers wherever he goes.

## **MR. EDDY'S PLANS AND A REQUEST FOR PRAYER**

Before sailing for Europe on May 29 Sherwood Eddy placed in our hands the following request for prayer as he journeys among the stricken people of the war zone.

As fellow-Congregationalists I ask your prayers as I enter the stricken countries, beginning with an evangelistic campaign in Czecho-Slovakia, among the soldiers, students and young men of these 13,000,000 of the people of John Huss, open as never before during

the last four centuries since he was burned at the stake. Pray that the doors of access to the students of Russia also may speedily be opened. The Conference of the World Student Christian Federation will be held in Switzerland July 30 to August 7. It marks the twenty-fifth anniversary after the founding of the movement. From September 21 to October 24 the missionaries of Egypt have asked for a united evangelistic campaign in six centers of that country (Cairo, Annual prayer Conference and S. S. Conference, Sept. 21-24; Luxor, Sept. 25-27; Assiut, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3; Minia, Oct. 5-7; Alexandria, Oct. 9-12; Tanta, Oct. 14-16; Cairo, Oct. 17-24.) After Egypt I hope to go to Turkey, especially to the college centers of Constantinople, Smyrna and Beirut. Will you not remember our brothers in these lands swept by famine and revolution and pray that peace and goodwill among men may be established in these war-stricken lands?

## DR. HILTON PEDLEY IN MICRONESIA

In view of the fact that Japan has taken over from Germany the Caroline and Marshall Islands the Board asked Dr. Pedley, the traveling secretary of the Japan Mission, to visit the islands and report. Previous to his going the Japanese Navy Department, in recognition of the important work the Congregationalists had done in the Carolines, had appointed one of our Japanese pastors, Mr. Yamaguchi, to take full charge of religious work throughout the group. Dr. Pedley writes from Truk of his first impressions.

We are in the heart of an immense lagoon of fifty odd islands surrounded by a white coral reef more than one hundred miles in circumference. The Japanese buildings are most of them on the slope of the central hill and stand out very clearly. Not a native house or hut is in sight, all screened away in the shade of the big cocoanut and bread fruit trees. In the whole lagoon are about 10,000 natives, twenty-seven Protestant churches, and say 3,000 Christians. These will all be under the superintendence of Mr. Yamaguchi, who came here three weeks ago, and Mr. Terui who is expected in another month. They will certainly have their hands full, but the Government gives them every facility in getting about the islands so that with a will to work, they can do much. We dined at the Admiralty yesterday, sitting down with the Admiral Nozaki and his staff of eight or ten. The Admiral assured me that he would do everything he could to further Christian interests here, recognizing as he did that the present peaceable condition of the islands — both Caroline and Marshall — was due in very large measure to the efforts of the American Missionaries. In the afternoon, we walked two miles to the biggest native church, where in half an hour, at the call of a real New England bell, more than one hundred natives came out of the woods to the house of assembly, the women bedecked in all the colors of the rainbow, and the men more soberly arrayed in anything from undershirt and trousers to these supplemented by collar, necktie, bright head combs, well greased locks, etc. A choir of thirty men and women gave us beautiful music in three parts, soprano, alto and bass, and your musical soul would have been delighted with the melody. I spoke to them in Japanese through an interpreter — half native and half Japanese — telling them about Dr. Logan and the early missionaries. The natives live pretty close to the ground but have advanced far. They seem very docile, and well mannered, and Mr. Kozaki's band has in the present Christian constituency, a nucleus for doing a great work.

## THE GREAT FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Profoundly grateful are we for the response of the Congregational Churches to the emergency call of the Congregational World Movement. Their loyalty and devotion have been proved beyond a doubt. If the entire sum, \$3,000,000, is not forthcoming, enough has been subscribed to save our Congregational work at home and abroad from disaster, and to fill us with high hope for the future. At the lowest estimate subscriptions will total \$2,000,000 and if the churches which have put over their canvass until the fall average as well as the others, we shall have not less than \$2,250,000, with a chance of maximum success.

And so we pass one of the most serious crises in our history. The day is saved and a better day dawns. The best thing of all is the new spirit of loyalty, of coöperation, of large planning among our churches. Nearly all agree that we have broken with the past and risen to a new level of generosity. Our joy over this achievement goes far toward tempering our disappointment over the outcome of the general canvass of the Interchurch World Movement. The so-called "friendly citizens" outside the church did not materialize, and other means must



be found for carrying the expenses, past and future, of this enterprise, which more than any other stands for Protestantism united to meet the spiritual needs of the world. Since without this leaguering of the denominations we Congregationalists could never have made such a gain, we must do our full share toward sustaining the common enterprise. Mistakes have been made, let us freely admit; and reorganization on a more economical and efficient basis is called for; but the great objectives of the Interchurch Movement remain unassailed and must not be allowed to fall. The present situation is a challenge to loyalty. Let us stand together, all of us who believe in the coöperative, interdenominational idea. Our faith in a united Church at work to save the world is being put to the test. We must not, shall not fail. Gifts and subscriptions towards the deficit and maintenance fund of the Interchurch World Movement should be sent to Mr. George M. Fowles, Treasurer, 48 West 18th Street, New York City, or preferably should be given to local or county representatives of that Movement.

### IN MEMORIAM — FRANK H. WIGGIN

For twenty-four years church treasurers and friends of the Board have been accustomed to make out their checks to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer. Possibly no name in Congregational circles has been more widely and pleasantly known. When once reminded of this fact, Mr. Wiggin, who possessed a rare vein of humor, remarked, "Yes, and I want to say, if any of you should have trouble at the Pearly Gates and they attempt to hold you up, all you will need to do is to send for St. Peter and show him a receipt signed by Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. and he will pass you right in to glory." Aside from the Officers of the Board and the members of the Prudential Committee none will miss the shrewd, yet genial helpfulness of this man of affairs more than those who came to him for advice about legacies and conditional gifts. The throng who gathered at Mt. Vernon Church (of which he was a devoted member and deacon) for the funeral service, and the outpouring of letters from absent friends, testify to the breadth and depth of the friendships Mr. Wiggin had formed through these arduous years.

Previous to his election as treasurer in 1896, Mr. Wiggin had accredited himself as clerk in the Treasury Department and as Assistant Treasurer, so that he came to his important office well versed in the details of missionary finance. When we consider the relations of the Boston Office to the three Woman's Boards, to the treasurers of our nineteen missions, to the treasurers of our 6,000 churches, not to mention the handling of relief funds and the correspondence with thousands of individual donors, the task of these years will be recognized as a peculiarly complex and difficult one. The writer once asked Mr. Wiggin how many legacy cases were pending at that time in his files, in different stages of settlement, and he replied, "About two hundred." That one line of activity would have been considered by some a great task. The friends of the Board are to be congratulated upon the fidelity and painstaking attention to duty which characterized all of Mr. Wiggin's work.

### THE NEW TREASURER OF THE BOARD

We bespeak for Mr. Frederick A. Gaskins, the new treasurer, the welcome and hearty coöperation of all who read these words. He comes to the office with the combined training of a lawyer and banker. Associated for several years with Mr. Arthur H. Wellman, our legal counsel, he has been initiated into the intricacies of Board finance, while as treasurer of the Milton Savings Bank he has gained an intimate knowledge of accounting as related to trust funds and of banking detail generally. Moreover he is secretary of the Boston Congregational Club and in that and other relations has familiarized himself with denominational people and affairs. May his name become as well and as favorably known as that of the man he succeeds, and may the good friends of the Board all over the world write it upon the tablets of their hearts, or at least write it in their memorandum books that when they want to send money to the American Board (and that should be several times a year) the name to place upon the check is Frederick A. Gaskins, Treas. And the address is 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

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**"IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM"**

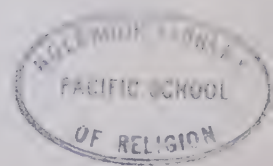
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# CENTENNIAL NUMBER

ONE HUNDRED YEARS IN THE NEAR EAST  
1819—NOVEMBER THIRD—1919



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1919

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

On November 3, 1819, two young men sailed in the good ship Sally Ann out of Boston Harbor with Asia Minor as their goal. Levi Parsons and Pliny Fiske shared in the great student awakening which produced the modern missionary movement. Graduating from Middlebury College in Vermont and from Andover Seminary they represented the best education that New England could give. At his college graduation Parsons wrote to his parents, "I have already given myself to God without reserve. Where His spirit directs I feel bound to follow." In Andover Fiske wrote in his journal, "I know there are many hardships and trials to be endured...but still I desire to trust in my Savior and go." In that spirit, they accepted the commission of the American Board to knock at the closed doors of the Turkish Empire.

Farewell services were held in the famous churches of Boston for these two young men, at Park St. Church and in the Old South. At the latter service Fiske preached a sermon from the text Acts 20:22, "And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." It was indeed true that they did not know. On a slow sailing vessel, the journey took more than two months. They faced a hostile government, increasing opposition and persecution, and constant peril from plague. Their efforts led them to various parts of Asia Minor. But within five years, both of these strong men had been overcome by disease in the effort to blaze a trail for Christ into the Moslem world. Surely one hundred years of devotion, of heroism, of sacrifice has not exhausted the missionary spirit of American Christianity. In the blackest hours of the war when no hope seemed in sight, the Prudential Committee challenged the student world to enroll 175 new volunteers for the Near East knowing that victory in Europe would swing open doors in Turkey. The trail blazed by those two young men has become a Highway for our God.

### AFTER A CENTURY

It is not permitted to celebrate this centennial in days of peace and confronted by favorable conditions. It is a greater test of faith to face the present chaos and suffering in the spirit which has sustained us through the years past. Today the entire Near East is waiting breathless upon some further message of hope from America's shores. Dr. Barton, returning from his long journey gives us this hopeful picture of the situation.

"Pastors and teachers with vast numbers of their parishes and pupils are still in exile; many churches and schools are in ruin, and college and seminary buildings are occupied by military forces, and by thousands of homeless orphans and rescued women and girls under the support of the Near East Relief. But this is not all of the picture. Many churches are intact and crowded with eager worshippers, colleges are swamped with young men and women whose spirit refuses to submit to gloom. Dr. Christie of St. Paul's College, Tarsus, says: 'One large building is occupied by British troops. Our school boarders will number at least 250. An old shed can be turned into recitation rooms. More than half of our students must sleep on the floor. I propose to put five boys into my bedroom and sleep there myself besides. There is a tremendous rush of young men upon us for education, in spite of the fact that we have put our backs against the door to keep them out.'

Dr. Christie's determined spirit is the same that breathes through every missionary and is dominating the relief workers all over the country. Such a spirit can no more be quenched or defeated than an irresistible force can be overcome. It is unconquerable.



## DIFFICULTIES CAN BE OVERCOME

"Are there difficulties in the way of advance? Yes, everywhere, and of all kinds. Are there assurances that lure and grounds for venture that is unafraid? To give one's life is to find it. With the assurance of co-partnership with God in saving the helpless, redeeming society and purifying the nations, no obstacles count.

The situation in Turkey calls for men and women of undaunted courage and Christian daring, backed at home by a great number who are ready to make no less sacrifice. We as a nation must not forget crucified Armenia in this hour of her supreme trial. The next few months, — maybe only weeks, — will settle forever the destinies of the Armenian nation. She must not be torn asunder by the greed and jealousies of rival European nations, or ground to powder under the heel of the Turk. America alone can render the help imperatively required to save this Christian people to themselves and to the world. England and France are tied hand and foot by contending interests and by the refusal of Russia to accept their services for Russian Armenia. The Armenians everywhere and unanimously ask great, rich, benevolent, competent and democratic America to come to their rescue. Without such help there is no hope; with it a new world of development will open before them.

America can no more refuse to respond to this call for help from Armenia than she could have refrained from sending her sons across the sea to prevent the destruction of France and save the world from the rule of militarism. Immediate action will save a nation, demonstrate America's benevolent purpose in entering the war and create a new standard for benevolent internationalism. Will America disappoint universal expectation? We do not believe she will."

## A RESOLUTION AND AN APPEAL

The leaders of the American Board believe in the League of Nations. They believe that this country should lead the attempt to bring peace to the world and that the present articles of the League promise a large degree of success and furnish opportunity for future amendment and improvement. The present delay seems unnecessary and tragic if viewed in the terms of suffering and loss for the waiting world. It is believed that when the League becomes a reality such needs as these in Armenia can easily be met but *until that time and even if that time never comes*, it is the deep conviction of those who know this problem best that America *ought and can* extend aid now to the Armenian race.

On the floor of the American Board, and of the whole National Council the resolution which follows was passed with unanimous approval. A collection of \$600 was immediately taken to pay expenses for spreading this word among the churches and an effective committee was appointed which is now mailing a message to every pastor and church in the hope that thousands of letters and telegrams from churches, Sunday Schools, prayer meetings, from individuals on their business stationery, from women's clubs, rotary clubs, and men's business organizations, will pour a flood of protest and appeal upon representatives in Congress and in the Senate. It may be through the Williams bill, it may be through the machinery of the League of Nations, it may be in some other way to be discovered, but **IN SOME WAY AND NOW, LET AMERICA SAVE ARMENIA.**

### RESOLUTIONS ON ARMENIA

*In view of the one hundred years of philanthropic service to all the peoples of Turkey and the large investment of life and property made by the people of America through the Christian Church, in view of the present crisis, threatening not only the continuance of this humanitarian service but the very existence of the people for whom it was established, and in view of the fact that the United States is the only one of the Great Powers which is in a position to render this service;*

*BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that it is the earnest conviction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions assembled in Grand Rapids, Michigan, that action immediately be taken by the United States to protect the people of Armenia such as is contemplated in the Williams Resolution now before the Senate of the United States.*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this our resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the leaders of the majority and minority parties in the Senate.*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a committee be appointed to correspond with the churches of our denomination to the end that they should urge this action upon their several representatives in the United States Senate.*

This resolution calls for action. Will pastors and friends who believe in this effort send such telegrams and letters and petitions as they deem most effective and justified by the facts? It is believed that a prompt expression of public opinion will produce important results.

## CURRENT NEWS FROM CHINA

Grinnell-in-China is going strong, both in Iowa and Shantung. The college men and women add their gifts to those of the faculty, interested graduates and the regular offerings of the Grinnell church and of the Women's Missionary group. Their budget is about \$5,000 in normal years although the increased cost of exchange adds largely to this amount. At a recent meeting in the Grinnell chapel, the student body proved their loyalty and growing interest by subscribing over \$2,000 for this year's budget.

From Shantung, hot focus-point of world interest today, comes a rare story from Lyman Cady, one of the Grinnell band. They have just held their first summer conference, the Northfield of Shantung, perhaps, gathering their preachers and teachers for three weeks of close study and inspiration and inviting workers from the neighboring missions including the London Missionary Society, our Congregationalists of over-seas.

Now the particular point that interests us is the remarkable breadth of the themes discussed. Some folks often wonder in this country whether the missionary can possibly be as broad and interesting in methods as we are over here. Notice then the subjects discussed in that conference in their platform meetings and classes. How Psychology Helps the Preacher — How May a Church Get to Work — The Function of a School as a Social Institution — China as a Teacher of Nations — How Reform Movements Develop, including prohibition, political democracy, and industrial democracy in series — Modern Views of Heredity — The League of Nations — Home Hygiene — and all of these in addition to steady daily work in Bible Classes and conferences on church methods plus the long evenings spent in searching prayer, confession and high purpose.

## FAMOUS PAOTINGFU

Dr. Patton writes from the spot where martyrs fell in 1900. He has sailed from China on October 30, and expects to be in Boston by December 1st.

"I am impressed by the statement that 2500 persons have asked to be enrolled as enquirers for church membership. My observations entirely confirm the optimistic reports.

An authority outside our mission says he knows of no such situation as that confronting our Paotingfu missionaries. Hubbard estimates we could have a church of ten thousand members within five years. There is practically no limit to what can be done in view of the readiness of the people to accept Christianity. He has urged his pastors to hold back enquirers. They reply, — 'We *are* holding them back — we are sending you only the choicest names, mostly the more prominent of the villages and towns.'

At Tingchow, a walled city to the south, the magistrate ordered the merchants to decorate the stores in our honor and sent a military escort to the station to conduct us to the American Board chapel on the main street. The public officials and gentry came in such numbers that all the Christian people were crowded out. I addressed them for an hour on China's Relations to America, emphasizing strongly China's absolute need for Christianity and ending with a direct appeal.

In another village the thirteen head men have asked to be enrolled as enquirers. In still another, sixty prominent men formed a Reform Society for the betterment of conditions in China. The leader announced his decision to join the church and as a result the entire group of sixty have enrolled as enquirers.

Hubbard has a great story to tell. By the way one of his recent achievements was winning the leading tennis event in China."

From many mission stations comes the report that the Interchurch World Movement has already stirred the native churches deeply. They want united action. They don't want denominational divisions. In India, articles of Union have been proposed between the Episcopal churches and the South India United Churches. In China, new impetus has been given to self support and Christian leaders are waiting for the news that the Protestant churches of the world have begun their advance.



# THE NEW YEAR

## DEEP GRATITUDE

The Board never received such generous and loyal gifts from its friends and partners as in the year just closed. Those who gave to the War Emergency Fund may have the deep satisfaction of knowing that their gifts saved the Board from great calamity. The total was nearly \$125,000 and the American Board's share helped us largely to meet the extra expenses brought on by the war. Last year personal gifts approached \$86,000. This year they passed \$205,000.

Every officer who has had any share in talking for the Board or in appealing for these gifts can testify to the rare generosity and hearty fellowship met on every hand. Not one has said that he was not interested in the Board if he knew of its work of international importance. Most of the friends have pointed out the many appeals but have added that this one thing shall not be left undone. Gifts of aged saints like that of the husband and wife who sent their sixtieth annual gift of \$50 to the Board at the year's end or of the aged gentleman who sent us a gift on his one hundredth birthday to help save the year, or the gift of the sixteen year old boy, first of \$3 and later of another \$5 check written in pencil, the product of his paper route for an entire month, have rejoiced the year.

Let everyone who has sent a check appreciate that without these personal gifts the church offerings would have been wholly insufficient. The Board's future needs these loyal partners and counts upon them.

## THE NEW YEAR OPENS

As this Bulletin starts from Boston the Prudential Committee will be in session planning the appropriations for the coming year. Difficulties are seen ahead. Most lines of business can vote an expenditure without committing themselves to any definite period but this Board must give pledges to its missions across the world for an entire year in advance, otherwise they cannot open schools nor employ workers. There will undoubtedly be large increased costs to reckon with. The home allowances of missionaries are too low for they lead to embarrassments and actual suffering on the part of faithful workers whom we must honor. Salaries have risen but little in spite of the tremendous leap in war costs, and must now be increased on the mission field. Our native workers have for many months faced privation and actual want and must be relieved. The price of silver still leaps up and the work in China costs just double what it used to while the Indian rupee has increased nearly fifty per cent in cost. The actual cost-increases for the year will run well beyond \$200,000. There our faith and courage begins.

## GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT

Reports of tremendous preparation, stories of world wide surveys, and the hint of a united Christendom working effectively for definite objectives keep the mind alert to the possibilities of the Interchurch World Movement. The needs of our great cities, claims of unchurched masses, new plans for rural co-operation combine with the challenge of the advance of the work abroad to lure the imagination of every Christian. State conferences will be held in December to enlist the leaders of all our Christian organizations. Then will unfold in 1920 the greatest educational program ever attempted in America with benevolent purpose. Every city will have its awakening in which every church will share. Each denomination will press its own claims and all will unite upon a large proportion of union effort, the whole plan culminating in April 1920. It is fortunate for Congregationalists that this great year of awakening coincides with our Tercentenary.

THE PROSPECTS ARE AS BRIGHT AS THE PROMISES OF GOD — PLUS OUR LOYALTY.



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, July 28, 1919

*Friends of the American Board:—*

The newspapers are giving so much space to the Near East that this number of the "Bulletin" stresses the general news from other fields and some really great events in other denominations. Any church may have copies for distribution by ordering from the Board's offices. It is good news material for summer services and for comment by pastors on international themes. Dr. Patton's absence in China leaves the pleasant task of sending out this greeting at the end of our year to the Associate Secretary, Brewer Eddy.

## THE WORLD SITUATION

Just because the missionary enterprise is interwoven with the present international crisis the Board's friends must have clear and deep convictions concerning the discussions between the President and Congress on the one hand and on the international problem at Paris on the other.

Through the peace terms, Christian Idealism has attempted with colossal courage to end war through mutual guarantees under the League of Nations. It has attempted to solve problems never before faced in international affairs. It has boldly declared against oppression of weakened countries and backward races, the importation of liquor and harmful drugs, the manufacture of munitions and their sale to irresponsible rulers. It attacks labor competition which is still consuming children and women in its grinding machine in some darkened corners. This Idealism won the war by stirring an indifferent America to a white flame of crusading enthusiasm. It produced a new devotion and a marvelous patriotism among business men, labor leaders, and most government officials.

Let us not lose hope of its ultimate success as the new factor in the world's progress. Its opponents now hold the platform. The attacks thunder from every side but this opposition has not yet won a victory.

We prophesy that the day will be won for the League of Nations, for America's enlarged obligations in the Near East and for much of the new Idealism. Is the world's richest and strongest nation not ready to bear its share of the burdens? We came in last. Shall we slip out first? The Board has nothing to do with partisan politics on this question, but its friends may pray for the victory of the same ideals in our national government that this American Board has been serving for one hundred and ten years.

## DANGEROUS DELAY IN THE NEAR EAST

Six months ago it looked as though the conference in Paris would ask America to uplift Armenia and to solve the problems of Asia Minor. Months of delay have followed. The peace terms have only just been signed and final solutions must be postponed until the autumn.

This delay is critical and dangerous for our missionary work. It is impossible to rebuild stations or form plans for progress unless we know whether we shall work under the Stars and Stripes as mandatory or under the Crescent of a resuscitated Turkey. Delay at the present moment increases the likelihood of dividing the Turkish Empire into five or six separate spheres of influence under as many foreign governments thus threatening a second Balkan situation and bringing possible disappointment to our fond hopes of the last few months. Nothing is certain as yet but there are dangers on the horizon.



## A GOOD GOVERNOR IN CHINA

The worst thing about the situation in China is that they cannot help themselves. With civil war dividing the North from the South, the patriotic and educated leaders of China are forced to plead with America and England to save China's future, despite the black failure of her present. We are slow to believe that President Wilson has sold out China by one iota, but the world in these days is glancing at the old motto, "The Lord helps those that help themselves." It is not Biblical but it is human nature and if the progressive forces of China cannot combine in their own aid then nothing short of Christian grace and a missionary motive on the part of Anglo Saxon liberty-loving nations can be expected to right their wrongs and win their rights.

William Leete writing from our Fenchow station in Shansi, China, tells of the great character who leads that province. While other provinces writhe in blood at the hands of brigands and civil war, Shansi has had a prosperous and peaceful year. The police system has been strong and the governor, General Yen, has put through a series of important reforms largely inspired by contact with foreigners and Christian forces. While he put in new drill, tactics, and guns for his army, he also gave a chance for education to all the men in his ranks and for the children throughout the province. Of course the plan will not work because of the appalling lack of teachers. The Governor has published a new book entitled, "What Every Citizen Should Know," for the instruction of all people of his province in ethics, education, the industries, and agriculture and national life.

He admits the superiority of foreign nations and advises cordial and polite treatment of friends from abroad. He has painted the telegraph poles on the streets of his capitol with sentences from his book and has put the new phonetic alphabet in prominent places and in shop windows to be learned by the people as they pass. The city ash cans at the street corners and the new official road with its shade trees watered by villagers, unite with the anti-footbinding campaign and the fight against opium to make the province a model for the moment.

With such a background the work has gone forward rapidly. They have problems in their churches exactly like ours. Some of the churches take a nap — just like ours, and on the other hand many of their pastors and people are living devoted sacrificial lives — just like ours. Four boys in one school gathered in thirty small boys in a new village and carried on a school for a year, using some picture post cards sent from America.

## BRIGANDS AND SCHOOLS

R. W. McClure writes from our western-most station in China at Shaowu, of the dangerous days of upheaval. Awakened by rifle fire, the teacher with all the members of the church hurried to the mission compound, with their babies and valuables. The town was looted in an hour by soldier-bandits. Their officers are helpless. One band looted a dozen towns or more and then delivered a peace offering of \$1000, and a fine horse to a general of the southern army and are living happily ever after. The missionaries have no fear as they travel the lonely mountain paths, for unless mistaken for the Chinese, there is little danger of being attacked. This respect for the church and the Red Cross on the part of the brigands is evident.

Mr. McClure writes of investments made in village schools by some of our readers. In one school they gave \$10 a year to help out the teacher's salary. The examination has just been held with twenty-five boys after only two months of school.

"I put them through a half hour rapid fire oral test in physiology and Bible that would stump our boys at home, but these two-months-old school students, some of them still with queues, proved up 96% by my own ranking. We help this school \$10 a year. When I visited this place last year, I directed most of my address to two promising young men hoping to hit them if no one else. One of them is now teaching our school and the other opens his big house every Sunday to conduct public worship. They both joined the church today." . . . "I have a lot of faith in our day schools scattered over the field. We have an idea that some friends at home might want to help a little. Our plan is to help a teacher from \$10 to \$40 (Mex.) a year. He gets the balance of his meagre salary from his pupils. There are many places that would like one of our schools but we can't finance any more at present."

## AFTER WAR TROUBLES

This is not the ideal time to run a mission Board nor to be a missionary. The ordinary sacrifices of exile from the homeland, the long fight with the bad climate, the foreign language, strange native customs and loneliness for the children are still complicated by war difficulties. All of our missionaries who go to India and South Africa have to secure special permission from the governments to enter the country and government officials with embassy staffs do not quite meet our desires for haste. It requires four or five months of delay to secure these permits from across the world and apparently just at the moment when re-enforcements are most critically needed in some stations.

Mr. and Mrs. Neipp on their way to Portuguese West Africa, were held up nearly eight months for lack of ships. Some of our missionaries have been booked on four different ships and each has been commandeered by the government, compelling them to wait patiently, or impatiently, for the next boat.

Mrs. Yarrow and the children began their efforts to secure steamer passage from China last December and have seen ship after ship cancel its bookings in order to enter the transport service. A cheerful letter has just reached us saying that their boat for a July sailing has failed them and they must now wait until September.

The plight of Mr. and Mrs. John X. Miller is almost as bad for they have waited four months in Japan without being able to secure room on any ship bound for America.

It is easy to see that the cost of such delays has added thousands of dollars to our budget. One line has increased its fare from New York to Naples from \$80 to \$250. It costs a missionary \$600 to go to India as compared with \$275 before the war.

## WE VOTE A D. S. M. FOR THE METHODISTS

The success of the Methodist Centenary Drive is one of the mountain peaks of Christian history. Their churches north and south united in a mammoth drive in every district of the country and raised well over \$110,000,000. Of this \$85,000,000 is for the northern Methodists and \$20,000,000 for the South. Upon analysis, it seems that they asked the average Methodist member to multiply his present benevolent subscriptions to Home and Foreign Missions by five and to continue that increase for five years.

"Our church raised its entire quota in ten minutes — This District passed quota first day, enthusiasm like wildfire. One church reports raising double its quota and over and still going. Our church went over the top in whirlwind drive of three hours, — another scored 206 per cent and another 310 per cent. Whole districts passed far beyond the suggested figures."

Of course this campaign has been accompanied by wonderful evidences of new faith and enthusiasm. Some churches have raised their whole church debt as soon as these five year subscriptions were completed. Others have immediately raised their pastors salaries when they saw how easily their funds were increased. The whole Methodist Church is alive and on tip-toe with courage and new purpose. This new budget enables it to reach out with broadening plans into every corner of its mission field. *And the most interesting question is, can we Congregationalists do likewise or are we made of poorer stuff?*

One of the significant new plans they developed was the organization of the Methodist Minute Men. The northern Methodists enrolled more than 65,000 laymen as four-minute speakers in their church organizations. Over 95% of the great total of Methodist Churches have been reached by the facts of the Centenary through their Minute Men, who have spoken to a grand total of 43,000,000 of their members.

A special paper entitled "Missiles," was published twice a month to supply speech material and 62,000 copies of each issue were distributed. It was not the pulpit but the pew that was stirring enthusiasm. The whole denomination insists the plan must not be given up. These lay speakers have occupied 28,000 vacant pulpits during their campaign so now they are starting out to enroll a million tithers and intercessors in the denomination; to watch over the boys of the church like big brothers, to boost the prayer meeting, and stir the Sunday School, to give their ministers little vacations and to raise the salaries when necessary. Our Ter-Centenary brings us exactly the right moment for which to prepare and develop this effective co-operation of the live men of the churches.



## *Fifty New Missionaries*



Look at the faces of these fifty young partners with you in this task. They are the new missionaries here in Training Conference, starting for their world fields. They represent sacrifice, high purpose, and deep consecration, worthy of our full support. Three were born on the field, three others have served short terms there. Sixteen are going to China, eight to India, seventeen to Turkey, and six to Africa.

### **TO THOSE WHO GIVE IN AUGUST**

Several thousand friends of the Board send individual gifts every August. It is true many of you made an extra gift this year toward the War Emergency Fund. We rejoice in your partnership. Your giving has recorded large advances in every column; it has saved us from a fight in a corner on the defensive for the closing weeks of the year.

We face the chance of breaking out of our trenches and carrying the victory into new ground. The starvation wage of our native workers is a disgrace to Congregationalists. We need \$10,000 to partially relieve the privations caused by the war, the debts into which some have fallen and the justified dissatisfaction of our workers. Money invested now will dignify and encourage the message carried by these men.

The Board's largest income is due in August. Last year we received \$62,000 from the churches and individual givers who sent their checks. In 1917 the Board received nearly \$70,000 from these sources. A total of 2,000 individuals sent in their gifts direct to the Board's treasury. Is it too much to ask for increases in both figures this year?

We pray for 3,000 givers and a great flood of gifts approaching \$100,000. The country was never so prosperous. Christian people were never more devoted. The Board's work was never more approved.

If every friend of the Board will do his duty and share this privilege we are going to write down in history the greatest year the Board has ever known. **WE AWAIT YOUR VERDICT.**

Send gifts to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, [Congregational House, Boston, Mass., or to your district office.

# Near East Relief Expedition--Latest News



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, May 12, 1919.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

Extraordinarily interesting news comes from the Near East. We could easily fill the Bulletin with this material, but other lands must have a chance. Incidentally we answer the charges of certain newspapers that our Balkan missionaries have engaged in pro-German political activity. A personal word: on May 20, I leave on a six months' trip to Japan, Korea, China and possibly India, in the interest of the Inter-church World Movement and to look into certain proposals of our own missions. I may have something to report in the next two numbers of the Bulletin, which will be prepared by my colleague, Brewer Eddy.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### DR. BARTON AND HIS PARTY IN THE HEART OF ASIA MINOR

They sailed in the *Leviathan*, a former German ship (*Vaterland*); they stored their seven million dollars worth of goods in former German munition-warehouses on the Bosphorus; and they shipped their relief units and supplies on the Bagdad Railroad of German construction. If the Turks were in any doubt as to the Kaiser being down and out they are convinced now that Secretary James L. Barton and his 350 Good Samaritans are on the ground and at their task. One unit was sent into the Caucasus under President Main, another to the Harpoot region under Harry Riggs, another to Anatolia under Professor Moore, while Dr. Barton led a party to Konia on the Bagdad line, whence he proceeded to Adana, Aleppo, Beirut, Damascus and beyond, to ascertain religious, economic and political conditions and to plan relief measures. We quote from a letter of March 9.

It is the finest group of men I was ever associated with: able, always willing, ready for anything. They are here for business. With such men this job cannot fail under God. Here we are upon a special train with a British guard headed for Aleppo with 22 cars. Sometimes we have two, sometimes three engines. At all the chief stations British officers meet us and ask if everything is all right, while a squad of Tommies proudly marches up and down the platform keeping all natives at a safe distance. All our telegrams are sent free and we are sending some long ones. The most of my men have automatic revolvers. Admiral Bristol gave several of us "guns" and we have bought a few. There have been train hold-ups and our food and clothing supply is a great temptation. Our party is divided into day and night patrols, two men on duty all the time to see that our autos are not touched or car doors pried open. Crowds gather about stations to see the sight and soldiers salute and present arms as high officers greet me. I do not wear my gun.

As an illustration of my men. We have wanted more tools for keeping our motor cars in repair. At Konia the boys found an automobile machine shop well equipped and loaded upon a flat car for shipment. Of course it was German. They came to me about it and I spoke to the British Commandant, who dined with me last night. He said, "Of course take it, if you want it, and anything else you see that you can use. See that the machine shop

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is attached to your train." Partridge will take it down to Ooloo Kushla, the south terminal of our Sivas transport line. Last evening a British officer stood over several of our boys as they cut chains from some German gun carriages to use upon our auto truck wheels. The Germans are very helpful in furnishing us with needed supplies and the Turks have nothing to say.

## **TAKING OVER THE RED CROSS WORK IN SYRIA**

Dr. Barton's letter is full of interesting information and comment, but we can add only this paragraph which shows how heartily they are co-operating with the Red Cross.

At Konia we cut the train in two, one half going on under Partridge for Cesarea and Sivas. I saw considerable of the work there and we left a good lot of supplies — one carload of flour and one carload of canned milk, etc. Miss Cushman, the nurse, has done a great work there and will stay on for awhile. We left Thayer with her. We are now on the border land beyond British supervision, so we are running with no guard except our own. I am taking my turn tonight from six to ten. Moore Gates is running the train, Dr. Gates, the guards and Riggs the kitchen department. The weather is glorious and the country most interesting. There are trainloads of refugees returning along the line but this part of the country is highly prosperous and if worked properly would be wealthy. Some of the refugees are in terrible plight. I am taking over the Red Cross work north of Palestine. We (Col. Finley and I) have just completed the arrangements in detail. This enlarges our area of operation but gives me more than 50 added workers, many of them highly experienced. We are to have a conference with the Red Cross workers in Aleppo, so that I can officially secure from them the acceptance of my plans. It is working out perfectly and makes plans for Syria, including Aleppo, Oorfa, Aintab, Marash, Adana and Tarsus, clear cut and full of promise. Somehow everything is working out splendidly and better by far than I had ever dared hope for.

## **THESE PEOPLE LOOK TO AMERICA**

President J. H. T. Main, of Grinnell College, after investigating conditions in the Caucasus sent a cable message which should stir the people of America to their depths.

On the streets of Alexandropol on the day of my arrival 192 corpses were picked up. This is far below the average per day. One seventh of the refugees are dying each month. At Ejchmiadzin I looked for a time at a refugee burial. Seven bodies were thrown indiscriminately into a square pit as carrion and covered with the earth without any suggestion of care or pity. I saw a hand protruding from the loose earth. It was a woman's hand and seemed to be stretched out in mute appeal. To me this hand reaching upward from the horrible pit symbolized starving Armenia. The workmen told me that the seven in this pit were the first load of thirty-five to be brought out from the village that morning. The cart had gone back for another load.

The total number of refugees in this region is more than 330,000. To these must be added the local inhabitants also suffering indescribable hardships. The Allied forces on the Turkish side are not in sufficient numbers to dominate the situation. The only solution is a considerable number of troops to be used as policing force supplied by a mandatory power. Many Armenian soldiers would be available for such service. Such action must unhappily await the findings of the Peace Conference, and the votes of governing bodies. Every moment of delay means enlargement of existing horrors.

The world appears to be unconscious of the overwhelming human tragedy that is being enacted in the Caucasus. Starvation is aided by typhus, and already, as if in anticipation of the hot season, cholera is developing. In the emergency I have told the officials of the Armenian Republic that our committee would take over the orphanages until some mandatory power is given authority to assist in establishing order and giving financial stability to the peoples concerned. This move on my part I firmly believe is demanded by the conditions and by the most elementary principles of humanity. Should our Government delay in reaching out a helping hand to these suffering people? The question of political expediency ought to be forgotten in the presence of this world catastrophe. These people look to America. Our Government is under moral obligations to respond.

## **IMPRISONED IN SALONICA**

Not at Philippi, where St. Paul was cast into a Roman dungeon, but at Salonica, where he he was accused of "turning the world upside down" and where he was driven out by a rabble,

three of our honored missionaries, Messrs. House, Cooper and Clark, have had a similar experience at the hands of the Greeks. Arrested at the close of a church service, without any charges being presented or any explanation being given, refused permission to notify their families or send word to the American consul, they were hurried to the jail and thrust into a vile hole containing 350 other prisoners, where they were confined without adequate food or drink. When Mr. Cooper at the door asked the warden if as an American citizen he could send word to his consul, the reply was, "Get in there," and he shoved him through the gate. They found themselves in the midst of a jeering mob of vermin-infested wretches who delighted in their humiliation. Two of our pastors were arrested with them and fortunately the little daughter of one of these learned the fact, went to the prison and communicated with them through the bars, taking back word to Mr. Roberts, our vice-consul. Mr. William T. Ellis, of the New York Sun, was with the consul and together they made things lively and secured not only the release of the missionaries the next day but a full apology from Premier Venizelos and the Commanding General of the Greek army. The charge of the local officials, utterly false and unsubstantiated, was of pro-Bulgarian political activities.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST OUR BULGARIAN MISSIONARIES

The above incident makes it easy to understand the source and animus of those statements which have been going the rounds of the press in regard to the alleged pro-German activities of certain Bulgarian missionaries. Not so easy is it to understand why supposedly reputable American newspapers should publish these charges and comment severely upon them without seeking to ascertain the facts from the American Board. Throughout this inquiry the Board has acted in hearty co-operation with the State Department at Washington, whose officials are well advised as to the situation. It is, of course, known that there were two parties in Bulgaria, one favoring the alliance with Germany, the other hoping that their country could be swung over to the cause of the Allies. The latter were particularly anxious to maintain friendly relations with America as the nation best calculated to bring about the desired result. The missionaries were in a delicate position. Favoring the pro-Ally propaganda they could not honorably oppose the Government whose guests they had become. Moreover the instructions of the Board are that they are to keep out of politics. Under the circumstances certain of them felt warranted and constrained to exert their influence towards the maintenance of friendly relations with America. It is a matter of history, except in certain newspaper offices, that the event justified this point of view. The democratic sentiment in Bulgaria did come to the front, the morale of the army steadily deteriorated, the King was forced to abdicate, and when at last Bulgaria broke with Germany it was followed speedily by the capitulation of the other Central Powers. If any of our missionaries were indiscreet, and we are not saying they were not, it was in behalf of the United States and the Allies. To twist their patriotic activity into pro-Germanism is to make a malicious and untrue charge.

## HEAR THE STORY OF THREE DEACONS

Rev. F. E. Jeffery, of India, reports a successful year at Aruppukottai, his station. He gives a rather interesting account of three of his deacons, whom he cites for great piety and earnestness but not as equal to the younger men of the present day, who, being the product of our schools, are better informed and more efficient in Christian witness and work.

Deacon Devasagiyam of Pakanathi, has brought all of his relatives to Christianity. He has now pledged himself to bear the whole expense of some special meetings in ten surrounding villages that he may win more souls to Christ before his death.

Deacon Isaac, at his own expense, has put a nice tiled roof on the church. He too, is approaching the time of his death. He desires a Christian burial, and lest his relatives may not be willing to bear the expense of a coffin, he has had one made. It may be seen safely swung over head from the rafters of the church.

Deacon "Handsome," as a Hindu — "Abraham" as a Christian — was a great devil dancer. The gods he served were many and fear inspiring. These were "Lame God," "God of Darkness," "Monkey God," "Black God" and many others. He was a lithe,



strong fellow, and at festivals, excited admiration by dancing before the god for three days without resting. The more hysterical he became the more he was revered by the gaping crowd. We held a tent meeting in his village but he did not then yield to the truth. It lodged in his heart, however, and he could find no joy again in the plaudits of the ignorant over his dancing. At last he came and gave himself up. He is now as devoted to the true God as he formerly was to his idols.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

Our Japan mission holds its Jubilee meeting at Arima, May 22. What a wonderful half century! Think of the great missionaries we have sent to Japan — Green, Davis, Gordon, DeForest and all the rest. Think of Neesima and the Doshisha, of the Kumiai Church and of pastors like Ebina, Kozaki and Miyagawa! Consider the progress of Japan during these five decades and ask yourself what the coming half century will bring. The Arima meeting should be a great occasion.

Rev. Charles Stanley of Tientsin, China, has charge of 30 villages still under water on account of the floods. When last heard from he was on his way to distribute to the villages as a loan 60,000 "catties" of seed rice, which they will be able to plant in shallow water this spring and from which they should get a good crop in the fall. As soon as this crop is gathered they will repay the loan.

The new phonetic Chinese alphabet, of which we spoke in the last Bulletin, "is spreading like wildfire," one of the missionaries writes. Decidedly this is one of the greatest opportunities which have ever come to the Mission Boards. The China Continuation Committee is looking for some far visioned individual to give \$10,000 for the purpose of providing patriotic and Christian literature in the new script and for pushing the scheme in the 7,000 centers where Christians are found.

"We need Bibles." This is the first word coming from our pastors in Czechoslovakia, since postal contact was resumed. They report that not one of our pastors fell in battle, although half of them were in the service. The Protestant forces of the new republic are getting together and talking of union — Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical. President Masaryk is living in the palace of the Kings of Bohemia of the olden days. "The ancient glory of Bohemia has returned. God has answered the prayers of our fathers and our prayers," writes Mr. Adlof.

From far away Kusaie, in the Caroline Islands, comes a letter from Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, dated January 8, in which she tells how the news of the ending of the war was received. Upon the invitation of the Governor she closed her school and took the pupils to the Peace celebration. During the lonely years of war she has been busy with school work and with the translation of the Bible.

## HAVE WE HEARD FROM YOU?

Our last Bulletin was devoted largely to a statement and appeal in behalf of our \$200,000.00 Emergency Fund, this amount being necessary for outfitting our force of 150 Turkey missionaries and sending them back as the leaders of the Relief Expedition to the Near East, together with certain other expenses arising from the war, which we could not hope to meet out of our regular budget. The response has been a heartening one. We have received one gift of \$10,000, one of \$5,000, six of \$2,000, fifteen of \$1,000, eighteen of \$500 and a multitude of smaller sums. We have about \$100,000.00 in sight and we have three months in which to raise the balance. It will not come easy at this time of the year, and will not come at all unless some large subscriptions are received. But we welcome all kinds, even down to \$1. We want every friend of the Board to have a share in the great expedition. They are saying at the Peace Conference that the reason underlying the general demand for American control in the Near East is to be found in the work of the American Board. This work now enters upon a new era. Will you help make it one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the Church? Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., is the man who would like to hear from you. In remitting please state it is for the Emergency Fund.

*They Have Gone Back to Turkey--Are You With Them?*

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ONE

## SPECIAL NUMBER—RECONSTRUCTION IN TURKEY



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, Boston, Feb. 8, 1919

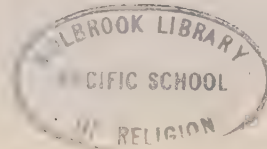


Dr. Washburn

Sec. Barton

Treas. Peet

Members of Commission for Relief in the Near East.



### THEY ARE GOING OVER — ARE YOU WITH THEM?

In all the history of the Board no single incident presents more dramatic thrills than the sailing of the missionaries to their fields in the Near East. The Relief Expedition, backed by the Armenian Relief Committee and the Red Cross, starts out with brilliant prospects. Our government has rendered every possible facility, even to giving passage for missionaries and supplies on transports, thus making the trip semi-official. The ships loaded at the docks of the Red Cross. The supplies were obtained through the purchasing department of the same agency. The departments of State and Navy used their good auspices to commend its personnel to the officials of other nations. Cablegrams have gone to our ambassadors in London and Paris. Official messages flashed from Downing Street and from the Quai D'Orsay to the British and French officials in Constantinople, bidding them render every possible aid. The United States collier, "Mercurius," sailed from New York to Constantinople, January 19, with 4,000 tons of supplies and a company of missionaries and workers in charge of Rev. Harry Riggs of Harpoot, Turkey. The "Western Belle" sailed the same date with 8,000 tons of flour.

The transport "Pensacola" sailed January 25 for Beirut and Constantinople carrying a party of 35, physicians, missionaries, engineers, mechanics and social workers in charge of Rev. Ernest C. Partridge of Sivas. Other companies will follow in a few days. There will be about 350 in the expedition, including 50 missionaries, 25 physicians, 50 nurses, sanitary engineers, social workers, business agents, chauffeurs, mechanics, etc. Among the supplies are motor trucks, Ford cars, tractors and material for fifteen hospitals of 100 beds each. Food in abundance is provided, together with 100,000 blankets and thousands of cases of shoes. The medical supplies are largely furnished by the government at reduced prices.

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## THE BOARD'S SHARE IN THE GREAT EXPEDITION

The commission in charge of the expedition is headed by Secretary James L. Barton of the American Board, with Prof. E. C. Moore of Harvard, President of the Board; Mr. W. W. Peet, treasurer of our Turkish missions; Dr. George H. Washburn, in charge of medical department; President Main of Grinnell; and Arthur C. James, of Phelps Dodge & Company of New York. The Commission sailed January 4 and should be reaching Constantinople about this time. Their arrival presages a glorious new day for the lands of the Near East. With the murderous Turks down and out for all time, and good government assured, the oppressed people of Bible lands are to see the dawning of a new day. As Americans we especially rejoice that Armenia enters upon an era of safety, prosperity and progress. Isn't it grand to be alive and to have a part in such a redemption!

Although the relief expedition is undenominational, the missionaries of the American Board have come to the front as the inevitable leaders. They alone speak the languages of the country; they alone know its people, its cities, its towns, its roads; they alone are experienced in handling the practical problems of the country. Upon them will come the heavy end of the load. They must have not only our earnest sympathy and prayers but our financial backing. They will proceed at once to their former stations and organize the relief which is so sorely needed. If we make it possible they will give such a demonstration of practical Christianity as that region has never seen. Some fifty missionaries are already on the ground, others will come from Switzerland, Egypt, Russia, Siberia and China, where they have taken refuge, and these, with the company from America and the special workers, will make a little army of helpers of which we may well be proud. We present the faces of fifty-six returning missionaries on the opposite page. Their names and faces are familiar in many of our churches and homes.

## YOUR SHARE IN THE GREAT EXPEDITION

But where do *we* come in? We come in at this point. To place these missionaries in Turkey with suitable personal outfits (many of them have lost everything) and to meet incidental expenses will cost the American Board an extra \$100,000 which is not provided for in our regular budget. The inevitable losses through monetary exchange and other war emergency accounts call for another \$100,000. If the Bulletin readers will supply us with the total of these amounts, — and they will — we will share the sum with our three Woman's Boards, giving them in all \$75,000, since they are part and parcel with us in this reconstruction work. This \$200,000 is a mere bagatelle compared with what other organizations are asking. But think what it will accomplish! Can you match it with \$1,000,000 of good in any other part of the world?

We want subscriptions and gifts at once. We have sent the missionaries in full confidence that every person who receives this Bulletin will wish to help. There must be a large number of \$1,000 subscriptions and many in smaller amounts. Will anyone refuse to send at least \$5 or \$2 for such a superb undertaking! It is a chance of a century. We believe our friends are going to leap to the opportunity and say not, "How little can I give?" but "How much can I give?" Note that pledges, if made now, need not be paid before July 1, 1919. What we must have is the assurance that the money is coming.

## WILL YOU DEDICATE SOME OF YOUR LIBERTY BONDS?

Believing that many persons would like to make larger gifts than their present cash balance will permit, the Board will gladly receive Liberty Bonds as gifts to this fund. When such bonds are received the Finance Committee advises that they be received at the market price at time of receipt.

If anyone desires to make a gift of Liberty Bonds upon special conditions, such offers will be carefully considered and accepted in accordance with the conditions if it can wisely be done.

It should be noted that the Emergency Fund is to be spent before September 1, 1919.

**They are going over—are you with them?**



Dr. T. D. Christie  
Tarsus



Dr. W. N. Chambers  
Adana



Mrs. W. N. Chambers  
Adana



Dr. George E. White  
Marsovan



R. S. Stapleton  
Erzroom



J. K. Marden, M. D.  
Marsovan



Mrs. J. K. Marden  
Marsovan



Ernest C. Penbridge  
Sivas



Clarence Ussher, M. D.  
Van



C. E. Clarke, M. D.  
Sivas



Alden Hoover M. D.  
Talas



Mark H. Ward, M.D.  
Constantinople



Mrs. Mark H. Ward  
Constantinople



Edward P. Case M.D.  
Constantinople



Theodore Elmer  
Marsovan



Agnes Fenensa  
Mardin



Theodore T. Holway  
Samsoev (Bulgaria)



Bertha Morley  
Marsovan



Ernest A. Yarrow  
Van



Mrs. E. A. Yarrow  
Van



Ethel W. Putney  
Constantinople



Fred F. Goodsell  
Marash



H. K. Wingate  
Talas



Isabella M. Blake  
Aintab



Susan V. Orvis  
Talas



Sophia Holt  
Adabazar



Annie Pinneo  
Smyrna



J. H. Kingsbury  
Bardizag



Charles T. Riggs  
Constantinople



Henry H. Riggs  
Harpoet



Mary W. Riggs  
Harpoet



Theodore T. Riggs  
Marsovan



Ernest Pye  
Marsovan



Cara C. Richmond  
Talas



Richard S. Emrich  
Mardin



H. A. Maynard  
Bitlis



Elizabeth S. Webb  
Adana



Vina Sherman  
Erzroom



Lucile Foreman  
Aintab



Edith Cole  
Hadjin



Mary E. Kinney  
Adabazar



Ruth A. Parmelee, M. D.  
Harpoet



Isaac N. Camp  
Sivas



Mrs. I. N. Camp  
Sivas



Arthur C. Ryan  
Constantinople



Olive Greene  
Smyrna



S. M. Loughridge  
Talas



Kingsley Birge  
Smyrna



Mrs. J. K. Birge  
Smyrna



Carl C. Compton  
Marsovan



Mrs. C. C. Compton  
Marsovan



H. Constance Barker  
Central Turkey



Henry H. White  
Van



Mrs. H. H. White  
Van



Myrtle Shane  
Harpoet



Joseph W. Peach  
Western Turkey



## EDUCATING FOUR HUNDRED MILLION CHINESE IN DEMOCRACY

A step of vast importance has been taken by the mission Boards of China, in conjunction with the government, in the matter of utilizing the new Chinese script for the purposes of popular education. Instead of the old system, with its 50,000 highly complicated characters, each one standing for a separate word, making the art of reading almost a life task, they are to have a simple, phonetic alphabet of thirty-nine characters. The system is so scientific that an ignorant adult peasant can be taught to read in from three to four weeks, while an educated man can be taught to use the new writing in from three to four hours. Mandarin has been settled upon as the universal language of the country. When the government hesitated and was fearful to proceed with so radical an experiment the mission schools came to its relief and agreed to push the system everywhere. Since 60% of the Church members are illiterate the first effort will be to teach every member to read. That will give a body of 700,000 teachers for the balance of the country, working from 7,000 different centers. When you consider that at present only one man in ten can read and only one woman in a thousand you will appreciate the importance of this movement. The first literature which the missionaries will print in the new script will not be religious, but patriotic in character, the purpose being to make the Chinese intelligently Democratic. Later on the masses will be taught the Christian basis for Democracy. This step is a good illustration of the broadening method of the missionary movement.

## TWO STRIKING CONVERSIONS

Rev. Charles A. Stanley writes of the conversion to Christianity of Mr. Chao, President of the Government University of Tientsin. This is a school of the highest grade, with arts, law, engineering and other courses, enrolling a large number of students. Mr. Chao's acceptance of Christianity has attracted wide and favorable attention. His influence for Christ as head of that great university will be very great. It is hoped he will unite with our Church in Tientsin, near the University. With the famous Chang Poling in our ranks and now possibly President Chao, our Tientsin force have working at their side the two leading educators of the city and province, and some may say, of the country.

The Japan Evangelist reports the conversion from Buddhism of Miss Yaeko, a lady of refinement and culture, a member of a prominent family. On July 5, 1918, Miss Yaeko was baptized by Dr. Ebina, pastor of our Kumiai (Congregational) Church in Tokio. The Japan Evangelist speaks of this as one of not a few significant conversions which have occurred of late.

## APPEAL FOR GIFTS

We enclose a stamped return envelope, believing that thousands of the Board's friends in our loyal churches will be challenged by this appeal to send a gift. Our earnest hope is that you will wish to send a check. We can use anything from a million dollars down, to wonderful advantage.

If you have been prospered and belong to the "minority with a margin" we earnestly trust the check will be a generous one. You never drew one for a better cause. If you are one of the great majority who face problems in the present cost of living, we ask if it will not be a joy to you to make a real sacrifice to send a moderate check, or a five dollar bill, or even a two dollar bill, if possible, as an EXTRA over and above what you have done for the Board before. Send checks and gifts to

FRANK H. WIGGIN, TREASURER,  
THE AMERICAN BOARD,  
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

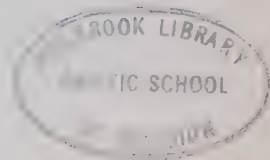
And the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

### VICTORY NUMBER



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1918

#### *Friends of the American Board:*

The American Board is face to face with the most momentous hour in its history. The victory of the Allies is the victory of the messengers of the cross. It means that righteousness, humanity and peace are to have a fair chance in the earth. It means the removal of stupendous obstacles which have stood in the way of Christ's Kingdom. Probably no religious organization in the world is more advantaged by the outcome of the war than the American Board. Everywhere the gates of opportunity are swinging wide open but especially in the Near East. Bulgaria, where we have been teaching and exemplifying Christian democracy for 58 years, not only surrenders to the armies of the Allies, but renounces her foreign monarch and proclaims herself a republic. In Turkey, where we have labored and sacrificed for nearly a century, the Moslem dictators capitulate and the Empire of injustice and brutality totters to its fall. Armenia, after five centuries of oppression and massacre, rises from the dust. Albania, where we have struggled against crushing opposition, is freed from the tyranny of the Moslem and of the Dual Monarchy by a single stroke. Last, but by no means least, we see that noble race, the Czecho-Slovaks delivered from the political and religious hierarchy of Austria and placed on their feet as a free people. Was there ever such a time in history? Was there ever a clearer call for the Lord's hosts to march in and possess the land? Read these paragraphs and then in the joyful solemnity of this great hour, ask yourself, "What is to be my part in the new world-order which impends?"

*Corndius H. Eaton*

Secretary.

#### THE RETURN OF THE TURKEY MISSIONARIES

Turkey agreed to capitulate on Thursday, October 31st. The articles of capitulation and armistice were signed on the Island of Lemnos, Friday, November 1st. On Wednesday, October 30th, in anticipation of these events, the Foreign Secretary of the Board, Dr. James L. Barton, in company with Mr. W. W. Peet, the treasurer of our missions in the Near East, waited upon Secretary Lansing and other Government officials at Washington and obtained consent for our Turkey missionaries to return at the earliest date when sailing arrangements can be made. In conjunction with the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, it is hoped a special ship may be chartered for the transportation of missionaries and other workers, together with supplies and motor-cars, so that no time may be lost in rendering relief to the stricken populations, both Christian and Moslem. Fully half of the Armenian race in the Ottoman Empire has perished, and over two million Moslems have died through famine and disease, brought upon them by their own mad rulers. Those who remain are in dire distress. Some sixty Turkey missionaries are on tip-toe ready for the word to go. Others are working and waiting in France, Russia, Siberia, China and Palestine. Fifty have managed to stay at their posts in Asia Minor. Within a few months we should have not less than one hundred and fifty on the ground. To these we plan to add one hundred and seventy-five new missionaries, — ministers, physicians, nurses, relief workers, business agents, builders, etc. — as soon as condi-

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tions are more settled. The times call for quick and sweeping measures of reconstruction and relief. We must all stand together and see that this thing is done right, even though it means large sums of money. Bulletin readers will be kept informed of our plans and of events as they occur.

### WONDERFUL DAYS IN FRANCE

Rev. Ralph Harlow, of Smyrna, has been loaned to the Y. M. C. A. for evangelistic work among our soldier boys in France. His letters to the Board rooms are full of inspiration, especially this last one dated October 7th, from which we quote:

What the Kaiser must be thinking about God these days would be interesting to some of us over here who are watching the German Prisoners pour in, while every new edition of the papers bring news of continued victories along the entire front. Now that Bulgaria has been beaten to her knees we can be sure that Turkey will cry for quarter at any moment. May those cut-throats and murderers at Constantinople receive stern justice in that day; may the spirits of the massacred women and children rise at the judgment seat to bear witness against them. If they escape their just dues, if they be granted any truce, if they be able to lift up their heads and smile on the day when the terms of peace are made known, all the martyred blood of five centuries will cry out against those still consenting to the infamy.

We have lived through wonderful days this summer and fall, days when an electrical change took place which one could feel in the very atmosphere. To those of us who lived through the bitter experience of the Gallipoli campaign, who saw the fleet sail away leaving those hundreds of dead at Anzac and along the Gulf of Saros, *these days*, when Allenby is closing his grip on the throat of the last gasping ghost of a Turkish army, are bringing us joy untold.

### THEY DID NOT DIE IN VAIN

Mr. Harlow describes in glowing terms how the American forces turned the tide of victory at Chateau-Thierry and then comes this noble tribute to the men who have died :

In the flush of the victory, I think much of the boys who died at Mons, in the Ypres salient, on the Marne and before Verdun, boys who gave their lives gladly when the day was dark and the goal a far off thing, but gave gladly, freely, nobly. Surely they must be assured that they did not die in vain, that because of them we reap the harvest of Democracy's victory where the seed was their life blood, and out on that little rocky, sandy peninsula of Gallipoli, where New Zealand alone gave more men than Britain lost in the four years in South Africa, there must be a gathering of the spirits of men who were not afraid, even where blunder followed blunder, gathering now as the cheers of victory ring from the Balkans and from the mountains round Damascus. Constantinople's hour is come and a British fleet *shall* sail up the Dardanelles.

### THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND THE AMERICAN BOARD

Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., our veteran missionary from Prague, beloved of the Bohemians in Austria and the United States, was accosted the other day on the streets of Boston by one of the leaders in the Czecho-Slovak republican movement, who addressed him on this wise: "Dr. Clark, I congratulate you upon being a missionary of the American Board. For over a hundred years you missionaries have been planting seeds of democracy all over the earth and now you see the harvest being gathered in. These must be glad days for you and all your associates." Another worker from Prague is Rev. John S. Porter and his heart has been filled with joy over the election to the Presidency of the Czecho-Slovak Republic of his friend and neighbor, Prof. T. G. Masaryk. The Porters and the Masaryks have been on intimate terms for years, so much so that when Prof. Masaryk secretly left the country in order to organize the democratic movement among his people in France and America, Mr. and Mrs. Porter were placed under surveillance as suspected accomplices. They cleared themselves of the charges and coming to the States have been able to watch events with quiet satisfaction. They see great days ahead for the Free Churches of Bohemia. Recently Pres. Masaryk was waited

upon by a deputation of Roman Catholic priests, who inquired as to the status of their Church under the new regime. Pres. Masaryk said to them, "Gentlemen, you know I was and am an Anti-Clerical. But let there be no misunderstanding. You will have the same freedom that is granted to any other denomination, no more, no less."

## A WORD TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO OTHERS

The Board has mighty plans for taking advantage of present world conditions. They will be unfolded in due season. We shall have an important step to mention in our next number. But just now there is one problem, one burden we wish to share with every reader — how to bring up the offerings of the churches for the balance of 1918. The omission of church services on account of the influenza has been a hard blow, especially as it comes on top of all the other handicaps arising from the war. There is grave danger of churches not making up their apportionments for 1918. Should that occur it would spell disaster for the Board in this supreme moment. Will you Mr. Reader, Mrs. Reader, Miss Reader, get busy over this thing and see the appropriate church officials and urge them under no circumstances to let the church fall down between now and January 1st? We must have every dollar of that apportionment. The great drive planned for Sunday, December 8th, will help immensely for 1919, but it does nothing for 1918. Can any church think of holding back just now? God forbid it! We pass the word on to *you*.

## INDIA THROBBING WITH NEW LIFE

Politics, education, evangelism all beautifully blended is what we get in a stirring letter from Rev. F. E. Jeffrey of our Madura Mission, India:

The breaking out of war stirred India to its very depths. Subscriptions to newspapers at once multiplied. Thousands in the bazaar, and even in the villages, who had been indifferent to news and newspapers, became eager readers of them. They also became students of geography. So the war has had a great educative influence on India. The second stirring of the intellectual life in India came with the discussion of Home Rule. The non-Brahmin masses saw that if Home Rule were granted now, while they were so illiterate, they would be at the mercy of the small but self-seeking Brahmin aristocracy. So they have come to realize that education means power. Thus has sprung up in India such a thirst for education as was never equaled before. This means that every gate of approach to the people has been thrown wide open to us as missionaries.

Everywhere I have been there is evidenced the same growing urgency for schools. The villagers tell us over and over again, "We will become Christians if you will give us a teacher for our children." This is the time of times when we ought to be taking a liberal advantage of this righteous desire for knowledge. It is God's great challenge to us for His Kingdom! Our opportunities were never so great! Where we open work we get results. The other day we went into debt and built a prayer-house for the new congregation. When we came to the dedication I assisted in baptising 54 persons, mostly adults. In another village I received into the Christian community 64 new Christians. In all these cases education is the impelling motive. Along with the whole South India United Church, we are striving to increase our Christian community by 10 per cent this year. The increase in several of the Aruppukottai pastorates has already exceeded the mark set!

## A FEAST OF BOOTHS IN ANGOLA

That is what Rev. John T. Tucker, of our West Africa field, calls the recent conference of native Christian leaders. It is a lively and hope inspiring account from which we quote.

Was there every such a gathering in Angola? Large native gatherings for beer drinks are common in Africa. Here however a spiritual feast of four days duration. They came from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South and literally sat down to the feast. Can you imagine the scene? The main roads were animated by crowds of people walking to the Conference at the Kukema river. Young and old, rich and poor, young men and maidens, mothers with their babies on their backs African fashion and staid elders all marching to the camp. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three delegates were in attendance. This with the usual crowd of small boys to prepare the food made



a mighty host. Booths were made in the bush. A few branches are cut, stood together and behold the temporary residence is complete. The missionaries lived in small grass huts.

At daybreak singing is heard from all parts of the huge camp. It is the morning song of praise. Each group has its own morning prayer. Preaching and conference go on all the day. And such subjects! Here are some of the things brought forward: How to find the money for the hut tax; how to win men to Christ; how best to plan a village; how best to lead the Christian life; how to meet the dominant fetichism among the Ovimbundu; how to present the Gospel attractively; how beer drinking ruins the natives. There was no avoiding the awkward questions. At the close of the Conference some of the native Christians brought forward their snuff boxes and consigned them to the flames. The snuff box is sometimes the "dearest idol I have known" to the African. And he himself is willing "to tear it from its throne and worship only thee." No commandment is given regarding snuff taking but spontaneously many give up the practice. A simple pinch of snuff offered by a man to a woman and accepted has a sinister import.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

On September 8th the Board ended its 108th year with the largest receipts in its history, \$1,351,944.96; but this was not enough to cover the expenditures by \$26,824.01. The heavy extra expenses entailed by the war which piled up in a merciless fashion during the summer months were too much for us. But it was a great achievement none the less. Some 2,000 News Bulletin readers sent gifts in July and August.

Great news from Paotingtu, one of our North China Stations. Recent letters state that not less than 2,500 people are awaiting baptism, having joined inquirers classes for that purpose. For the most part they are men of influence. No one who has received flood or famine relief is allowed to enter one of these classes for one year, for fear his motives may be selfish.

Dr. Stephen J. Corey, of the Disciples Board, reports that their medical missionaries at Batang, China, have been invited by the authorities to begin work at Lhasa, the Sacred Capital of Tibet, next to Mecca the most exclusive city in the world. This is news of large importance, as it is likely to lead to the opening of all Tibet to Christian work.

We are receiving many hearty commendations of the News Bulletin. One enthusiastic reader recently called it "The best piece of missionary publicity I know of." Another said he sent his copy to Lloyd George! Several complain that copies are sent to wrong addresses and to persons who have died. We mail one copy each year under letter postage in order to have the Post Office Department return such as have not been delivered. Otherwise we have no way of keeping track of addresses, unless people notify us of changes. After this issue the Bulletin will not be delivered in quantity to churches, as the Government asks us to economize paper in every possible way. We shall continue to mail free upon request to a limited number of persons, say ten or fifteen in each church. Naturally we prefer those who count in some special way. Address: News Bulletin, American Board, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

"NEVER WAS I SO SURE THAT THE GREAT CAUSE IN WHICH WE ARE ENGAGED AS A BOARD HAS A RIGHT TO ASK OUR ALL AS I AM TODAY. FOR THAT CAUSE, THE CAUSE OF FREEING ALL HUMANITY FROM FEAR AND OPPRESSION, THESE MILLIONS HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES. TO MULTITUDES OF THEM THE IDEAL IN ALL ITS GREATNESS NEVER CAME HOME, BUT TO US, TO US WHO BEAR HIS NAME AND BELONG TO HIS CHURCH, WHAT EXCUSE HAVE WE BY HIS CROSS AND THEIRS IF WE DO NOT NOW, AS NEVER BEFORE, THROW OURSELVES INTO THE GREAT UNFINISHED TASK WHICH THEY HAVE HANDED ON TO US?"

RALPH HARLOW.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, July 15, 1918.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

Some of the greatest events in the world today do not get into the newspapers. In the midst of the war Christ's Kingdom moves on gloriously, and he who does not read publications like this misses the best things of the age. The news of the past quarter is unusually inspiring.

*Cornelius H. Eaton*  
Secretary.

### PERILOUS TIMES IN THE CAUCASUS

Fourteen of our Turkey missionaries were engaged in relief work in the Russian Caucasus when the Bolshevik leaders betrayed the Christian population into the hands of the Turks and Tartars. For a time it looked as if they would be caught between the fanatical armies which swept over the region from the north and south, but upon the advice of the United States consul, they withdrew at the right moment and managed to reach Siberia, China and Japan, where they engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, or assisted the resident missionaries. Rev. Theodore A. Elmer decided to join the Relief Unit being sent into Persia by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief and is now on his way to that land by the way of India and the Persian Gulf. Writing in Japan he sends us a graphic account of the escape of himself and companions from the Caucasus, from which we select a few paragraphs.

The immediate occasion of our departure was the urgent advice of the American Consul sent through a special messenger from Tiflis to Erivan, calling upon us to leave our posts at once and proceed with all haste to Tiflis in order that he might get us out of the country before all means of escape should be cut off. We knew nothing of what was happening in the outside world, as all communication had been cut off for months, but we could easily see that conditions around us were growing steadily worse, and the difficulties of carrying on our work were steadily increasing. The Bolshevik government of Russia had so demoralized the banking system of the country as to make it impossible to cash any more of our drafts, and we could not continue our relief work a single day without hundreds of thousands of roubles. When our efforts to obtain money in Tiflis had utterly failed, we sent off three of our number on an extremely hazardous journey to Tabriz in Persia, as we had heard that roubles could still be bought in that country. The trains were being robbed and shot up nearly every day, but our three men returned to Erivan with two million roubles sown in cloth in the form of life preservers which they wore beneath their clothes. They ran the gauntlet of the Kurdish and other thieves and safely delivered the goods. These two million roubles obtained from Tabriz gave our work a new lease of life, and our rapidly growing relief industries were in full swing when we received the Consul's summons to depart.

### EXPERIENCES WITH THE BOLSHEVIKS

Of the journey out of the Caucasus, across the Caspian Sea and through Siberia Mr. Elmer gives the following vivid description.

On March 19 we left Erivan. Traveled in a car without windows to Tiflis. We saw Tartar villages burning all along the way. The stations were almost all destroyed. We left Tiflis after two days, with a promise from the Tartars that we would be allowed to pass through provided we would take no Armenians with us. We passed safely to Baku, but we could get no further as all traffic on the Caspian and on the railway to the north was stopped. We were compelled to remain in Baku for two weeks. While there we witnessed a three days' battle in the streets of the city between the Tartars on the one side and the Armenians and Russians on the other, in which a great many people were killed and the best

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part of the city was destroyed by artillery and burned. The pavements of many of the streets were bespattered with blood and human brains; corpses were lying around everywhere. We went out in the lulls between the fights and saw terrible sights. The house where the Whites and Dr. Raynolds were being entertained by an Armenian was burned and they lost all their possessions. The rest of us suffered no personal injury.

The managers of the S. S. Company there were afraid to send a ship out of Baku with foreigners aboard. Soldiers were demanding from them passage to the North. After 10 days of labor and the payment of 10,000 roubles, we induced them to charter to us a small steamer. We stole aboard as secretly as we could and found all the cabins occupied by the wives and children of the Bolshevik crew. We ourselves who were paying for the ship, were obliged to go down to the bottom of the hold with no accommodations whatever. After two days we reached Astrakhan, where we were delayed 10 more days waiting for the first steamer up the Volga after the spring thaw. We passed up the Volga comfortably to Samara, where we hired two cars to bring our party and a few others through to Vladivostock, which we reached after 19 days, being held up 24 hours in Irkutsk and 24 hours in Habarovsk.

(In other parts of his letter Mr. Elmer tells of the disintegration of the Armenian army in the Caucasus and of certain frightful experiences his party had with the Bolshevik soldiers crossing Siberia.)

## IMPENDING MASS MOVEMENTS IN OUR MARATHI MISSION

Rev. Alden H. Clark has recently arrived from India on his second furlough, coming by the way of China and Japan. He appeared before the Prudential Committee on June 25 and made a deep impression by his optimistic report of conditions in his own field and throughout India. He stated that we are on the verge of a mass movement towards Christianity in the Marathi field, and need only the money and the men to bring it to pass, that such a movement would be more significant than those in North India (where not less than 200,000 converts await baptism) from the fact that our work lies among the energetic and thrifty farming class rather than among the outcasts as in the north. These farmers are already convinced of the truth of Christianity and might speedily be brought over if they had the proper attention. One native pastor told Mr. Clark he could receive a thousand converts each year, if he had teachers for his villages. It is a sad indictment of our home Christianity that in the face of an extraordinary opportunity like this the American Board appeals in vain for three ordained men for the Marathi field.

Mr. Clark is impressed by the rapid strides Christianity is making throughout India. He estimates the Christian population at 5,000,000, a growth of 1,500,000 since he went out thirteen years ago. He finds a corresponding development of character and ability in the Indian Christians. In self-expression, in powers of leadership and in the willingness to support their own institutions they are gaining in a way to gratify the supporters at home. He prophesies that India, with her rich intellectual endowments and her mystical qualities, when properly disciplined by western education, will make a noteworthy contribution to the Church Universal. Mr. Clark has a great story to tell, and he knows how to tell it. He should have a wide hearing at church services, in forums, and before men's clubs. During September, October, November, he will be at the New York office of the Board, 287 Fourth Ave. From December on he will be at the Boston office, engaged in various activities for the Board.

## GREAT SUFFERING IN CHINA

All the relief work is not being done in Turkey and the war zone. In North China our medical missionaries are fighting the pneumonic and typhus plagues, while several ordained men are devoting themselves to the sufferers from the terrible floods of last season. Rev. Emery W. Ellis is one of the latter, and we take pleasure in passing on extracts from several recent letters.

The British and American ministers have sent the following telegram to mission stations throughout China:

"Conditions North China country district rapidly becoming desperate. People eating leaves, bark, straw, corn-cobs. Fuel scarce, roof timbers and fruit trees used instead. Animals dead or sold. No grain for spring sowing. Robberies increasing. Children abandoned, sold, drowned. Committee appeals Chinese Christians raise \$50,000. and

help raise \$50,000 more from others." . . . . The great plain of Chihli has its thousands starving and its tens of thousands going about begging and stealing. In thirty-eight chapel refuges 1,600 people are being fed and many of them are being taught the Gospel at the same time. Great need and opportunity seemed to unite in this relief work, and I expect to share in it for another month or two. . . . Dr. Ingram and Mr. Hubbard have been granted funds permitting 2,500 people to be fed, perhaps a hundred of whom are feeble old men, the rest women and children. The crowds of kneeling women appealing for food make a sight never to be forgotten, and the satisfaction of those who have millet-gruel to eat is gratifying to see. The enlistment of laborers for Manchuria I am hoping to share in, and think that some other industrial projects will soon be undertaken, for how can the world let people starve? Some way must be found.

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA

These glowing words from Mr. G. M. Newell, of our College in Foochow, are typical of what many of our educational missionaries are writing us in these days.

Conditions here educationally are undergoing great changes. There seems to be a real thirst for new things, and especially for new learning. Our schools are crowded, have been for years, but it is more noticeable now. The wonderful development of the new Union University is having a great effect on our schools. Our Foochow College now, of course, becomes a high school in affiliation with the University. The Chinese feel that their boys should at least finish the high school. This makes our classes very large. While many boys in former years dropped out after the fourth year, the past three years almost no boys have failed to return. I have never felt the quiver of new life just on the verge of great activity as I have during the past few months. This too, in spite of very disturbed conditions throughout the country.

## JOTTINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD

How about "The Fifty-Fifty Plan for India," concerning which we promised to keep you informed? The New England business man who agreed to put fifty evangelists into fifty villages is now getting his returns. The villages are all occupied, twenty-five in the Marathi Mission, twenty-five in the Madura field. Marathi reports 302 enquirers and 338 baptisms in these villages for the first year. We consider this a good beginning.

Thirty-three new missionaries came to Boston in June for the annual training conference. The wide variety of our work was emphasized by the fact that the group contained ordained men, a physician, a nurse, an agriculturist, a kindergartner, a music teacher, several general teachers, of course a suitable number of wives, who, by the way, were in no sense behind their husbands in ability. Seven of the group go to Africa, the others to China, India, Turkey, Mexico and the Philippines.

Secretary Edward Lincoln Smith, only recently returned from a world trip, sails in August for China for the purpose of organizing the Union Christian University of Peking, which is to be supported by the American and English Congregationalists, the American Presbyterians and Methodists. Secretary Smith is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, and in the lack of a president it becomes necessary for him to be on the ground next September, when the enterprise is to be launched by the bringing together of the several component institutions.

One hundred and eighty-six pastors in Connecticut and Eastern New York have signified their intention of attending the annual meeting of the Board in Hartford, October 22-25. The Hartford Committee agree to entertain all Congregational pastors who apply before October 1, whether they are corporate members of the Board or not. Wives are not included, except in the case of Connecticut Home Missionaries. Corporate members will be cared for as usual. It will be a great meeting, probably the greatest the Board has ever had, and we advise our friends to apply early if they desire entertainment.

Sherwood Eddy returned from his evangelistic tour of China on June 10. He sails for France with his brother, Brewer, July 13. When asked about the Chinese situation he said: "Politically the situation is most critical; religiously it is truly wonderful. We have what approximates a mass movement towards Christianity on the part of the literati and upper classes."

The deputation to Japan, consisting of Dr. John C. Berry of the Prudential Committee,



Secretary Bell, and Pres. Blaisdell of Pomona College, arrived home June 11, after four months spent in an examination of the Board's work, and in consultation with the Kumai (Congregational) Church leaders. Their report is awaited with interest. Japan, official as well as religious, received them so cordially that they had to protect their time against the numerous fetes and welcoming services which were proposed in their honor.

## AMERICAN BOARD WAR NOTES

Rev. Isaac Camp, now captain in the British Army, under Gen. Allenby in Palestine, has finished his work as military governor of Bethlehem, and has been attached to the Intelligence Department, where his knowledge of Arabic and Turkish should prove exceedingly useful.

The last that was heard of George Gracey was that he had been appointed British military consul of the Trans-Caucasus with rank of captain. Now that this region has been overrun by the Tartars and Turks and that the Germans have captured Tiflis, the question of his whereabouts becomes exceedingly interesting. But the man who rescued the entire population of Van may be relied upon to give a good account of himself wherever he may be placed.

Capt. James F. Cooper, M. D., connected with His Majesty's Medical Service in France, has recently been in the United States on a month's furlough. He appeared before the Prudential Committee on June 25, and spoke in the Montclair Church the following Sunday.

Rev. Ralph Harlow of The International College, Smyrna, more recently assistant in our Boston office, is in France for the summer under the Y. M. C. A., engaged in evangelistic work.

Mr. Howard Y. Williams, who expects to go to India after the war, is chaplain in the United States Army. His regiment has been distributed along the front in France, requiring much going back and forth on his part. His cheery visits, full of news from the fighting units along the line, have made him an exceedingly popular officer.

The missionaries connected with the Red Cross Unit to Palestine, under the leadership of Dr. Edwin St. John Ward, cabled their arrival at Cape Town, and later at Columbo, Ceylon. They were required to take the southern route on account of the peril of submarines in the Mediterranean. Undoubtedly they are now at work in Palestine. They took with them 1000 tons of supplies — food, clothing, medicines — also two motor trucks and ten Ford cars.

Rev. Brewer Eddy, one of our Associate Secretaries, sailed July 13 for a three months' trip to France and England, at the request of the Publicity Department of the British Foreign Office, in order to bring back to America a report upon conditions at the front. Extraordinary opportunities for observation on land and sea are to be extended to him.

## WE WANT EVERY READER OF THIS BULLETIN TO HELP

Why? Because our Books close September 7 on another year of the Board, and we are making earnest efforts to come through without debt. Financing a great Board like this in war times is strenuous business. We have succeeded thus far, no debt being reported in 1915, 1916 and 1917, the receipts each year surpassing the previous record. Every one speaks of this as a remarkable achievement, a cause for deep gratitude and as furnishing strong hope for the future. BUT — we have done this only because people like yourself — by the hundreds and thousands, have taken the matter to heart and have sent in their checks during July and August. The raising of over a million dollars for the American Board is not an event which just happens. It happens because intelligent, consecrated men and women all over the country, choose to have it happen. Are you one of these? If so, Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, our treasurer, at 14 Beacon St., Boston, will soon find out. Last year we received gifts from Bulletin readers ranging from \$1. to \$1,000.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THIS WORK NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOW IT.



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, May 18, 1918

*Friends of the American Board:—*

There are hosts of you and you are growing more interested every year, as the demand for this bulletin shows. You will find here some important things to think about and pray about. Please read every item and then mail the sheet to a friend. Better still, send us some good names with addresses.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

## THE GREAT PERIL OF THE CAUCASUS

On account of its importance we print below a cable dispatch from Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, which has already been given to the press. Mr. Yarrow is chairman of the Relief Committee which has been disbursing the American contributions for the benefit of 300,000 Armenian refugees.

He cables from Tiflis:

There is an extremely critical political situation in the Caucasus. The Turkish advance terrifies the Armenians; and the Caucasian Tartars who are unfriendly to the Armenians surround them. There is danger that the whole Armenian race will be exterminated should the combination of these forces be successful. Should the Armenians be rightly directed and financed there is among them great potential military force and this would furnish a reasonable hope that the race might be preserved by its own efforts. I am about to leave now for the front to build up a system of transportation by ambulance, to reorganize and maintain hospitals. My appointment as Red Cross Commissioner has been requested by Consul Smith; and he has invited eight British and American mining experts from Baku to assist in the organization of the system; also English units from Russia; also men from the locality who are available. Will be able to relieve great suffering.

No communication has been received by the State Department or the Board from the Trans-Caucasus since late in February; and we learn that Great Britain is also cut off from relations with their representatives there. There is no reason to expect that the attacks aimed at the Armenians and Georgians should include the missionaries who have demonstrated to all classes the benevolent character of their mission.

## SHOULD THE UNITED STATES DECLARE WAR UPON TURKEY

The officers of the American Board have been subjected to criticism in the public press of late because of their agreement with the policy of the administration at Washington in respect to our country declaring war against Turkey and Bulgaria. Editors and others have urged that the Board's responsibility in this matter is great, that we are preventing full unity between America and her Allies, standing in the way of the protection of the Christian population of the Caucasus, and giving the impression of friendliness to Turkey in the face of her diabolical designs. The question is an involved one and thoughtful people will avoid reaching conclusions without full possession of the facts. President Wilson and those closest to him believe that humane objects no less than political and military considerations require us to refrain from war with Turkey and Bulgaria at the present time. Information reaching the American Board



from many quarters tends to confirm the attitude of the Administration as a wise one. No person acquainted with the American Board can doubt for a moment our deep sympathy for the stricken and threatened population of Asia Minor and the Caucasus. No other organization in the world is more vitally concerned with the welfare of these people, whom we have been serving for nearly one hundred years, than the American Board.

## **THE FACTS AS TO THE PARTICIPATION OF BULGARIA IN THE WAR**

The officers of the American Board have recently had extended conference with one who has just come out of Bulgaria. This person, whom we will not name, has been in Bulgaria throughout the entire period of the war, and while there, was in close touch with the inside of the Bulgarian situation. He states on the highest authority that there are no Bulgarian troops whatever fighting on any front outside of Bulgaria, much less in Flanders, thus showing that recent reports in the press to the contrary are without foundation in fact. Germany has been making every effort possible to complicate Bulgaria with the Allies, and its press bureau has been active in disseminating reports that Bulgarians were fighting in Italy and on the western front. The sentiment of Bulgaria is decidedly against its troops going outside of the country, and the only time when they have passed beyond their own borders was in Roumania. There was great difficulty in getting Bulgarians to cross the Danube into Bucharest, and they were finally induced to do so only with the argument that this step was necessary for the proper protection of Bulgaria. Attention is called to the fact that Bulgaria has declared war only on Servia and Roumania, and this was done in order to secure the return of territory to Bulgaria that she regarded herself as despoiled of by them in the treaty at Bucharest.

## **MISSIONARIES AS ROAD BUILDERS**

The Bible says, "A highway shall be there," and naturally our missionaries like to have a hand in building it. In this particular instance it is a trunk line road to connect Peking with the Coast. The money sent out by the American Red Cross for the flood sufferers is being used in this way and thus a double object is achieved. The facts came to us in a letter of Rev. Lucius C. Porter of Tungshien.

You probably have heard of the work of the American Red Cross under Mr. Roger Green's direction. They decided to offer the flood refugees the opportunity of work and the work decided upon was the building of a good, macadamized road between Peking and Tungshien. For some months now several thousand refugees have been workers on this project. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Stelle and others were active in the choosing of refugees to become workers on the road and Mr. Gordon, a Presbyterian appointee on the staff of the College, has been active in overseeing the workmen and making purchases for them. At first the work was in co-operation with the Chinese government, which has contributed half of the funds used. But the government has been ineffective, as in so many undertakings. Unless there is an opportunity to obtain "squeeze," the Chinese officials are not interested. The construction of such a road will be of great advantage to our city, as well as to the whole country-side. The plan is to make this the first section of a fine trunk road to connect Tientsin with Peking. We are very glad that the College can have a share in this work by lending Mr. Gordon.

## **THE BLACK DEATH IN CHINA**

Dr. Percy Watson, our medical missionary at Fenchow, identifies the pneumonic plague, which now threatens the whole of North China, with the Black Death which ravaged Europe in 1546 sweeping away approximately 25,000,000 people. No wonder he is fighting it with every means in his power. China and the world owe it to him that the first news of the outbreak in Mongolia was reported in Peking and that measures were taken to prevent travel through the gates in the Great Wall, and to enforce quarantine and inoculation. Dr. Watson, upon last reports, was accompanying Gen. Chao and a military staff in a tour of inspection along the inner side of the wall in Shansi. Through the negligence of officials a number of infected persons slipped through and some two hundred deaths have occurred. He thinks further ravages in

that quarter can be stayed. All our North China medical missionaries have joined in this effort and their services are mightily appreciated by the Chinese government. Dr. Charles W. Young of Peking, who successfully fought the plague in 1911, has gone to Shansi to instruct the officials. He shows lantern slides of the last plague, including views of the uncared for dead, bodies torn by dogs, a pile of fourteen hundred coffins ready for burning, etc. He also shows them under the microscope the plague bacilli from a case two weeks dead. By such means Dr. Young thinks he ought to be able to persuade into activity even the most inert of magistrates.

## CHRISTIANS IN INDIA EXEMPT FROM THE PLAGUE

Inoculation against Bubonic Plague might almost be regarded as one of the Christian rites in India. As a result the Christian population is practically immune. We are glad to note that the missionaries are persuading some of the Hindus and Mohammedans to accept this treatment. So reports Rev. A. A. McBride, of Sirur.

Plague is with us again. It is taking its toll of the village people, but not in as large numbers as last year. The people learned the lesson of inoculation and evacuation from the Christians. We were all inoculated, and all evacuated their houses in the infected districts of the village, and not one case was registered among our people. This year, many more of the village Hindus and Mohammedans were inoculated, and they came out of infected villages earlier. It looks now like the "deserted village of the plain," and we can sometimes not get what we want because all the shops are closed.

## A COMMUNION SERVICE IN AN AFRICAN HUT

Our converts among the Johannesburg native miners are now "carrying the word" in every direction. The following beautiful incident from the pen of Dr. F. B. Bridgman means much to those of us who support the work, but how much more to him!

Some of you remember Bushbuck Ridge and the remarkable work developed by two converts when they returned from Johannesburg to the wilds. I had a great time recently when making them a ten days visit. Fezi has completed his three years in the Bible School and it was solid comfort to find him back there doing earnest work.

Many of Fezi's people are working in a village, thirty-five miles from Bushbuck Ridge. Nothing would do but I must visit this group of our membership. So a meeting was appointed in the evening when the boys would be back from work. I had walked only half the three miles when a fierce thunder storm burst upon us. Finding shelter in a shanty the next hour passed watching the terrific lightning. Wading through mud and water it was pitch dark on reaching the appointed place, one of the crude shelters where the men are housed. It was almost as black inside as out. Gradually by the flicker of just one tallow dip I made out that the hut was about fifteen feet in diameter. Every inch of the earth floor was packed with the silent, expectant congregation numbering about sixty, all young men, excepting several girls from a nearby kraal. The only furniture was my table, a soap-box on stilts. The storm came back and proceeding with the service I stood in a mud-puddle while from above the drops came so fast that I was reminded of a shower bath. I have conducted Communion under varied conditions but never in circumstances quite like these. A dinner pail served as baptismal font; for the bread we used an enamel wash basin. There was no way but to make preparations right before the audience, and they were intensely interested I assure you. Not a move in cutting the bread, or in uncorking the grape juice escaped those keen eyes. Six young men were baptized. But while the thunder crashed without, within this hut there was a sense of the presence of Him who breathed peace upon the disciples. How rough and weird were the surroundings, how crude the appointments, what a contrast to the harmony of architecture and worship in your cathedral churches, yet we could say — "God is in this place . . . this is the gate of heaven."

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

The American Board residence at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, has been washed into the Indian Ocean, as the result of a heavy storm. The house was built close to the sea on account of the malarial climate.



Some of our missionaries traveling on the Siberian railroad found this notice posted in the cars: "Please do not shoot in the cars, or kill the engineer or guards. All the world will hear of it. Don't throw passengers out of the window while the train is in motion."

Sir William Ramsay writes in the *Quarterly Review* that in the work of reconstruction in Turkey after the war the leading part will have to be taken by the American missionaries.

Nothing has been heard from Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford of Trebizond and Rev. Robert Stapleton of Erzroom, since these cities have been recovered by the Turks, according to press dispatches.

The Serbian Minister of Agriculture has requested to have twenty-five Serbian boys admitted to the Thessalonica Institute over which Dr. House presides.

The Board has detached the Shaowu district from the Foochow Mission in China and constituted it a separate mission. This is done on account of the difference in language, the distance from Foochow, and the growth of the work. We now have twenty missions.

The South India United Church, composed of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed denominations, recently engaged in a "Week of Evangelism," in which nearly 6500 men and women, of whom 4600 were volunteer workers, spent part of the week in witnessing for Christ in 4000 villages. Over five hundred villages are asking for schools and Christian teachers. Some 2500 asked to become Christians. Over 1000 Bible classes were formed.

Brahman converts are now being made in India right along. Two young Brahmans have asked baptism of Rev. Harold Cooper in Madura. In Barsi, Rev. Richard Rose was overjoyed the other day to have a Brahman, in whom he had been greatly interested, come to him and say, "I am going to become a Christian."

Rev. John Howland, D.D., President of the Union Theological Seminary of Mexico City writes that the government is making good, that conditions are quiet and travel safe. They have an interesting class of fifteen prospective preachers.

Rev. Isaac Camp, of Turkey, who enlisted as Chaplain in Gen. Allenby's Palestine Army, has been acting as military governor of Bethlehem, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In these days the missionaries are becoming soldiers and the soldiers are becoming missionaries — God bless them both.

## AN EARNEST PERSONAL WORD

We ask all friends of the Board to stand by loyally in these days. We must not desert the missionaries. Never was the Board so in the center of the world's problems as now. Never have your contributions counted for so much. We ask for personal gifts, beyond what the churches can send, for generous, self-sacrificing gifts. We must have thousands of these if we are to come through the year (Sept. 1) without debt. Donations have been falling off alarmingly of late. Will you help? Remit to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston.



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, FEB. 8, 1918

*Friends of the American Board:—*

China, India, Mexico, claim our attention in this number, but most of all Turkey. We want every Bulletin reader to know of our plans for the four missions in Turkey and the Balkans. The statements here made are of great importance.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

## CHINA AT WAR WITH GERMANY—OPINION OF ARTHUR H. SMITH

There is no better informed missionary in China than Dr. Smith, and no one wields a more pungent pen than he. An extract follows from a letter of Dec. 7, 1917.

What is needed is an honestly elected National Legislature, without which the South will never be content, but how to get that into operation is an almost unsolvable problem. One of the chief difficulties in China is the party microbe, the feeling that democracy must have parties and that if we have no parties we must make them. These parties already in existence, one of them called "The Progressive" and the other the "Popular" party, stand for nothing whatever. They are simply combinations of eager, energetic, selfish, avaricious men that are struggling each one to make public office the opportunity for private plunder. Any Chinese party getting into office at present is an organized Tammany. There is no world-view in China that compels action. Under these preposterous conditions at home, social, agricultural, economic, China has blindly gone to war with Germany. This is largely a legal fiction. No man has gone nor will go, so far as we know; no money has been spent or will be spent, so far as we can see. It is only the external impression that goes abroad that China is hostile to Germany. It is very uncertain whether China is really hostile to Germany. The Germans have adapted themselves in their commerce to China as no other nations have ever done; they also have known better how to advertise and to make themselves known and their productions. Now that China has declared war on Germany, most official Germans, from the Minister down, have been deported, but the private citizens remain and their internment is only nominal. There is everywhere the German virus, like that in all the countries where Germany has a hold.

## ROBBER CASTES OF INDIA TAKE KINDLY TO CHRISTIANITY

Once and again we have spoken in these bulletins of the desire of the British Government of India to place a number of the wandering Robber Castes under the charge of our missionaries. Two such settlements have already been turned over to us, one in South India and the other at Sholapur in West India. The letter of Rev. Edward W. Felt, from which we quote, tells of various settlements forming near Vadala in the Marathi Mission.

There are seven settlements of these people in and around Vadala. They settled down voluntarily supplying a great need of the villages for labor. The patils (headmen) readily gave their consent. All expressed eager desire to become Christians. Their motives are of course very mixed, the most prominent being a desire for permanent homes and protection from the police. At first there was no plan for them. Their coming quite took us by surprise. Those here began to come to church services and their women were taught by the

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Bible Women. It seemed to us that unless some permanent arrangement was made with government for their living here, any petty theft might mean that they would have to go, and the religious instruction given would be practically lost. So I went to Bijapur and saw Mr. Starte, and the resolution passed by the mission is the result. The plan is that government should consider this settlement, and give a grant for it either by the head or in toto. Mr. Starte will come in December and then the arrangements for school and inspector, and the plan for government will be worked for. There are very big possibilities in this, and it is wonderful how our mission is being led to these people. Already one whole settlement at the village where Mr. Fairbank went to instruct them has become Christian.

## EVANGELISTIC OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO

Rev. A. C. Wright sends a comprehensive statement as to conditions in Mexico, just the information many have been seeking. He states that the new government is fairly well established, although Villa remains in the North and Zapata in the South at the head of revolutionary bands, and a third revolutionary leader controls the oil district. Life goes on much as usual, except for lack of work owing to the unwillingness of American capitalists to resume operations. The new constitution hampers missionary work by unreasonable restrictions aimed at the Roman Catholics but operating also against the Protestants. The full resumption of missionary work waits upon the development of plans for the territorial redistribution of the country among the Boards, through which each society will have certain states as their exclusive sphere, with certain union institutions serving all in the realm of higher education. Already the Union Theological Seminary is in operation in Mexico City, with Rev. John Howland, D. D., of the American Board, as its President. Mr. Wright admits that these are dark days for Mexico but he writes so enthusiastically of the evangelistic opportunity that we quote that part of his letter.

There has been no time in the history of the country when it was so open for evangelistic efforts as now. The years of active persecution of Protestants had largely passed before the revolution began. Something toward evangelizing every state of the Republic had been done. In many of the cities attractive and comparatively large church buildings had been erected, and many young people, often leaders in the new political movements, had been educated in Protestant schools. While a very small percentage of the whole population is evangelical, Protestants are no longer generally despised, hated or feared. While the opposition of the new régime to the Roman Catholic priesthood and system is due chiefly to their political connections and activities, the result has been to make the common people more tolerant to evangelical influences and often desirous to know for themselves what Protestantism really is. The soldiers are ready, and often anxious to receive tracts and Gospels and to read them. Public services are respected, and usually well attended. Conditions are ripe for the truly inspired evangelist.

## THE REFUGEES IN THE TRANS-CAUCASUS

The Relief Committee for the Trans-Caucasus region in Russia, lying between the Black and Caspian Seas, whither some 350,000 Armenians have taken refuge from the murderous Turks, is composed of a group of missionaries of the American Board, Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, Rev. G. C. Reynolds, Rev. Harrison Maynard, Rev. Robert Stapleton, together with Mr. Smith the American Consul of Tiflis, Mr. Doolittle, Vice Consul, and an English Quaker by the name of Heald. They are receiving on the average about \$200,000 per month from the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Secretary Barton of the American Board is Chairman. This money they use largely in industrial work, such as carding and weaving, in order that the refugees may, in so far as possible, earn their living and at the same time produce the clothing which is needed sorely throughout the region. Mr. George Gracey, our industrial missionary from Oorfa, whose resourcefulness and heroism in rescuing the entire population of Van was given such prominence in the London Times, was in charge of the relief industries until recently, when the British Government appointed him Military Consul for the District with the rank of Captain. In his new position he will be able to render greater service than ever to the stricken people, although his absence is sorely felt by the overworked committee.

At present relief is being administered from the following cities:—Tiflis, Erivan, Alexandropol, Etchmiadzin, Garmaloo, Erzroom. On Jan. 22nd a letter came from Mr. Yarrow, bearing the date of Sept. 28, 1917, describing conditions in the Trans-Caucasus from which we quote.

We have decided to branch out in our industrial work and start new centers in Etchmiadzin and Garmaloo. We feel the absence of Gracey very much as it piles up the work on Maynard and me. Especially with these new projects on hand we feel the need of the new men who seem never to arrive. I visited the refugees in a number of villages this week and was very much depressed at the general situation. For over two years these wretched people have been living from hand to mouth with conditions getting gradually worse, and it seems to me that the last few months have told very heavily on them. We do not like to exaggerate but I think it is true that a great many of them have been slowly wearing away and now the process is going on more rapidly.

The worst feature of the situation is the general disorganization of the transportation of supplies and the hoarding of this year's crop. Up till the present, official and semi-official societies have undertaken the selling of the most necessary of supplies to the refugees, but this month notice has been given that the societies will no longer be able to continue this activity. This will be a terrible disaster as the societies were selling goods at one quarter the price in the general market.

I wish you would consider the question of sending food supplies from America here. William T. Ellis, when he was here, was very pessimistic about the food situation in Russia proper and if you could send enough to feed the refugees it would take so much strain off the Russian people. The question of expense is negligible as I don't believe you could spend enough money in purchase and transport to make it equal the rates here. The drugs available here are exorbitant in price, poor in quality, and many of the most necessary are entirely lacking. The political condition is about the same and as Winter approaches the danger of a Russian retreat lessens, and we are all hoping for the best.

We learn by cable that the new men referred to by Mr. Yarrow have arrived in the persons of Rev. E. C. Partridge, Rev. Theodore Elmer, Rev. Walter N. James, and Mr. Carl C. Compton, who reached Tiflis after a journey of over five months, going by way of Japan, Siberia, and the Caspian Sea.

## **BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR OUR WORK IN TURKEY**

Dr. Edward P. Case, formerly of Erzroom, now surgeon in charge of a Red Cross Hospital in France, writes of the value of his present experience in fitting him for the resumption of medical work in Turkey after the war. He refers to missionary prospects in Turkey in such a glowing way that we ask the careful reading of what he says.

I have unbounded enthusiasm in the bright prospects for the future of the work in Turkey, as I have noticed that the door is opening wider and wider every year for the entrance of the spirit and example of Christ into the hearts of the Moslems. In my brief period of work for these people I have had the opportunity of noticing the ever increasing confidence in the missionaries. I firmly believe that this war will be an immense factor in the breaking down of the final barriers between the Moslems and the missionaries. I am filled with great hopes and expectations for the future of our work among the Moslems in Turkey and I am longing for the time when I shall be among them again.

This is the kind of talk we are getting from every one of our Turkey missionaries. They are unanimous in holding that so far from being terminated, our work in education, medicine, industrialism and evangelization is but just begun. They hold with Dr. Case that in the near future the Moslem population will be open to Christian influences, and that the Christian races will depend upon us as never before. As one missionary put it "Whereas we were reaching one-fourth of the population, after this war we shall reach four-fourths."

## **THE BOARD PLANS A GREAT ADVANCE IN TURKEY**

The Board has come to the conclusion that we must plan at once for an extensive work of rehabilitation and of constructive missionary endeavor throughout the Turkish Empire. We



cannot afford to wait until peace is declared before obtaining the necessary workers. It would take at least a year to enlist a sufficient number. We must seek them out at once and have them ready to go in on a short notice. The Prudential Committee has therefore instructed the Home Department to secure a band of 110 new missionaries for Turkey and the Balkans. To these the three Woman's Boards will add not less than 65 new authorizations, making in all a band of 175 men and women who will be added to our present force of 200. This is the greatest call we ever have issued. The demand is for ordained men, physicians, nurses, educators of all kinds, industrial superintendents, agriculturists, architects and Y. M. C. A. specialists. The work of the first few years will be that of reconstruction of communities, schools, hospitals, churches, homes and farms. We must "build the old wastes, raise up the former desolations and repair the waste cities." We want Ezras, Nehemiahs and Zerubbabels, men and women of mighty faith and mighty efficiency. We believe our churches, colleges and seminaries will meet this great challenge, that the workers will be forthcoming and also the money. For we shall need an additional \$200,000 per year as a maintenance fund, not to mention a fund for materials such as lumber, masonry, furniture, tools, agricultural implements, seeds, hospital supplies, etc. We here and now serve notice upon our constituents that great demands are impending. God is calling the American Board to a work of missionary construction unparalleled in modern times. Are we heroic enough in faith and devotion to do this thing, and in doing it not to neglect the lines of work already inaugurated in other lands? We await the answer with confidence.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

India has approximately 700,000 villages. Of these only 1 in 84 has any kind of a school.

In Ceylon the Christian community now numbers ten per cent of the population, which is unusually high for a mission land. Many of the converts are from the higher castes.

The contributions to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief passed the seven million dollar mark in January.

Dr. Percy Watson of Fenchow, China, has been decorated by the Government for his work in putting down epidemics.

The Board needs surgical instruments for its hospitals. Several times we have received valuable gifts of instruments from doctors withdrawing from practice or from the widows of doctors. We also need dental instruments.

There are studying in American universities, colleges and high schools about 1400 students from China, 1000 from Japan, 200 from Korea, 300 from the Philippines, 150 from India and 2000 from Latin America. We should see to it that these students are made welcome in our homes. These young people should go back to their own lands convinced of the benefits of Christianity in home and community, if not actual members of the Church.

W. W. Peet, who for 37 years has been treasurer of the American Board's four missions in Turkey, with office at Constantinople, is now in this country. He is being received with distinguished honor as one who has been the adviser of ambassadors, the administrator of relief funds running up into the millions, a business man of high talent and as a missionary administrator with few if any equals. Before reaching the country he received the degree of LL.D. from two of our universities.

Edwin St. John Ward, M. D., formerly a medical missionary of the American Board in Turkey and recently engaged in Red Cross work in France, is in this country at the request of the British government for the purpose of organizing not less than four medical units to go to Palestine for the relief of the civilian population. The plan is to have these units of doctors, nurses and other workers, follow in the wake of the British army. The work will be financed in part by the American Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, and will be administered by the American Red Cross. The medical staff will be made up so far as possible of medical missionaries from Turkey.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THIS WORK NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO SEND A GIFT



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 15, 1917.

*Friends of The American Board:—*

The administration of a great mission board in times like these is a difficult and complicated affair. Problems connected with transportation, transmission of funds, rates of exchange, protection of life, attitudes of government, not to mention the financing of the work, press upon us from every side. All this, however, we keep in the background and present a budget of news relating mainly to the work itself—what we are producing through our missionaries in foreign lands. You will find much to encourage you in the news of the quarter. Please read and pass on.

*Cornelius H. Eaton*

Secretary

### THE WONDERFUL OPENING IN THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Our work in the Philippines is growing apace, yet we cannot keep up with the opportunity. Recently we transferred to Mindanao Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Woodward, of the Gilbert Islands, who took their new motor boat with them. That they are happy and enthusiastic in the new work is evident from what follows.

In comparison with the Gilberts the area of this island is enormous. This morning we visited Captain Fort at the Government Barracks and were shown a new map of Mindanao. It is not yet published; but will be in the near future. A few weeks ago Captain Fort discovered a new tribe of people living some hundreds of miles north of Davao. This tribe had never been visited by a white man, neither had they seen a horse. They were not even familiar with the caribao, which is the common beast of burden elsewhere on this island. I mention this to remind you of the unexplored areas of the interior. Captain Fort also told us of the discovery some months previous of a tribe of people, numbering about five thousand, that had not been known to exist. From what I can learn it appears that most of the interior peoples are more open to the teaching of the Gospel than those along the coast, making an exception of the Moros and Manobos. Captain Fort estimates the population of Mindanao to be at least eight hundred thousand. Considered as an opportunity for the spreading of the Good News, it can scarcely be excelled. I do not mean preaching by tongue alone. To make the most of our chance of helping these peoples we must teach them how to live, how to cultivate their lands, how to make their homes fit places to dwell in by the adoption of the best principles of sanitation. No field has ever been more truly ready.

Two weeks ago I accompanied Dr. Laubach on a tour of the North Coast. We traveled nearly two hundred miles by the new motor boat. She is proving very sea-worthy for a vessel of her size. I gave medicine to or extracted teeth for fifty-two people in two towns we visited, and we were there only a short time. The launch is going to be our open door to tens of thousands of people. Every time I get outside of the town of Cagayan, where I can look up at the distant surrounding mountains with their hundreds of thousands of souls, as yet untouched by the light, my heart is moved. I hear their "Come over and help us," and it has a new meaning. How long must they wait? The only way we can begin to answer now is by training all the good young men we can find for the ministry and by praying for other missionaries.

### POLING CHANG IN THIS COUNTRY

A Boston business man who heard Poling Chang speak at the recent annual meeting of the American Board said "It was worth a trip from Boston to Columbus just to look into the face



of that man. I had no idea there were such Chinese." A similar impression was made upon all who heard this splendid specimen of missionary work in China. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, the Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, upon returning from a trip to China, compared Mr. Chang to the great pagoda on the Yangtze River, which dominates the landscape for many miles around. So towers this man above his fellows. President Eliot, of Harvard, spoke of Poling Chang as the most interesting person he met in China. Mr. Chang is a member of the independent Congregational Church of Tientsin. He conducts a Christian school of 800 boys, which many consider to be the best school in the land. His influence upon these boys is seen in their erect, soldierly bearing, their careful attention to cleanliness in person and apparel, their intellectual keenness, their patriotism and their earnest Christian character. Mr. Chang has come to the United States to place 12 of his graduates in American Christian Colleges, and on his own part to engage in study at the Columbia Teachers College, New York. He is an impassioned advocate of Christianity as the only hope of China. No one should lose a chance to hear and see this man. He will give one a new idea of the power of the missionary movement.

### THE MISSIONARY A BIG CHIEF

Really that is what he is in Africa; but a chief ruling with Christian justice and good will. The scene described by Rev. G. A. Wilder, D. D., of Chikore in Rhodesia, is a case in point. If Dr. Wilder appears to be rather brusque in his remarks to the native chiefs, remember they had settled with their people on the Board's farm of 13,000 acres, upon their own request, also that so long as the African is treated justly, he welcomes plain talking and firm handling on the part of the missionary or government official.

Yesterday when I had all the chiefs and their men up to tell them that I am now in charge of the Station in place of Mr. Fuller, who leaves for America this morning, the whole crowd agreed that none of them wanted any of their children to be taken from the school to look after the cattle of their parents. "For," said they, "then those herd boys will not have the same advantages that the other children are getting." They said it were better to allow one boy to be absent one week and then another lad the second week and so on. When I said to them, "Now, you have heard me read all the rules and regulations of the station and those of you who do not intend to abide by these, but wish to disobey them and quarrel with me, take up your sticks and leave the farm, for I will have none living with me who want to fight me," with one voice they said, "No, you are our Father. We know you; we do not want to go to any other white man; we will stay and obey your regulations."

### REMARKABLE RESULTS FROM ONE MAN'S GIFTS

Bulletin readers will recall the institution last year of the Fifty-fifty Plan in India through the gift of \$10,000 by a New England business man. The plan looked to placing teacher-evangelists in 50 villages where no Christian work had been attempted. The money was divided equally between the Marathi and Madura Missions. In the case of each village a survey of religious and social conditions was required. Already this donor is hearing from his investment. The 50 villages have been entered and the evangelists are hard at work. In some places there is opposition but for the most part the people are eagerly cooperating. In several villages they are building a house for their new religious leader. In others chapels are being erected. Two villages in the Marathi field report two hundred conversions, yet only a beginning has been made. One of the preachers used in this effort, Rambhau Dharmadhikari, a Brahmin convert, has gotten hold of a community which has long been out of reach. Under this man's leadership they are coming two or three nights a week for instruction in Christianity, their "Holy Man" acting as leader in their new search. Ten of this community have just been baptized. The friend who has financed this work has an eye for strategic opportunities wherever they can be found. When the American Board was asked to enter the Province of Shensi, China, which lies directly west of Shansi, and to engage in the evangelization of two million people hitherto unreached, this friend offered to finance the sending in of 10 native evangelists. That was three years ago. Today we occupy 17 important centers and are pressing on to the Great Wall of China which bounds the province on the north. Ten vigorous churches have been

organized and each is pushing out into the surrounding country teeming with villages. What looks like a great and expanding work has been started through one man's devotion. But where are all the other Christian men who might be doing just such work? Is there any organization in the world today which can offer a finer chance for the use of money than the American Board?

## SIX MONTHS OF MEDICAL WORK AT MADURA

One of our most famous and best beloved medical missionaries is Dr. Frank Van Allen, of Madura, South India, whose hospital of beautiful and convenient construction was built through the gifts of rajahs and other grateful patients. The doctor has recently returned from furlough and we quote from a letter just received.

I send you a snap-shot of a man with his leg off. So many of these cases come here for amputation that we have wooden legs made up in quantities. They are made by local workmen of bamboo and other light woods. They cost \$1.65 each. Two days ago it occurred to me to make a list of out-of-town patients who had come to the hospital, and the number of miles each had traveled: 62 miles, 45, 62, 90, 37, 7, 38, 73, 64, 50, 40. Three days ago it was just six months since I returned to Madura, back from furlough. From that date to now we have treated 11,000 out-patients. Money has started to come in, in thank offerings from patients and the outlook is not so dark as it was. As to medical stores and other hospital requirements, it is wonderful what huge stocks of goods must have been held in the country when the war broke out, for we still can get almost anything we really need, though at a higher price.

## HERE AND THERE AROUND THE WORLD

The American Board closed its 107th year on Sept. 1st with all bills paid and \$4,503.60 in the treasury. The receipts of the year were the greatest in our history, being \$1,247,715. The churches and individual friends of the Board have stood by us with splendid loyalty, and we believe they will continue to do this, notwithstanding all the pressure of war charities and the rising cost of living. We have not heard of a quitter in all our wide constituency.

Rev. James D. Taylor, of Natal, has recently returned on furlough, bringing with him the manuscript of his revised Zulu Bible, the result of ten years of arduous work. Practically, he has made a new translation from the Hebrew and Greek into the complex Zulu language of today. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Taylor has done an extraordinarily good piece of work. The new version will be published by the American Bible Society.

The Africa work has suffered a severe blow in the death of Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Maxwell was the sole missionary at this important seaport and railroad terminal, where he was building up a promising work. The Board appeals for an ordained man to take his place, also for a medical missionary at Beira.

Missionaries recently arriving from the interior of Turkey via Constantinople and Switzerland report the Armenian atrocities as even worse than we had supposed. The events in the region of Harpoot, as reported by Rev. Henry H. Riggs, were especially shocking. Fortunately a good many Armenians of this region were sheltered in the homes of friendly Turks or escaped into Russia.

The American Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee has sent to the field \$6,000,000 during the past two years. Nineteen twentieths of this sum has been disbursed by Congregational and Presbyterian missionaries, and has proved of incalculable benefit not only in the way of relief but as a demonstration of the kind of Christianity which prevails in America. The need is still great.

A speaker at the annual meeting, alluding to the desertion of their ancient religions by the Chinese, spoke of China as "A country which is practically creedless, priestless, templeless."



Dr. Edward L. Bliss, of Shaowu, China, recently returned from furlough taking with him on the steamer what a fellow missionary described as "a small cattle show." He is introducing new brands of sheep, cows and poultry into China, in the hope of improving the milk and meat supply, and for the developing of agriculture on modern lines.

Mr. D. C. Churchill of Ahmednagar, India, in charge of the Deccan Industrial Institute, receives generous government grants. A recent payment required six coolies to carry the silver rupees from the government house to his bungalow.

Early in the winter the Boards working in China are to unite in an extensive evangelistic campaign under the leadership of Mr. George Sherwood Eddy, who is leaving his work with the French and English armies for this purpose. The meetings will be restricted to those members of the Chinese gentry, literati and official class who have definitely enrolled themselves for Bible study. Dr. Warnshuis, who is in charge of the arrangements, in explaining this restriction has said "If we attempted to hold mass meetings, these days in China, we could not build tabernacles which would contain the crowds which would come; there is such a desire to hear about the Christian truth when adequately presented."

Rev. Wynn Fairfield, of Taiku, China, has been making a study of the relative importance of different missionary agencies in the matter of securing conversions. He finds that of the ninety-nine recent conversions at Taiku, fifty of them resulted from the work of the hospital.

These are the latest statistics of the Board: population dependent upon the Board for evangelization 75,000,000; flags under which we are working 12; languages 28; missions 19; stations where missionaries are resident 107; outstations conducted by native pastors 1,535; missionaries 680; native laborers devoting whole time to the work 5,357; churches 733; communicants 86,844; adherents 185,099; schools of all grades 1,638; pupils under instruction 87,679; native contributions last year \$398,381.

## THE AMERICAN BOARD AS A PROTECTOR OF INVESTMENTS

We doubt if all our friends realize what a splendid service the Board can render them in the matter of protecting their investments in these days of financial uncertainty. No wonder people who have property laid by, upon which they depend for living expenses, are in a nervous condition, in view of the rapid decline of securities hitherto considered as absolutely reliable. It is at this point that the Board offers genuine relief. We have in mind a woman of means who some years ago invested the bulk of her inheritance in railroad securities which were regarded as "gilt edged," but who fortunately at the same time made a "Conditional Gift" to the American Board on the annuity basis. After a time the railroad ceased paying dividends and went into the hands of a receiver. All that was left her was the income from her conditional gift which, with the help of friends, maintained her in an humble way until her death a few weeks ago. Had she placed her entire investment in our hands she would have been well off to the end of life and she would have had the satisfaction of knowing that when she had passed beyond all need of money her property would be bearing fruit in the noble work of the Board. This case carries both a warning and a suggestion. Why not solve this problem of investment and be rid of anxiety once for all by making a conditional gift to the Board and taking one of our bonds assuring an income for life? Do you know any institution which has a better credit, whose financial affairs are more carefully managed? Hundreds of conditional givers bear witness to the satisfaction and joy of this plan. Through periods of war and financial panic, when values were tottering on every side, for over fifty years the Board has met its obligations on this form of investment without a dollar's diminution or a day's delay. The Conditional Gifts Fund, which is handled separately from all other funds, now amounts to \$1,144,126.59. Write to Treasurer Frank H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston Mass., for particulars. There never was a time when the Board could render a greater service to persons in a position to make conditional gifts or when these persons could render a greater service to the Board than right now.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, JULY 16, 1917.

*Friends of the American Board: —*

It seems necessary to keep Turkey to the front, but do not overlook China and other parts of the world. Particularly do I ask that you scan that group of new missionaries.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### LATEST NEWS FROM TURKEY

A cable has recently been received announcing the death of Mrs. H. H. Riggs, of Harpoot, and the withdrawal of all the missionaries from that remote station. Twelve stations are still occupied by the Board. According to latest returns the distribution of our missionary force connected with the Turkey and Balkan Missions is as follows: remaining on the field 67; engaged in Red Cross and relief work in the Caucasus region 11; taking refuge in Switzerland 15; taking refuge in Egypt 6; in the United States waiting to go back 74. In August the following missionaries will sail for Russia, with the intention of passing through the Caucasus and getting as close to Turkey as possible. Rev. and Mrs. Carl C. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. White, Rev. Walter N. James, Rev. T. A. Elmer, Rev. E. C. Partridge, Miss S. W. Orvis. Should these workers be unable to cross the Eastern frontier, they will engage in relief work. Recent arrivals in this country from Constantinople and the interior of Turkey state that the officials are friendly, and that no obstacles were placed in their way in leaving the country. They report great scarcity of food, except for the wealthy, and an increasing restlessness under German domination. The people are kept in ignorance as to war events, but the fall of Bagdad is generally known. Mrs. Riggs death was probably caused by typhus, she being the seventh missionary who has died from that disease during the war, three of them physicians. Mr. W. W. Peet, our treasurer at Constantinople, well-known and highly praised as an adviser of ambassadors during thirty-five years, will probably come to America in September. We hope to have him at our Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 16.

### WHERE THE SHELLS ARE FALLING

Miss Mary L. Matthews stays on alone at Monastir, in charge of her orphans, and in spite of the bombardment. Here is her latest word.

I hope my letter reached you. The Nachalnik promised to send it. He has been kind and I have no complaint to make, so far. I go to him for orders for flour — a bag a week for thirty-eight people in our yards, including the orphans. Pastor Gonin is here, or sends a substitute every Sunday for the service in our church. A German shell fell into our yard a week ago last Sunday and broke in the wall of the printing-press house. A piece flew into the alley opposite our gate and injured a boy. Nine more panes of our windows were broken, but we were all inside, the orphans having gone in about five minutes before the shell struck. Yesterday, about five o'clock, two shells, one after the other, struck the guest room of one of the smaller houses. One of our young women was eating supper in the opposite room, but was unhurt. A shell fell in the yard opposite our annex one day, and a bit flew through my window and shade and fell near my desk. We stay downstairs when the shells are whistling over us. Today I got home at 11.30 and the shells began to whiz just as I came in. We have our meals in my cellar. It's a nice little dining room and we don't have to jump and run when we hear shells.

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## FIFTY-TWO NEW MISSIONARIES

The most cheering news of the year is the going out of 52 new workers. Thirty-four of these were brought to Boston in May for a ten-days training conference covering nearly all aspects of their work. We are sending out an unusually well-trained and promising group of young people. In order that you may not regard them merely as a group but as the choicest product of our American homes and schools, young men and young women, who, under a deep sense of responsibility for the investment of their lives, have chosen the foreign work, and who with much labor and sacrifice have gone through years of collegiate and professional training, let us introduce them to you one by one, following the numbers in the above picture, but placing married and engaged couples together. Note the wide sweep of the Board's work as indicated by the lands to which these missionaries go and the tasks which they will assume. Seventeen of the unmarried women are to be supported by our Woman's Boards.

1. Rev. Ernest E. Morrill, Dartmouth College, Hartford, Sem. Evangelistic supervision, Marathi Mission, India. 2. Rev. Ray E. Phillips, Carleton College, Yale Divinity. Social Service, Johannesburg, Africa. 3. Rev. Ernest T. Shaw, State Univ., Seattle, Oberlin Sem. College work, North China. 4. Rev. Leavitt O. Wright, Harvard Univ., Union Sem. General work, Mexico. 5. Rev. Rowland Cross, Carleton College, Oberlin Sem. Student Work, North China. 6. Rev. Kenneth Stanley Beam, Washington and Jefferson, Oberlin Sem. Evangelistic Work, Japan. 7. Miss Esme V. Anderson, Grinnell College. Educational Work, North China. 8. Miss Mabel E. Daniels, Rollins College, Oberlin Sem. Music Teacher, Canton. 9. Miss Alice M. Huggins, Washburn College. Educational Work, North China. 10. Miss Jessie Bissell, Los Angeles Normal School, Kennedy School of Missions. Educational Work, Mexico. 11. Miss L. Vera McReynolds, Doane College, Educational Work, West Africa. 12. Miss M. Pauline Jeffery, Oberlin College, Univ. of Chicago. Educational Work, Madura, India. 13. Miss H. Constance Barker, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester Sem. Field undetermined. 14. Miss Sarah M. Field, Iowa State College, Educational Work, Kobe College, Japan. 15 and 23. Rev. Donald J. Taylor, Pacific Univ., Oberlin Sem. Mrs. Donald J. Taylor, Oberlin College and Conservatory. Evangelistic Supervision, South Africa. 16 and 24. Rev. Emmons E. White, Yale Univ., Yale School of Religion. Miss Ruth E. Parker, Mt. Holyoke College. Evangelistic Supervision, Madura, India. 17 and 25. Mr. Wesley C. Atkins, Wesleyan Univ. Mrs. W. C. Atkins,



Northfield Sem. Superintendent of Schools, South Africa. 18. Mr. John M. Dinsmore, Cooper College, Pittsburgh Theological Sem. Educational Work, Bombay, India. 19 and 28. Rev. Samuel H. Leger, Washburn College, Union Sem. Teachers College. Mrs. Samuel H. Leger, Washburn College. Educational Work, Foochow, China. 20 and 29. Rev. Peter S. Goertz, McPherson College, Yale School of Religion. Mrs. P. S. Goertz. Field undetermined. 21 Miss Bertha K. Smith, Moravian Sem. and College, Bible Teachers Training School. Educational Work, Madura, India. 22 and 31. Rev. Alfred D. Heininger, Adrian College, Oberlin Sem. Mrs. Alfred D. Heininger, Ypsilanti State Normal. Evangelistic Supervision, North China. 26. Miss Clara A. Nutting, Carleton College, Univ. of Minnesota. Medical Work, North China. 27. Miss Carolyn Welles, Smith College, Kennedy School of Missions. Kindergartner, Sholapur, India. 30 and 34. Rev. Walter James, Oberlin College, Oberlin Sem. Mrs. W. N. James, Grinnell College. College Work, Marsovan, Turkey. 33 and 32. Carl C. Compton, Grinnell, Oberlin Sem. Miss Ruth McGavren, Grinnell College. College Work, Marsovan, Turkey.

While we rejoice over these splendid young people who are going out, we must not forget the sacrifice on the part of the parents who let them go. We think particularly of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cady, of Charles City, Ia., who have given both of their children to the work, Mrs. James, in the above group, and Rev. Lyman V. Cady, who went to China last year.

## A TEMPLE FIRE AND HOW THE GODS STOOD IT

Fenchow, Shansi Province, China, is always getting up some excitement and we have come to look to our missionaries at that station for spicy news. A while ago it was the rounding up of the gentry of the city to study the Bible. Before that it was the request of the officials for the mission to take charge of the public schools, which led to our Bulletin readers contributing \$15,000 and the sending out of the Hummels and the Warners as educational supervisors. Now comes the big story of a big blaze in a temple; how this ancient place of worship caught fire from an eating stand, while 1500 people were crowded into the courtyard; how the men stampeded, leaving the women and children behind; how over 60 were trampled upon and killed or injured; how all the police ran away; how Dr. Ma, the Chinese assistant of Dr. Watson, climbed over the wall into the enclosure and stopped the mad rush; how Dr. Watson came from the mission compound with his force-pump fruit tree sprayer and Mr. Leete with a fire extinguisher; how they worked from the roof of a building ten feet removed, and afterwards learned that it was stored with a dozen kegs of gunpowder; how the authorities sent them water in an ox cart led by men carrying paper lanterns, although the whole city was lighted by the blaze; how the ox became frightened and ran away; how after a hard fight the missionaries kept the fire from spreading to the native houses and managed to extinguish the flames in the end of the temple where the Gods, "The Judges of Hell," lived; how they "saved" these Gods; but not without damage to their false faces and bead decorations; how, finally, as the people drew near, the missionaries



THE "JUDGES OF HELL" PROVE TO BE A POOR FIRE RISK



EXTINGUISHING TEMPLE FIRE WITH A FRUIT TREE SPRAYER



could not resist the temptation of pointing to the sorry plight of these deities sitting among the ruins of their temple.

It is a great story, full of interesting and amusing incidents. Some may expect us to add that, as a result of all this, the whole city at once forsook their idols and turned to the one true and only God. But things do not happen that way except in story books. What transpired, however, was this. The next day the magistrate sent the thanks of the city to the missionaries and the Chinese Church members who had helped, together with a contribution for the sufferers from the fire who were being cared for in our hospital. Then the temple managers invited the Americans to a feast, and the Chief of Police arranged for the missionaries to conduct preaching services in the temple court in order that the people might learn the "Jesus doctrine." According to last accounts these services were going on with great success and were being extended into the suburbs. Two thousand pieces of Christian literature were being placed in the shops of the city.

## HERE AND THERE ROUND THE WORLD

Rev. Alfred C. Wright has just finished a 276 miles horse-back trip through the interior region of Sonora, Mexico, in order to ascertain whether conditions are favorable for a resumption of the work. Everywhere he received a cordial welcome and was listened to by large audiences. He found that not a priest is left in the entire state, and that no Roman Catholic services are held.

A Boston business man agrees to educate 14 students, at \$50 per year, in the Pasumalai Theological Seminary, and to allow each \$5 for books, in order that he may help on the great evangelistic movement in Southern India. The same man will also educate 15 boys in the Pasumalai High School, in the expectation that they will turn towards Christian service.

The world-wide ramifications of the war are indicated in the fact that Dr. James F. Cooper, one of our physicians in South China, has gone to France in charge of the medical and sanitary arrangements for 7000 coolies who will do manual labor for the Allies. He felt, and the Board agreed with him, that this humanitarian and patriotic service warranted his leaving China for a time. He takes with him four Christian Chinese male nurses.

The President of China, Li Yuan-hung, is a real man. Under the severest pressure of the military leaders and deserted by his own cabinet members he said, "I will do right. I am not afraid to die."

Dr. William T. Lawrence, who is building a new station in Portuguese East Africa, has selected a healthy location near the Busi River. It is proving to be a Herculean task clearing the forest, building roads and paths, pit-sawing the lumber, protecting the cattle from lions and leopards, caring for his sick workmen and getting everything under cover before the rainy season; but he has things well under way, and we are to have a fine station at Gogoya.

Rev. Frank C. Laubach, of Cagayan, Philippine Islands, has a flourishing Bible class of 50 young men. Nearly all have joined the Church. The most promising one is Agapeto Raagas, who six months ago was "the worst young man in the city." He is developing into a successful evangelist and is thinking of coming to America to study theology.

## THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER

In the frankest, straightest possible way we put the case of the Board's finances before the readers of the Bulletin. Our year closes Aug. 31. The extra cost of the work in these war times is \$80,000. We must keep it going war or no war. It will require sacrifice, of course; but sacrifice is the very essence of our religion, as it is also of our patriotism. Let us stand by the Kingdom just as we stand by our country in these days of many appeals. May we hear from you very soon? We need several \$1000 checks and a lot of smaller ones. Here is a chance for all. Send remittances to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Would you like us to send this Bulletin regularly to your friends? If so, send names and addresses to Cornelius H. Patton, Secretary, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MAY 18, 1917.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

Three months since our last bulletin — and what history has been made! Russia becomes a republic; the United States declares war against Germany; Austria and Turkey, under German pressure, break with the United States. What does all this mean to the American Board? The answer, put in the briefest possible form, will be found in the following items. We welcome hundreds of new readers to our News Bulletin circle this quarter. May they stay with us a long time and never fail to be interested. We are always glad to receive names of persons who count.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### MISSIONS IN THE WAR ZONE

The blow has fallen, and the first feeling is one of relief. At least the agony of uncertainty is over. We know that technically we are belligerents and not friends in the eyes of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish officials. The second feeling is one of satisfaction to find that our missionaries under these flags are not regarded with disfavor by the officials. We do not fear for their personal safety or particularly as to their freedom. The German consul at Sivas has been most kind to Miss Graffam, who now remains alone at that point, and the Turkish governor recently sent her a present of flour, sugar, coffee, tea and oil—a boon indeed. When Dr. Cyril Haas, of our International Hospital at Adana, was ill of typhus, the imam (Mohammedan priest) and several Turkish notables went to the doctor's house and offered prayers for the recovery of "the Doctor effendi, who cannot be spared from the country." He is reported out of danger. Miss Davies being also ill, an official caused ice to be brought by night from Tarsus for combatting the fever, and this apparently saved her life. Liberty of withdrawal was given by way of Constantinople, Bulgaria, Austria and Switzerland, and quite a large party, mostly women and children from Talas, Smyrna and Constantinople, have taken advantage of the offer. W. W. Peet, our treasurer at Constantinople, prepared the missionaries throughout Turkey for the break two weeks in advance, the Turkish censor coöperating. Dr. Post's hospital at Konia has been commandeered and Drs. Ward and Case, of Constantinople, are not allowed to practice. At the interior stations where relief work is possible, the missionaries prefer to remain, and in spite of the upheaval not a few of our schools are running. It is most significant that the Moslems are coming to our institutions as never before. There are still ways of getting money into the country, and relief work has not stopped. Naturally the missionaries are hoping for a speedy Russian advance.

Four stations are already under the Russian flag — Trebizond, Erzroom, Bitlis, Van, and these may form the nucleus of a Russian Mission. The proclamation of complete religious freedom on the part of Russia, is of the utmost importance to our work; it opens the way for large developments in the Caucasus region and beyond. Already throughout this region we have a considerable force on the ground. They are busy disbursing the relief funds sent out from America and also in ministering to the stricken people in spiritual ways. At Erivan Dr. Ray-

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nolds and Mr. Yarrow have put thousands of refugees to work making woolen garments at a living wage, thus stimulating industry while saving multitudes of lives. These missionaries never counted more for the Kingdom than now. The Board has not less than one hundred workers ready to push into Turkey the moment conditions make it possible. We look for an important development there after the war.

At Philippopolis, Sophia, Monastir and Salonica in the Balkans, all the missionaries are reported safe and busy at their several tasks. The Bulgarian officials are friendly and are now for the first time during the war allowing the missionaries to tour. When Mrs. Hartley, sister of Gen. Sir John French, was recently killed in Monastir by a portion of shrapnel, Miss Mary L. Matthews, the only one of our missionaries now in the city, was having tea with the unfortunate lady. She ran for aid in spite of the falling shells.

The missionaries in Bohemia were obliged to withdraw when Austria broke with the United States, and are now safe in Switzerland.

## CHINA CONTINUES TO AMAZE THE WORLD

On March 31 the last ounce of opium was sold in China. Thus ends the prohibition movement which began ten years ago. The foreign syndicate of Shanghai offered the government \$7,000,000 for the privilege of continuing sales of the drug another six months, in order that they might work off their remaining stock. At that time China was beseeching the United States for a loan of \$5,000,000 to meet a special emergency, and was being refused. Nevertheless the Shanghai offer was declined. Does history offer a greater example of moral determination on the part of a nation? The Chinese constitutional convention, after prolonged debate during which the issue was much in doubt, has decided in favor of complete religious toleration, so that Christianity and Confucianism are to stand on a common level. This effects four hundred million people. A missionary recently returned makes the following statement as to the extraordinary interest of China's gentry and literati in the study of the Bible.

You can have no idea of it. The progressive men realize that they have failed in their attempts at self-government. They thought to establish a prosperous state by imitating the externals of republican institutions in the West, especially in America. They planned to have the practical benefits of our civilization without accepting our foundation principles. First they would save China by an army, then by an economic system, then by a system of schools. These measures have been disappointing. Now they are going deeper. They are coming to think that our Bible is the real secret of American success and power. I know a missionary who conducts 13 Gentry Bible classes per week; crowding them into Saturday and Sunday, and dropping all other work those days. Mr. Price, of the American Board, is teaching the Bible to a class of 200 young army officers and military students at Paotingfu, the West Point of China. Another missionary has captured the senior class of a big government normal school and is giving them straight Christianity. These are instances of what is going on in many parts of the country. These are such great days in China that I hate to be away even for a few months, and I mean to go back when my furlough is half over.

## YET CHINA IS PAINFULLY BACKWARD IN MANY THINGS

Take medicine as an example. In the midst of all this stir and interest over democratic government, modern education, Bible study, etc., the ideas as to medicine and sanitation on the part of officials and people are as primitive and absurd as one can imagine. This extract from a letter of Mrs. Percy T. Watson, wife of our physician at Fenchowfu, Shansi Province, states the case convincingly.

I cannot refrain from writing you about coöperation with Chinese magistrates in fighting disease. There is a very serious epidemic of diphtheria in the city, and Dr. Watson and our very efficient Chinese physician, Dr. Ma, are being taxed to the utmost. Recently they telegraphed for more antitoxin, and also sent a telegram to the health board in Peking, requesting help in securing the services of our local magistrate. The board responded by sending word to the authorities in Taiyuanfu, the capital of our province, who in turn sent

word to Fenchowfu that they should help the doctors check the spread of the epidemic. The magistrate set to work right enthusiastically, and today all over the city are spread posters telling the people what to do to keep off or to cure the epidemic: — "USE BAMBOO PITH, WOMEN'S TOENAILS, BEDBUGS, GROUND TO A POWDER AND SPRINKLED IN THE THROAT."

## THE GOVERNMENT, THE MISSION AND THE ROBBER CASTES OF INDIA

Negotiations between our Marathi Mission and the India government relative to our taking charge of certain robber castes are now completed. The government sets apart two tracts of good agricultural land, erects the buildings and pays all the costs. The Board, on its part, furnishes the missionary supervisor and the teaching force. The experiment starts with two communities, totaling about 3500 souls. These people have been robbers from time immemorial. By all the tides of their blood lawlessness is their profession, to them an honorable profession. Needless to say they have kept the government on the jump every day in the year, and especially every night in the year. Having tried espionage and suppression without much success, the government now asks the missionaries to take a hand, in the hope that Christian morality plus agriculture and trade schools may transform these active and enterprising people into a self-sustaining and contributing community. The mission would not consent to take hold until the leading men of the caste consented to the arrangement. By means of the Bertillon system of registrations the records of these people have been kept through a period of years. When a man is arrested his thumb print is taken and forthwith he is informed of sundry robberies in past years and perhaps in distant parts of India. This quite takes the spirit out of them. The effect was seen in one man who remarked: "They looked at the print of my thumb and told me everything that ever I did. So what's the use." Rev. and Mrs. Strutton have been placed in charge of this work. It will be an interesting experiment to watch.

## WORKING OUR WAY INTO AFRICAN TRIBES

In Africa, under the British rule, it is left to the chief to decide whether he will have mission schools or not. In some instances it takes years of friendly overtures on the part of the missionaries before the chief's consent is obtained. In other cases the chief is fairly eager, and it is simply a question of finding a suitable teaching force. The situation as to the Mt. Silinda region in Rhodesia is set forth by Rev. C. C. Fuller in this way.

We are overwhelmed with the openings for new work. Chiomo, one of the principal chiefs to the southeast, has asked for a school to be opened in his territory on this side of the border, although most of his people are in Portuguese territory. There is more than one opening across the Sabi, but I fear that nothing will be done until we have more men in the field. Everything is ready for the school at Chipinga and it will be opened next month, we trust. It is a long fight to get into Mutema's. I am confident that we shall succeed this year, as the patience of the Magistrate seems to be exhausted and he will bring some pressure to bear on the old chief if he continues to play a double game. Nearly all of Mutema's people want us to open a school there at once and our men are ready to go. Mutema has more boys and girls away at school than any other chief of whom I know. His people are generally more progressive than most of the natives of the district. Mr. King has written you about the opening at Gwenzi's and his hope to establish a school there. There are few chiefs in this country with as many people as Gwenzi and, as he is near Mt. Silinda, they know what we teach and what it means to become Christians. Personally, I think it is one of the most important points for us to occupy. Our work at Mphungu's is already bearing fruit and people are being converted. The conversion of a school girl who was to become one of the wives of the Chief led to a great disturbance. The Chief wanted to throw out the school and the teachers. But more sober counsel prevailed and there is peace again, although I hear that the girl is not yet back in school. The head-wife of Mphungu, — he has a lot of them, six or eight, — has professed conversion and can have a great influence over all his people.



## RETURN OF THE CEYLON DEPUTATION

Secretary and Mrs. Edward Lincoln Smith, together with Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Warner, of New York, have returned safely from their trip to Ceylon, where they represented the Board at the centenary of the Mission. On the way going and coming they visited the missions of the Board in Japan, China and India. They bring glowing accounts of the Ceylon work, where large success has been met in reaching the higher castes. They were greeted by great audiences of Christians. They confirm what has been said in these bulletins as to the extraordinary openings for Christianity throughout the Orient.

## MEXICO, MICRONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES

Mexico appears to be settling down, and the various Boards are planning to resume work on a full scale. Important readjustments are proposed by way of giving each Board an exclusive sphere of responsibility and engaging all the Boards in coöperative higher educational work. Various plans have been proposed. The latest and most promising one looks to the American Board surrendering its important work at Chihuahua to the Southern Methodists and taking over the Methodist work at Guadalajara in exchange. Our territory would then be the following states on the Pacific Coast: Galisco, Colima, Tepic, Sinaloa and most of Sonora. This would give us a populous field with good transportation facilities by land and sea.

After two and a half years we have heard from Mr. and Mrs. Maas in the Marshall Islands, where he had been practically interned by the Japanese Government since they took over the islands from Germany. He has been allowed to work under restrictions. They have received letters from the Board but were not allowed to write. Mrs. Maas barely escaped death through a severe burning.

The American Board has transferred its work in the Gilbert Islands to the London Missionary Society which is in a better position to meet the needs. This releases Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Woodward for work in the Philippines, where they will find a much larger field. Rev. and Mrs. Julius S. Augur have arrived in Mindanao and are at work. Rev. Frank C. Laubach has organized his first church in the north part of the island. It is the policy of the Board to push the Philippine work in every possible way. It is one of our most promising fields.

## WHERE DO YOU COME IN?

This surely is a great work and it means much that through the American Board we all can become partners. You come in at the point where you sign a check for \$5, \$10, \$25, \$100, \$1000 to help the Board through this critical year. If you believe in those aspects of religion and civilization for which this Board stands and which it is giving to the world in this time when hatred and destruction are so much in evidence, then you will want to back us up in some direct and personal way. We need the help of every last friend. To conduct our evangelistic, educational, medical, industrial, literary and relief work on the regular basis it costs \$1,250,000 per year (including the gifts of the three Woman's Boards.) This year we must add not less than \$80,000 for extra cost entailed by the war—such items as the upkeep of the missionaries in the war zone, the upsetting of the rate of exchange throughout China, heavy charges for transportation, freight, insurance. We are bold enough to ask for that much additional in the midst of all the war appeals and the worthy charitable objects at home. We are bolder still. We want to push forward that work in the Philippines—the great island of Mindanao, full of savage tribes, under our own flag, utterly unreached by any Christian agency. We want to do that thing right in the midst of war times. Why not? These are heroic days. People are learning to give as never before, to make sacrifices; and we think the American Board offers them a good chance to have their sacrifices count in the highest possible way. So we ask your help before Sept. 1, when our 107th year closes. EVERY BILL PAID, NEW WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES BEGUN is our slogan. The man to write to is Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, FEB. 15, 1917

*Friends of the American Board: —*

The news of the quarter is extraordinarily interesting and varied, tragedy and success lying side by side. It is your world we reflect in these items; it is your board which is doing this work; we hope we may count upon your active interest.

*Cornelius H. Eaton*

Secretary.

### CONDITIONS CONTINUE GRAVE IN TURKEY

In the briefest possible form we give our readers the latest news from Turkey. The February number of the Missionary Herald contains full accounts and should be read without fail. The letter from Miss Mary Fowle, who has since died of typhus, bearing the title, "This Hell at Sivas" makes fearful reading, but should not be passed by. It is cowardly to shut our eyes to such facts. It is worse than cowardly to shut our hearts to such appeals. Should Turkey break with the United States on account of our attitude towards Germany, it may involve serious consequences in the matter of American Board property, as well as for other interests in that country, which, with our own, represent a valuation of about \$40,000,000. Although the future is full of uncertainty, we do not fear for the safety of the 100 missionaries who remain at their posts.

Aside from Sivas, massacres have abated and refugees are reported returning to our stations in Eastern and Central Turkey. The missionaries are intensely busy administering relief. Miss Olive Vaughan is alone at Hadjin, where she is working for Moslem women and children, the Armenians being gone. She writes, "Don't allow any pressure to be brought upon me looking to my leaving." Since Miss Fowle's death Miss Mary Graffam has been alone at Sivas. She says the Turkish officials are friendly and the German consul most anxious to serve her. We must not forget these two heroic women. *Oorfa*: it will be recalled that Mr. Leslie died under suspicious circumstances. Mrs. Leslie has returned and is busy with 250 orphans, whom the Turks have forced to become Moslems. Swiss missionaries are also there. *Marash*: forty-five hundred refugees, wholly dependent upon our missionaries. *Aintab*: eight thousand dependent refugees; orphanage has food for February; girls' school open; hospital running smoothly. *Tarsus*: school full of small boys (orphans), Mrs. Christie in charge. *Adana*: Dr. Haas very busy at hospital. *Harpoot*: original inhabitants all gone; others coming in; many Moslems among those in need. *Van*: city in ruins; Raynolds, Yarrow, Maynard working from Erivan; refugees pouring in by thousands; relief work well in hand. *Trebizond*: all is quiet; Russians in control; school being continued; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford refusing to leave on furlough. *Marsovan*: Government in possession of all our buildings; missionaries "graciously" allowed a few rooms; forty soldiers per day dying of typhus in mission compound. *Brousa*: thirty-one thousand families were robbed of all and deported. *Smyrna*: the population being Greek was left undisturbed; college running over with students even with tuition fees advanced. *Constantinople*: flour selling at \$45. per bag; kerosene \$8. per quart; Gedik Pasha school crowded with pupils from prominent homes, tuition rate advanced to provide electric lights in place of oil; "we are thankful for something to eat and wear."

### THE FIFTY-FIFTY PLAN IN INDIA

Fifty new evangelists in fifty new villages in India is the idea originated and financed by one of our business men. Bulletin readers know of the origin of this movement and of the



splendid success already achieved in one village. (See Bulletins for July and November, 1916.) We have received a photograph of the 25 evangelists selected by the Madura Mission, gathered for prayer and conference before going to the selected villages — a fine lot of men, earnest, spiritual faces, Christianity reflected in every aspect. Bishop Azariah, of the Anglican Church, the first native of India to be made a bishop, came from Madras to meet these men at the conference. Those were days of careful instruction and much prayer. In the Marathi Mission, also, they have selected their evangelists and have begun work. Their training conference was held on Jan. 24th, being delayed on account of the epidemic of plague. This movement should be followed closely. If these 50 villages are won to Christ there should be no lack of men to come forward and say, "I will furnish evangelists for 50 more."

## A CROSS-SECTION OF CHINA

Through the generosity of a good friend the Board was enabled a year ago to place native pastors in some twenty-five North China towns, where regular work hitherto has not been carried on. The reports are coming in and are significant as showing the readiness of the Chinese for the Christian religion. We hear many general statements as to China being ready for Christianity, but the test comes when we examine in detail a group of towns in such a way as to disclose the attitude of magistrates and people. Below we summarize the situation in ten such towns in the Paotingfu district. You have here a cross-section of China, and you can judge for yourself as to prospects and results.

*Liang He Ch'eng.* Large village. Men who could read got hold of some gospels and other books and searched diligently for the truth. Pastor had warm welcome. Over forty men from old established families will organize a church.

*Hu Chia Chuang.* Issued a Macedonian call three years ago. Warm-hearted people. Converts at once from among the young men. Wealthy Chinese in Peking will build a chapel for them.

*Hsiao Hsin Chuang.* A group of Christians since Boxer days. Hard to win converts in new families. One particularly bright Christian home.

*Hsiao Ch'en.* Large market town. Chapel built. Preaching every fifth day (market-day). Other days in surrounding villages, in all of which converts have been made.

*Po-Yeh.* Market town. Chapel built. Much success in villages. Slow work reaching the city people, but the educated men are showing interest.

*An T'ai Chuang.* A small group of Christians have organized an evangelistic campaign with afternoon and evening meetings. Many becoming interested. Thirty names of enquirers taken. People hearty.

*Tung Chuang Li.* "Converts came, as it were, in spite of us," not waiting for the pastor. Forty out-and-out Christians.

*Chuang-Teng.* Market town. Welcome cordial, promise of large fruitage. Class of young men organized, learning to read. Chapel opened.

*Kao-I.* Center of group of villages being worked carefully. A number of converts; thoughtful people coming into friendly relations.

*Wu-Chi.* Chapel opened Nov. 5, when twenty men were baptized, representing seven villages. Teachers of government schools friendly. District magistrate very friendly, reported to be a Christian.

## DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHIKORE

There has been a bad fire at Chikore, our most remote station in Rhodesia, Africa, where such a wonderful work has been accomplished. The loss includes the old grain-house, the boys' dormitory, the workshop, and the printing-office. The fire occurred at night and as all these buildings had thatched roofs the flames spread with great rapidity. The loss is about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. From Mr. C. C. Fuller's letter of Nov. 24 we give the following extracts.

All of Mr. Dysart's goods were stored in a house very near the shop, and the school boys had already broken the lock and were taking them to a safe distance. As the wind was favorable, I decided not to yield to the native fatalism, which expects all the buildings of a kraal to burn when one gets on fire, so we got boys with buckets of water onto the roof and saved it. The boys' kitchen was very near the grain house and it seemed doomed. But the same method saved it and contents, and the new grain house was protected in the same

way. All of the boarding school girls were at the fire and worked like Trojans, bringing water. They exhausted the nearest supply, then went to another farther away. We tore the burning walls of the grain house down at the back and saved many bushels of the corn from the flames. It was hot, dangerous work, but the boys were working to save their food and by pouring water on constantly, held the flames in check so that the corn could be drawn out by rakes and hoes.

About 100 bags of grain were burned, and all of our carpenters' tools, stock and lumber in the shop, the printing press, paper cutter and stapler, two full fonts and eight small partial fonts of type, all our paper stock and printed books which were not yet bound, and a few bound copies of Acts and Romans. We are left without Chindau Primers for next year, as we were planning to begin work in the printing office this week, after school had closed, and bind the other half of the last edition printed last year. Of course, this fire ends our sale of grain to the hungry people from the Sabi Valley, that is the worst part of it. We can build better houses, buy new tools and reopen the printing office some day under far better conditions, but we cannot feed the starving people. Fortunately we had grain in the new grain house which, with that saved, will enable us to keep the boarding school boys and girls until the new crop comes in.

## NEWS AT LAST FROM THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Since Japan captured the Marshall Islands we have been shut off from communication with our missionaries, who happened to be German subjects. We have experienced not a little anxiety over their condition and have used extraordinary measures for getting money to them. Now at length comes a letter from Mr. Carl Heine, of Jaluit, telling of a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Maas of Mejiuro, and conveying much cheering information.

We dropped anchor at about twenty miles from that part of the island where the mission station is. By making a canoe journey, I was able to reach the mission and spend twenty-four hours with Mr. and Mrs. Maas before rejoining the steamer. I found Mr. Maas looking rather thin and pale, but cheerful. Mrs. Maas appeared to be enjoying good health. They are living in their new house, which was completed several months ago. It is a fine, commodious building, just the thing for the tropics. Despite some privation in the past, and uncertainty with regard to the future, all appeared happy and contented. Contrary to what I was led to expect, I found that the school was conducted about the same as before the war, the pupils receiving tuition daily. Mr. Maas said he had received letters from the Board and other foreign mail, but that he had written no letters, as he had not yet received permission from the Japanese authorities to do so. The time I spent with Mr. Maas was all too short, but I did not think it wise to stay on there and return by some other vessel later, as I had applied for permission only to visit Mr. Maas and to return again at once.

I received two boxes of Bibles and a tin of hymn-books from Mr. Maas to distribute round this part. I intend shortly to apply for permission to visit some of the islands of the Ralick chain. Quite a number of children now attend the Japanese school here at Jebwar, and are, I believe, making some progress in their studies. Miss Hoppin thinks that it would be well to have a Japanese teacher at Kusaie. I am beginning to study the language, but have not made much progress yet.

## STUDYING THE BIBLE LIKE GOOD FELLOWS

That is the way Rev. Frank C. Laubach characterizes his newly formed Bible Class for young men at Cagayan in the Philippine Islands. His time is divided between preaching, teaching, holding civic forums, and hunting bugs and other creatures in his rented house.

The work here in Cagayan is as prosperous as we could wish. I started keeping a list this month, and find that we have had to date 1,403 church attendants, and there is still one more Sunday in this month. Mrs. Laubach, with the assistance of a young Filipino, has a school every week morning of thirty-six pupils. Four nights in the week I have a class in English of seventeen young men and women. Every moonlight night we go out with the motorcycle to near-by barrios and preach. On Sunday evening we have a Forum, in which the prominent Cagayan men speak. Last Sunday night ex-governor Velez spoke, and although it was rainy, we had 229 in attendance. There is a body of young men who are studying the Bible like good fellows, and who are very earnest Christians. I am afraid that some of the old Filipinos who have been baptized are not very thoroughly converted, but the young men and women are all right. One old fellow, who got through without my knowing that he was not legally married, now refuses to have a legal marriage because his "babaye" is untrue to him.



We have moved to a new house, which is very much cooler than the one we occupied for a year. This advantage is offset by the fact that it is infested with roaches (approximately ten thousand have been killed to date), scorpions (more than fifty killed), and centipedes (have ten big fellows in a cyanide bottle and caught two last night). As the subject for the Forum this week will be "Back Yards" (Mga Likod Sa Balay—), we have been trying to prepare for an invasion of inspection from the neighbors, and have abandoned the calling of preachers to become farmers this week.

## FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

Although conditions in Mexico are so unsettled as to make work at Chihuahua impossible, at Hermosillo, on the western side of the country, our school is being conducted without interruption. Dr. John Howland, who has recently visited Hermosillo, states that there are more pupils than can comfortably be cared for. The Board's property at Chihuahua was not seriously injured during Villa's four days' bombardment of the city.

Permission has been given for the four missionaries in Austria to return, on account of food conditions in that country. They decline, however, to leave the field, and report that important work is being done notwithstanding the distractions of the war.

The new science building of the American College, Madura, India, of which Rev. William Zumbro is President, has been completed at a cost of \$33,000, of which the government gave about half. The government also agrees to pay about half of the equipment, which will cost \$21,000.

Dr. Harriet Parker of Madura writes that the corner stone of her new hospital building has been laid. The new plant will consist of surgical, medical and maternity wards. The British government promises one-third of the cost, the balance to be raised by the Woman's Board of Missions in connection with their Jubilee Fund.

Sing Ce Dung, one of our native pastors in the Foochow Mission, teaches several Bible classes during the week. As a result 83 young men in government schools have offered themselves for Church membership, and are being given suitable training. As a result of the work of another pastor in the same mission, an officer in the Chinese navy has recently joined the Church. Both of these men are supported by a New England business man.

There has been an outbreak of bubonic plague at Ahmednagar in our Marathi Mission, the worst in the memory of the missionaries. At the time of our last letters there were a thousand cases in a population of 36,000, and the plague was spreading to surrounding villages. Dr. Ruth Hume, assisted by Dr. Beals, who came over from Wai, inoculated 14,000 of the inhabitants, including 250 Mohammedans, who accepted the treatment notwithstanding their fatalistic ideas. Practically the entire Christian community submitted to inoculation. There have been no deaths when this precaution was taken.

## INTERESTING DAYS IN THE TREASURY

The first four months of our year show an increase in receipts over the same period last year of \$28,683.35, of which \$6,033.36 is credited to church offerings. These figures relate to our regular work, gifts which apply on our budget. The showing is encouraging, but when we consider the large increase in expense, arising from war conditions and the high cost of living, we are not exactly "shouting glad." Some noteworthy individual gifts have been made of late to meet special needs of certain missions. Twenty-five thousand dollars is given toward the purchase of land in Peking for the Union University. The Board is pledged to \$100,000 for this enterprise. Ten thousand dollars for Miss Millard's school for the blind in Bombay. This comes in a delightful way. Secretary Chamberlain, of the Dutch Reformed Board, taken ill in Bombay, was cared for in Miss Millard's home. He was so impressed by her work for the blind that upon returning to this country he spoke of this charity to a New Jersey lady, whose husband is blind. As a result there comes to our office a check for \$10,000. Another New Jersey friend is following closely the work of Laubach in the Philippines. He thinks Laubach should have a good house to live in and sends \$5000 for that purpose. So it goes. At the last meeting of the Prudential Committee \$49,205 of special gifts, coming from 66 different friends, were accepted and ordered sent to the field. Does this sort of thing appeal to you? If so, do help us raise that \$25,000 needed at once for the Philippine Island work. Already one man from Chicago subscribes \$2500 to the Philippine fund. Other subscriptions are \$1000 from a Michigan friend, \$1000 from a New Hampshire friend, \$1000 pledged to be raised by a Massachusetts friend.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

Those who are familiar with the history of the Board realize that we are passing into an era of expansion, when resources at home give promise of matching up in some measure with the extraordinary openings abroad. The news items of the quarter bear witness to this fact. We are talking about new work for Moslems, an aggressive policy in the Philippines, and entering South America. It is glorious to have anything to do with the American Board in these days.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### A GREAT AND GLORIOUS YEAR

The Board has had great years and occasionally glorious years. But the year which has just closed was both great and glorious. It was a record breaker so far as receipts are concerned—a total of \$1,207,126.54, and a gain for the twelve months of \$105,556.07. This does not include the very large sums sent out for war relief. The showing is a remarkable one in view of the multitude of appeals which come to large hearted people in these days. It reveals how deep is the interest of many in the world work of the Church and what confidence they have in the American Board as an organization well fitted to administer their gifts. We take satisfaction in saying that our Bulletin readers deserve much credit for the successful outcome. We asked for their help in July, when emergency calls were coming thick and fast and when it looked as though we might have a deficit. Two thousand of them sent checks, and the day was saved. They are the Lord's own. Now a frank word about future appeals. The work is growing tremendously and we must not hold it back. If you people stand by us as in the past we need not hold it back. This means a statement once in a while, usually in July, as to how things are going. If you feel like forming the habit, well and good; if not, skip the appeals and read only the news from the front. Some day you will be a partner.

### A GREAT ANNUAL MEETING

The Board held its 107th Annual Meeting at Toledo, October 24-27. It was a note worthy occasion—great audiences, intense interest. Thirty missionaries appeared upon the platform and told their story—from Japan, China, India, Turkey, Africa, Mexico. The cumulative effect was tremendous. One person who came a long distance said, "To hear these men is a liberal education." The high water mark was the night when President Edward C. Moore gave his annual address and this was followed by three natives from mission lands, and these by a group of Student Volunteers. Simango, a native African from Gazaland, taken from a heathen kraal and educated in one of our schools, stood before that great audience and with dignity and power told of what the American Board had done for his people. We saw the evolution of ten centuries spanned in that one life. Go back that length of time and we were as that boy was when he emerged from the jungle. As one man remarked when Simango sat down, "Pretty good for a pagan." Simango is studying carpentry at Hampton and returns to help build a



Christian civilization in Gazaland. Shaowu Chuan, of Peking and Hartford, has back of him two generations of Christian training. He spoke with the finish of an American scholar as he appealed for the Christian religion as the only hope of China. S. J. Theodore of South India is the only East Indian who has won Phi Beta Kappa in this country (Cornell). When he finishes at Yale he returns to India as a preacher. Those who heard him at Toledo know he has a great message.

## FIRST FRUITS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTY PLAN

We promised to keep our Bulletin folk informed of the progress of the Fifty-fifty Plan in India, whereby a New England business man last May gave \$10,000. to put fifty native pastors and teachers in fifty hitherto unreached villages. The plan has been put into operation in our Marathi and Madura missions and already the returns are coming in. Rev. Alden H. Clark of Ahmednagar writes the donor as follows:—

I must tell you of the truly inspiring way in which this campaign for new villages has opened. There is a village named Chikhale which has often excited my interest and desire as I have gone by it. Last Saturday I learned from one of our Marathi pastors that some of the people were eager to come out as Christians and that he had made an engagement for me to meet them at 3 P. M. on Sunday. I decided to drop all other engagements and go to Chikhale. On the way the pastor told me many interesting things about the Mahars of this village. It seems that there are twenty-five households containing over one hundred people and that they are far more energetic and intelligent and far less poverty stricken than most Mahars. This whole community had urgently begged the pastor to send them a Christian teacher. If we would only send one who could instruct them and their children in Christian things they would come out as Christians in a body.

We went to the village and sure enough we found some of them most eager. They had refused an invitation to a wedding dinner in order to be there to meet us, and this means a great deal in India. I have never seen a group more eager. They promised (1) to give up idolatry (2) to attend a short religious service every night, and regular service on Sunday (3) to take Christ as their Lord and Saviour and (4) to give regularly for the support of the Church. As we questioned them it came out that many of the women were not ready. Some said, "Let us wait until our women are ready and all come together." Others said, "No, some of us must be baptised today. Then all the rest can come later when they are ready." The pastor and I agreed with this second view, since a number were obviously ready and we thought that their baptism would both conserve their own enthusiasm and help the rest. So we baptised fifteen people, 9 men, 3 women and 3 children. I am enclosing a few of the idols which they brought from their homes and gave to me. At first they wanted to sell these idols back to the maker, but when I told them of your interest, they gladly gave them to me to send to you. I noticed the high caste worker, who makes these idols narrowly watching this whole proceeding. He will lose trade by the conversion of these Mahars and therefore will try to stop things. The village holy-man was there and several other high caste people. All tried to dissuade the new converts, but without effect. There will be some persecution and strong pressure to hold the rest back. I am sure that you will join me in prayer for both the open converts and the enquirers.

## "O GOD, MAKE CHINA LIKE THE UNITED STATES"

That was the prayer of a Chinaman in Ingtau, as reported by Rev. Edward H. Smith. What do you think of it? Does it bring to your mind the graft, the social injustice, the sordid commercialism, the intemperance, the immorality of many in the United States? And do you rejoin, "God forbid that China should be a land like this?" But there is another side and fortunately this is the side which that man in the heart of China has seen and heard in the Americans around him. This is not an exceptional case. There are thousands like him, men whose ideal for China is that it shall be a second America. They are hanging pictures of Washington and Lincoln in their homes; they are attending lectures on American political institutions, our school system and our sanitary arrangements. Even more they are studying the Book which they are convinced underlies our progress and prosperity. Let the Chinaman pray on. We believe God hears him, and that He will incline more and more Americans of the right sort to go out there and duplicate the best in our thought and life among the four hundred millions of that land.

## **DR. RAYNOLDS RETURNS TO VAN**

The aged Dr. G. C. Raynolds, who lost his wife at Tiflis, Russia, in the terrible flight from Van, and whose heroism we have mentioned more than once, started back to his field July 15, traveling via Scandinavia and Russia. We have just read a letter from him dated September 9, written at Erivan, the railhead 150 miles north east of Van. Those who know the Doctor and what he has been through will read these words with emotion.

Our train left Tiflis at midnight, and reached Erivan at 10 P. M. the next night. The depot is some distance from the town, and Mr. Yarrow had promised to be there with carriages to take us to the house; but to my surprise I found that some twenty-five of our Van people had come down to greet us, and one party of friends hurried me to their carriage, while others looked after the baggage and the rest of the party. When we reached the house we found a table all set and loaded with fruit which our Van friends had prepared, assuring and emphasizing the welcome which was written on every face and expressed on every tongue. It was all a delightful surprise, and the familiar faces about the board, and all the words of cheer spoken, united to make me feel as if I were really "at home" once more. Joy and sorrow were mingled in every heart, as we looked into one another's faces, and thought of the great gaps which had been opened in every household, and all were ready to join with Mr. Yarrow, as he led us, in thanksgiving and supplication to the Father of all mercies. It seems as if the whole population of Van were here, and a succession of callers keeps us busy from morning to night. The tales of sorrow which come to our ears are terrible. (Details follow.) It is certain that we shall be obliged to do a good deal in the way of daily help to keep people alive and to re-establish them in their ruined homes. So we seem likely to find our hands full all the time, partly here and partly at Van itself, whither I hope to start in a very few days.

## **UNDER THE RUSSIAN FLAG**

Rev. Robert Stapleton sailed on November 9, to resume his work at Erzroom after six months' furlough. He leaves Mrs. Stapleton in this country. It will be recalled that Erzroom and four other stations of the Board in Eastern Turkey are now under the Russian flag. As practically the entire Armenian population of Erzroom has been wiped out Mr. Stapleton expects to turn in and work for the Russians and Turks. There are about 20,000 of the latter in the city and in great need for food and clothing. It is not exactly a case of "If thine enemy hunger feed him," since these peasant Turks have been friendly all along, most of them deprecating the brutality of their government toward their Armenian neighbors. Just now they are so tender hearted toward our missionaries, that it should be possible to reach many of them in coming days. The friendly attitude of the Turks, as described by Mr. Stapleton, corresponds with what is said by President White of Marsovan. He reports that fully 80 per cent of the Turks of Anatolia are kindly disposed and deeply regret the Armenian atrocities. The bearing of this fact upon the future of the Board's work in Turkey is highly significant. If the war should result in the Board taking up work for the Moslems, from whom we have been shut out all these years, it will be a return to the original purpose of our missionaries when they went out to Turkey in 1819. The doors of opportunity are now swinging in that direction. Mr. Stapleton will start in at once upon the study of Russian and Turkish, his former language having been Armenian. His principal work for a time will be administering relief.

## **SHALL THE AMERICAN BOARD ENTER SOUTH AMERICA?**

At the Annual Meeting an hour was spent discussing this question. President King of Oberlin and Mr. Dwight Goddard of Ann Arbor created a profound impression as they described the spiritual and intellectual destitution of the Latin American continent. Mr. Charles D. Hurrey, one of the Secretaries of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., formerly located in South America, not only pleaded that the Board should enter this field, but pointed out just where we should go in. "South America needs the kind of work for which this Board stands throughout the world." Obviously no immediate decision could be reached on so momentous a question; but a strong commission was appointed to investigate and report at a future meeting. On the one hand there is the undoubted need, the special responsibility of the Christian people of the United States for Latin America, and the fact that this is the only



important section of the missionary world in which the Board has no work. On the other hand, there is the new opening for Moslems in Turkey, the call for enlargement in China and the Philippines, the special responsibility in Mexico, and, if we are to consider an entirely new field, the Mohammedan advance in the Sudan. In the midst of so many conspicuous opportunities where does our duty lie? There are those who argue that we have spread our work too thin already; that our policy should be concentration, not expansion. The Latin American Commission will need all the wisdom they can command in seeking to guide the Board at this juncture.

## **HERE AND THERE ROUND THE WORLD**

Dr. Daniel Thom of Turkey, our well-known medical missionary, who died recently of typhus fever contracted from Moslem patients, during his career treated 400,000 patients in his hospital at Mardin.

Two very happy missionaries are Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Woodward of the Gilbert Islands, Micronesia, who have obtained the money for their motor boat and are on their way back to the Islands.

The Three-year Evangelistic Campaign in Japan thus far has netted 3,000 meetings, 500,000 attendance, 21,000 conversions.

Rev. H. A. Neipp, of our West Africa Mission, is as handy as well as a brainy man. Placed in charge of the construction of the buildings at the new station, Dondi, he has made a machine which mixes the clay and turns out bricks and tiles by one process.

The Board has received a gift of \$30,000 for the development of the work of Rev. F. B. Bridgman at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Since the war broke out the Board has been unable to send goods to the missionaries in Turkey,—no food, clothing, medicines or hospital supplies. Although no complaints have come, the missionaries must be in dire need for these things.

## **A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN MINDANAO**

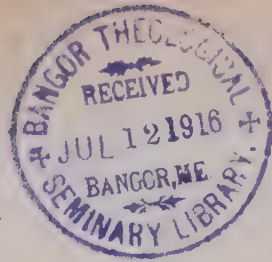
That man Laubach of the Philippine Islands will not stop writing about the appeal of the people of Mindanao for missionaries. In the last mail he is asking for seventeen new men, and he says each one can be placed in a strategic position. He aims to win the wild tribes in the interior as well as the people on the coast. Secretary Barton agrees with him that Mindanao is one of the greatest opportunities in the world. Rev. and Mrs. Julius S. Augur are on their way to join Laubach. At Toledo the Board instructed the officers to raise a special fund of \$25,000 in order to push this work. We pass the word along and "instruct" our constituents to send in their gifts. Subscriptions for this fund will count upon church apportionments, but they must be over and above what is regularly given for our work. There must be no robbing of other fields to meet the needs of Mindanao. Remember that this is the second largest island in the group; that under arrangements with the other denominations it is assigned exclusively to the American Board; and that this is our only mission under the flag. It is difficult not to use superlatives in speaking of such a chance.

## **YOUR CHRISTMAS PROGRAM IS READY**

We think it will please any Sunday school that uses it. Printed in two colors, decorated with holly border, it will give the right Christmas touch to your celebration. It requires the minimum of preparation, presenting the fine old hymns, interesting Scripture exercises, and a group of stories that teach devotion and loyalty for the Kingdom of the Christ Child.

**Order now. The supply will soon be exhausted.**

**Sent free postpaid by the Board for Sunday Schools that co-operate.**



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, July 6, 1916

*Friends of the American Board: —*

In addition to the usual budget of news we present to you in this bulletin as fine a group of young missionaries as the Board has ever appointed. Take a good look at them and if you don't feel like helping send them out, we shall be very much surprised.

*Cornelius H. Patton*

Secretary



Rev. Paul N. MacEachron



Mrs. Paul N. MacEachron



Rev. Lyman V. Cady



Mrs. Lyman V. Cady

## GRINNELL-CHINA BAND. FIRST INSTALLMENT

Grinnell College, Iowa, was founded in 1847 by a band of eleven Congregational ministers from the East, known as the Iowa Band. Their program was for each to found a church and all together to found a college. Grinnell having now become a great institution proposes to project herself into China by means of a similar band of eleven volunteers. Eight of these have already been secured and will go out under the American Board. Grinnell through her students, alumni and friends, will support four of the band, who will engage in Christian educational work. We print their pictures above. Mr. MacEachron will be principal of an academy and supervisor of schools at Tehchow, Shantung Province. Mr. Cady will be a professor in the Union University at Tsinanfu. Grinnell is raising an endowment of \$50,000. to support Mr. Cady and her other representatives at Tsinanfu, and if she succeeds the American Board will add an equal amount. The total budget will be about \$5000. per year. The promoter of this movement is Rev. Arie B. DeHaan, a Grinnell graduate, for six years missionary under the Board in China.

Grinnell is the seventh American College to affiliate itself with the American Board for educational work on the foreign field. If we were to name the most significant movement in America today in behalf of foreign missions, we would mention this alignment of our leading colleges and universities for work abroad.

On the next page we present twenty other young missionaries about to sail, out of a group of forty-two we are sending this year.





**Rev. Julius S. Augur**

Yale University; Hartford Sem'y. Field: Philippines. Pioneer work among wild tribes.



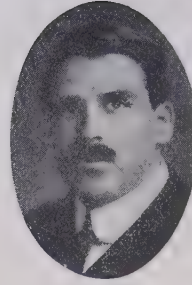
**Dr. Lucius W. Case**

Pomona College, Univ. of Mich. Medical School. Field: Philippines. In charge of hospital at Davao.



**Miss Jane T. Taylor**

St. Luke's Hospital Training Sch. Chicago. Field: Philippines. Head nurse, hospital Davao.



**Rev. Frank Cary**

Amherst College, Oberlin Sem'y. Field: Japan. Evangelistic work. Son of a missionary.



**Mrs. Frank Cary**

Vassar College. Has already served one term in educational work under the W.B.M.I. as Miss Rosamond Bates.



**Mr. Roderick Scott**

Haverford College, Harvard Univ. Formerly Y.M.C.A. Sec'y, Russia, and Prof. at Oberlin.



**Mrs. Roderick Scott**

Earlham College. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will engage in educational work in Foochow, China.



**Rev. R. W. McClure**

Dartmouth College, Bangor Sem'y. Field: Foochow, China. Evangelistic and industrial work.



**Mrs. R. W. McClure**

Bates College, Bangor Sem'y. followed by teaching experience in High School at Bridgton, Me.



**Mr. F. F. G. Donaldson**

Oberlin College, Business experience. Field: Ing Hok, China. In charge of boys' school.



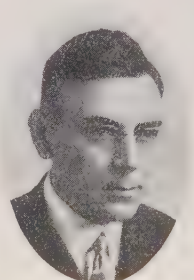
**Rev. H. W. Robinson**

Dartmouth College, Union Sem'y. Field: North China. Evangelistic work. Has taught in Hawaii.



**Miss M. E. Stambaugh**

Whitman College. Teaching experience in Hawaii. To marry Mr. Robinson. North China Mission.



**Dr. Lee Miles**

Grinnell College, Rush Medical Sch. Field: Tehchow, China. Hospital work. Associated with Dr. Tucker.



**Mrs. Daniel Hastings**

Born in Jamaica. Field: West Africa. Associated with her husband in industrial and educational work.



**Miss Elizabeth Hansen**

Northfield Sem'y. Mass. Gen'l. Hosp. Training Sch. Field: Ceylon. Head nurse in hospital.



**Rev. Ed. L. Nolting**

Franklin & Marshall College, Hartford Sem'y. Field: Madura, India. Educational work in American College.



**Mrs. Ed. L. Nolting**

Educated as a nurse at Columbia Penn. Hospital Training Sch. To be associated with her husband at Madura.



**Miss Edith M. Coon**

Mt. Holyoke College. First American appointee to new Union College for Women, Madras, India.



**Miss Emma Webb**

Univ. of So. Dakota. Settlement work in Washington. To marry Mr. Martin of the Madura Mission.



**Rev. Axel A. Martin**

Univ. of Colo., Yale Divinity Sch. Field: Madura, India. Evangelistic work. Already on the field.

## MORE TROUBLE IN TURKEY

There has been trouble enough for the Christian people of the land, as former bulletins have shown, but hitherto the missionaries, for the most part, have been left unmolested and the Board's property has been inviolate. Once or twice the Turkish Government has requisitioned buildings, but these have been returned upon protest being made. As for our hospitals, at the outbreak of the war they were freely placed at the service of the Government. But now a heavy blow has fallen. At Marsovan, the largest of all our stations, our entire property has been arbitrarily seized and the missionaries, after being placed under guard, were ordered to leave within 24 hours. The proceedings were conducted in a ruthless manner, the pretext being that the United States and Germany were at war. When this was disproved, military necessity was urged, although there has been no fighting within 150 miles.

The same program was carried out at Sivas. The missionary forces from these two stations were obliged to retire precipitately to the Coast, not being allowed even to list their personal effects left behind. Similarly the five lady missionaries at Mardin were ordered out to Aleppo: but this is more reasonable as the station is in the path of the Russian armies. We forbear to speak of certain sad happenings at Talas. All this is poor requital for the relief work of our hospitals. At Sivas alone our doctor has treated 12,000 cases for the Turkish army. Evidently a new policy towards Americans has been put in force. All the facts have been given to the State Department at Washington. The extent of our loss may be judged from the following statement made by Pres. White of the College at Marsovan.

We were obliged to make our last hurried preparations for the road, and leave our houses and their contents almost exactly as they stood—houses unsealed, goods unregistered. Our missionary and philanthropic plant, containing nearly thirty-seven acres of land, a fine hospital and dispensary with three buildings, six large College and Girls' School buildings, and the foundations of two more well above the ground, a department for deaf and dumb children, an extensive cabinet-shop with wood-working, iron-working rooms and flour mill, thirteen residences and many smaller structures with furniture, appliances and conveniences appertaining to such institutions, a library of 10,000 volumes, and a museum with 7000 objects—the whole valued on our last inventory at fully \$200,000. besides the personal property of six American families and five other individuals, the whole constituting a precious legacy, founded by our able and devoted missionary predecessors, fifty-two or more years ago, administered and enlarged from year to year and now held in sacred trust by ourselves for our Board—all this we left committed to a group of Turkish officials. At mid-forenoon May 16th we entered our wagons at the compulsion of the Commandant of Gendarmes and left Marsovan under the escort of an armed guard.

## THE FIFTY-FIFTY PLAN FOR INDIA

A Boston business man desires the Board to undertake an experiment in evangelism among the Hindus, and by way of backing up his idea he makes a gift of \$10,000. The plan contemplates placing 50 new native evangelists in 50 new villages. This good friend has heard that thousands of villages throughout India are in a favorable mood in respect to Christianity and might be brought over if only the Board were in a position to finance the undertaking. So he leads off with this gift. The Board has accepted the proposition and has divided the money equally between our Marathi and Madura Missions, with instructions to make it cover three years. It will be necessary to secure the new workers and then 25 new villages will be entered in each field. A survey of religious and economic conditions in each village will be made at the date of occupancy and a careful record of progress from year to year will be kept. If the results warrant it, the donor stands ready to build a simple church in each village, in which, also, a school can be conducted. The evangelists will teach during the day and preach evenings and Sundays. We will keep our Bulletin readers informed upon the progress of this experiment and we know they will follow every step with interest. The encouragement it gives to our missionaries can better be imagined than described. As for the 50 villages involved, who will venture to estimate the blessing about to descend upon them! And to think that \$10,000 will cover such a work for three years! Surely the Board is in a way to offer extraordinary investments to generous people.



## ANOTHER INVESTMENT AND ITS QUICK RETURN

An annual gift of \$1000 has enabled our Shansi Mission, China, to open up new work in the remote province of Shensi lying to the West. Here was a district the size of Massachusetts, with ten walled cities, teeming with population, and with stretches of rich agricultural land reaching to the great wall of China, utterly untouched by the Gospel. By means of this one gift, Mr. Watts O. Pye, the missionary in charge, has been able to place ten native pastors in as many cities. The first reports are just reaching us, and they are full of encouragement. Mr. Pye has recently inspected the work and finds that already 267 converts have been made and that at several centers churches may soon be organized. On this trip he opened six new preaching places. The people, who had not even heard there was a Christ, are keenly interested in the Gospel story, and unless signs fail the Shensi work will be assuming large proportions in a few years. Mr. Pye is bringing the new converts in groups of eighty to the city of Liu-lin-chen for special instruction in Christianity. The course lasts about two months and will help anchor the converts in the new faith. The donor referred to above is building a dormitory for this purpose. A magistrate in this part of Shensi, where there has been much looting and where the territory has been over-run by a troop of 1000 bandits, urges Mr. Pye to push his work. He said that the Church must as quickly as possible carry the Gospel to those sections, for only so could it be certain that the people would be safe from such experiences as this looting has been. This magistrate was once located at our Shansi Station, Fenchowfu, where he had a good chance to study the effect of mission work.

## FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

A pathetic postal-card from one of our nurses in Turkey, full of veiled illusions — veiled to the censor but clear to us — reads in this way: "We shall very soon have to test the first part of the twentieth of the fifth of Job (In famine He will redeem thee from death) and still sooner, even now, of the last of Psalm 91:3 (He will deliver thee from the deadly pestilence). What a blessing to have a God who is true and able! Lots of love to you all. Dr. Hamlin's famous mixture in demand here." (The last reference means that cholera is rampant.)

Chokoba, the Hindu Guru (religious teacher) controlling 75 villages in the Sirur district, who accepted Christianity, as announced in a recent bulletin, is standing up well. Mr. Edwards reports him as an active witness in all his villages.

Dr. Edward L. Bliss of Shaowu, China, now in this country, has materially reduced the infant mortality by introducing a better breed of cows. He has big plans for agricultural improvement and thinks he can overcome the awful poverty of the region if he is allowed to take back with him a trained agriculturist. The Board is thinking about it.

Miss Hoppin of the Marshall Islands, appeals for more workers — "Mighty men and women like the early missionaries." She says Japan is proving friendly, sending money and supplies.

Ralph Harlow left Smyrna, May 24th and arrived in New York, June 22 (Constantinople, Sophia, Belgrade, Budapest, Berlin, Copenhagen). He brings one of the greatest stories that ever came out of Turkey. Right in war times, with the fleet of the Allies in the harbor, with aeroplanes buzzing over the city and bombs dropping all around, the college has been going on and, best of all, has been attracting Moslems as never before. A successful evangelistic work has been quietly pushed. This is a mere hint. Hear Harlow, if you have the chance.

## IF YE KNOW THESE THINGS HAPPY ARE YE IF YE DO THEM

Are you going to help the Board close its books August 31st without a deficit? The work this year costs \$30,000 more on account of the war. We need a thousand contributions from Bulletin readers. Will you be the first? Send to Frank H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 17, 1916.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

What a world! Yet the work of the Board is forging ahead amazingly. Against the dark background of war it is a privilege to tell these inspiring things. After you have read these pages you can help by passing them on.

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### GRAVE SITUATION IN TURKEY

The Board has received a cable from Mr. Philip, the charge d' affaires at Constantinople, urging that all the missionaries in the interior of Asia Minor be withdrawn on account of increasingly tumultuous conditions. A few days later came a message from Mr. F. Willoughby Smith, U. S. Consul at Tiflis, Russia, stating that conditions in the region of Van are suitable for the missionaries who were driven out to return. Which view of the situation are we to take? It depends upon whether we view matters from the Turkish or the Russian side of the line. The Board has taken steps looking to the return of the male Van missionaries at an early date. They will travel via Russia and the Caucasus and will be occupied mainly in relief work for some time to come. As to the missionaries still in Asia Minor (one hundred and twelve in number) the Board leaves it to Treasurer Peet at Constantinople and the U. S. Embassy to decide. It is doubtful if the missionaries can get out unless they walk. No anxiety is felt as to their personal safety and the Board has been able to keep them in funds and to provide against future needs.

A company of eight missionaries from Eastern Turkey, desiring to leave for home, have been detained at Beirut since Jan. 1, the Government refusing to allow the U. S. Battle-ship Des Moines to take them off. Dr. Edwin St. John Ward, who went out with Red Cross supplies for the refugee camps in Syria, was not allowed to land at Beirut and is now at Constantinople. Dr. Mark Ward, his brother, a new appointee, is also at Constantinople, being unable to proceed to Aintab, where he is to fill the place of Dr. Shepherd, deceased, in charge of the hospital.

There have arrived recently in Boston, Rev. Chas. T. Riggs of Constantinople, Secretary of the Western Turkey Mission and editor of the highly valued "Orient"; also Rev. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ryan of Constantinople. Mr. Riggs made the journey in 19 days via Berlin and Copenhagen. Mr. Ryan's activity in protecting the Board's property at Bardizag and in other ways brought upon him the disfavor of the Government and he was required to leave. These missionaries state that Turkey is in a chaotic condition, and that the situation is exceedingly bad as to food, clothing and fuel. Sections of Constantinople are without bread for days at a time. Relief funds from America are being distributed from Constantinople, Tiflis and Aleppo as centres. The Board now has four stations under the Russian flag, Van, Bitlis, Erzroom, Trebizond. The Russian officials are friendly, in several instance conspicuously so.

### FEARFUL SCENES IN ERZROOM

Indescribable things happened in Erzroom just before the Russians captured the city. Out of 20,000 Armenians only 200 escaped death or exile. Thirty of these were saved in the

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house of Mr. Stapleton, our American Board representative. We quote from a summarized account of the taking of the city.

The Moslems came several times and demanded that the Armenian girls be given over to them. Mr. Stapleton answered, "You must kill me before you can touch them." A plot to fire the house was discovered and the situation daily became more desperate, until at length Mr. Stapleton said, "If the Russians do not arrive today, I feel sure that our time has come." That night the magazines in the Erzroom forts exploded, the shock breaking most of the windows in the Stapleton house, and breaking all the windows in the hospital nearby. The Turkish troops fled. Then the townsfolk began looting. They were approaching the American quarters when the Russian advance guard of Cossacks entered and began to police the city. Later many high Russian officials called and were entertained at the Stapleton's house. The Turks had sent most of their wounded away; but 200 were left with no one to care for them. When Dr. (Mrs.) Stapleton and the Russian Red Cross physicians went round the hospitals they found dead in every room. In one house fifteen dead and fifteen living were found. Dr. Stapleton offered to take charge of the patients from the City Hospital herself, with the help of some of the girls she had protected. The patients were in fearful shape.

### THREE TIMES AND OUT IN MEXICO

When the Mexicans settle their affairs none will be more grateful than the American Board missionaries. Under arrangements with other denominations there have been assigned to this Board for exclusive cultivation the three northern states, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, the very region traversed by the Villa bands and the Government troops. It seemed unwise to have workers remain under present conditions, and so for the third time they were instructed to leave. All are now out except Miss Lora F. Smith of Hermosillo, who is unable to escape. Miss Ellen O. Prescott and Miss Mary B. Dunning, of Parral, suffered no injury during the fight between the U. S. troops and those of Carranza. How little these ladies were disturbed by the upheaval can be judged from the following letter of Miss Dunning, to Miss Lamson of the Woman's Board.

Everybody here says there is no use in going out; and we have such a flourishing school! However, I have sent a letter to Mr. Wright and if he still thinks we should go, we go. The Flanyan family, the last and only American family here for some time, left on Thursday. A Mr. Garfield Smith, a Canadian, with a Mexican wife, is a very good friend of ours. He expected to charter a freight car and make it comfortable and asked us to go with them. It would be a much more comfortable way to go, as rolling stock is in a most dilapidated condition. Seats are broken and infected with vermin and everybody takes their household goods right along in the car. It is a sight to see a train in these days! We have wished that we could finish the school year, and then we would be glad to get out of this troubled country for a time. I suppose the state of things does have more of an effect on us than we think. Almost all the Americans left here last September, after the killing of the Americans not far from Chihuahua. We have no consul here. We could not have gone anyway when Mr. Wright sent us the telegram, for there were no trains for four or five days. And so, this is just "where we are at!" If the other missionaries are not coming back soon, it would seem surely that we should go. Certainly the Master will direct. I am afraid I am a little like Gideon. I want the wool wet and the ground dry and then the wool dry and the ground wet. We have gone out so many times and nothing in the world happened, and you do feel so foolish coming back.

### CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AT SHANSI

It is two years since readers of this Bulletin responded to our appeal and subscribed \$15,000 to enable the Board to take up with the proposition of the Chinese officials in Shansi looking to the Board managing the public school system in nine counties. Only now are we able to give a definite report. The workers, Rev. and Mrs. Frank B. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hummel, had to be obtained and equipped; they had to make the long journey and then acquire the exceedingly difficult Chinese language. At last, however, they are on the ground and hard at work. Mr. Hummel was assigned to the Middle or High School and Mr. Warner to the supervision of the village schools. Unfortunately during the interim a new magistrate appeared on the scene, who cut off the head of the former governor, who had been so friendly, along with the heads of some forty other officials, and cancelled the co-operative scheme so far as the Government High School was concerned. Mr. Hummel accordingly turned to the mission academy,

where he was much needed and where many of the Government boys will attend. Mr. Warner has "struck it rich" in the village work, as his report below makes plain.

I have visited practically all the schools which have come under our supervision, and I have been deeply impressed with the opportunity which is open to the mission in this line of work. In this county one hundred villages have sent delegations asking for mission supervision for the schools. Up to date we have been able to take over only six, besides the ones which were started initially by the mission. Eleven others which were extremely urgent were finally placed on the list for supervision as they would be entirely self-supporting in a short time; but it was found that supervision could not be adequately given at present and as there were no church members in the community to help look after things, it was thought best to delay taking them over. This kind of opportunity is just now open in an almost limitless way. The limit rests entirely with us and not with the opportunity. The figure which I have given above applies only to this county. There are eight other counties in the Fenchowfu field and the educational work is as open in those counties as in this. Many villages will furnish the entire support, others will need a small grant for the first two or three years until the people are educated up to giving the entire support; others will need the salary of one teacher paid by the mission for a time.

## **A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL IN AN IDOL TEMPLE**

Mr. Warner's description of one of the schools he has taken over gives an idea of the possibilities of this co-operative scheme.

In this town besides the mission school was a government school and a semi-private school. First the government school wished to unite with the mission school and later the private school wished to join also. Now there is but one school and that is the co-operative one. There are two teachers, both of whom are Christians. One is a "classical" teacher and his expenses are raised locally. The other is a graduate of Shantung University and has a high order of Christian training. His salary is paid entirely by the mission funds. It is interesting to note that twelve boys were received into the church from this school last year and fifteen more are probationers. The spiritual life of the school is high. The school is held in a rather unusually beautiful old Chinese temple, which was repaired and fitted up for school purposes. The equipment surpasses what a mission school would use and was furnished entirely by the people. The old gods are locked up quite out of sight and the teachers use the rooms where the priests used to live. There are a couple of very large trees in the court yard under which the boys study in the summer time. The whole scene would compare favorably in beauty with many in America. There is a regular chapel service each morning and the boys gather on Sunday morning to study the Bible and later march in a body to the church service. This is the program which is required in all the schools.

## **THE BREAKING DOWN OF CASTE IN INDIA**

This from Rev. F. E. Jeffrey, of Aruppukottai. Things are certainly moving in India.

A marvelous revolution is in progress. Twenty-five years ago the writer was stoned for innocently taking a low caste Christian servant through the Brahmin street. The other day he sat down to a banquet with College students of all castes, including three divisions of Brahmins. All were served by servants of low caste extraction. In Bombay, on December 28th, an All-India Inter-caste dinner, organized with the avowed object of doing away with caste differences, was held. Of the 450 guests from various castes, 225 were Brahmins, 50 were Indian women, and 20 were the so-called "untouchables!"

## **THE NEED OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN**

We hear so much about the wonderful civilization of Japan that people are supposing there is no longer need of Christian missionaries. It should be recalled that less than one per cent of the population is Christian and that the country is in danger of throwing over all religion and plunging into atheism. A new crisis and a new opportunity confront our representatives in that land. Here is a sample from the Hokkaido, described by Rev. Jerome C. Holmes.

The towns on the coast were and are now, except for this work of Rowland's, entirely without any Christian work. After we struck the coast I think that we met just four people who were baptized Christians. Not only are these towns without Christian teaching, but they are rough and wicked, not using the word in a weak or sentimental way, but with a Sodom and Gomorrah sort of a meaning. We stayed in the town of Teshio five nights and held five meetings, one of them in a theatre. At the last meeting we gave an invitation for



any interested in the study of Christianity and who meant business to stay and talk with us. Twenty stayed. Some of them have been looking into Christianity for a long time, and are nearly ready for baptism. (Mr. Holmes names eight other towns near Teshio where similar conditions prevail.)

## **SPAIN IN WAR TIMES**

Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, who joined our mission in Spain in 1913, with station at Bilbao, writes that there has been a large ingress of Germans into his city since Portugal entered the war. The cost of living has increased enormously. This brings special hardship on the native pastors, who are working for very small salaries. Our Spanish work is small, as compared with great mission lands, but very fruitful. We have two stations and seven outstations in Spain, with five missionaries, 31 native laborers, six churches. The most encouraging fact reported is the growing tolerance and in some cases even friendliness of the people toward the missionaries and what they stand for. They are learning that these men and women stand for the things which have made America great. The Republican movement, also, which is growing in strength, works in our favor.

## **JOTTINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD**

Castes in India, high and low, seem to be waking up. Rev. Edward Fairbank of Vadala, reports that leaders of the Marathas, the ancient ruling caste of Western India, are asking him for schools and inquiring into Christianity.

The Board has authorized the opening of a new station in Africa, in connection with our Rhodesian work but located over the line in Portuguese territory. We now have two stations in Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa: Beira, the sea-port and this new station in the hill country. There are said to be a million unevangelized pagans in this region.

Don't forget in these war days our workers in the far away Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Japan has taken over many of the islands, but is kindly disposed. Mails are infrequent, but recent letters report the Misses Baldwin, Miss Hoppin, Messrs. Rife and Heine all well. Food is scarce and high.

Laubach of the Philippine Islands keeps us stirred up by every mail. Gov. Carpenter of the Moro Province wants him to "tackle" the wild Mohammadan tribes of the interior. The Board is looking for an ordained man to join Laubach. He must be a leader.

We have received an anonymous gift of \$25,000 toward the \$500,000 fund which we are raising for sick, disabled and retired missionaries. We now have in this fund \$159,884.16.

## **A WORD AS TO YOUR PART**

We want every reader of this Bulletin to keep the Board in mind next August, when our books close on this momentous year. The date is August 31. Our expenses abroad have increased greatly on account of the war and are still increasing. Additional appropriations for transportation, supplies and extra grants for missionaries in the war zone are imperative. We will keep down expenses as much as possible but we must not let our workers suffer. Then there is the unparalleled opportunity for advance. No one can read this bulletin and not realize that large sections of the world are mightily moved toward God. Shall we let the opportunity pass? You will help with an extra gift will you not — not just a casual gift but one that means something to you in the way of sacrifice? Don't make those summer plans without planning something for the Board.

**Next News Bulletin about July 15th. If you want it to go to about ten people who count, send us the list.**



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

BOSTON, MASS., February 18, 1916.

*Friends of the American Board:—*

This Bulletin will be read with mingled feelings, since tragedy and success lie side by side. But is it not Providential that when events in Turkey are so dark we are getting such wonderful tidings from China and India? This quarterly news sheet has an important mission in strengthening our faith. Will you not help us circulate it by sending a list of representative names and addresses plainly written?

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

### LATEST NEWS ON THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Many were stirred deeply by our last Bulletin which was devoted entirely to the Armenian atrocities, and not a few have sent money for relief work. The situation is an unparalleled one — surpassing even Belgium, Poland, and Serbia. Hundreds of thousands have perished; but multitudes remain and can be saved if help comes speedily. The Board has sent three of its missionaries, Rev. W. F. Macallum, D.D., Floyd O. Smith, M.D., and Mr. George F. Gracey, to serve on the relief committee at Tiflis, Russia, just over the border from Turkey. They cable that 170,000 refugees are in the Caucasus region and that the need, especially for clothing and blankets, is urgent. A similar massing of refugees has been located in the region of Aleppo, and Dr. Edwin St. John Ward is on his way there with Red Cross supplies. Letters convey little information on account of the strict censorship, but missionaries arriving in this country reveal the terribleness of the situation, and implore us to send out more money. Cables from Treasurer Peet at Constantinople reiterate this demand. The appeal to save the remnant of the Armenian race should come before every Protestant church in America, but especially before our Congregational churches, as these people in a sense are our wards. They are being persecuted in part because of the faith which they have received from our missionaries. If we desert them in this hour it will be to our eternal shame. Gifts may be sent to Frank H. Wiggin, Treas., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., and should be designated, "For Armenian Relief." These gifts should be regarded as extras — that is over and above what is given for the support of our regular work.

### THOUGH HE SLAY ME YET WILL I TRUST IN HIM

How have the Armenians taken their adversities? The missionaries bear convincing testimony on this subject. For the most part they have met the test as Christians should, with fortitude and strong faith. One of our young lady missionaries speaks for them generally when she describes what happened at one of our stations.

Miss ..... and I saw the departure of hundreds of Armenians into a hopeless exile. It was heart-breaking and too awful even to imagine in detail, yet we praise the God of all mankind, whether Moslem or Christian, that we were permitted to see the spirit of Christian faith and humility manifested by so many in the darkest period of Armenian history. There may have been examples of hard-heartedness and cursing against God and an utter losing of faith, but we did not personally come in contact with them. How often did



we pray together with those about to go and with the tears streaming down our faces beseech God to keep our faith sure! How often did men and women clasp our hands at parting, saying, "Let God's will be done, we have no other hope!" ..... Effendi....., the Protestant preacher, came to our Compound the morning of his leaving and asked that with the girls and teachers we might all have worship together. His young wife, who was about to become a mother, was left to our care. Whether they will ever be reunited I do not know. With entire calm he read from God's word and prayed God's protection for us all who were left behind. At the close he asked that the girls sing "He leadeth me."

## **SAFETY OF THE MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY**

The latest despatches from Turkey bear the date of December 29. The missionaries, 190 in number, so far as reported are all safe, although there has been heavy loss through death. Eleven have died since May. We have lost three of our splendid physicians by typhus fever: — Dr. Atkinson of Harpoot, Dr. Thom of Mardin, and the famous Dr. Shepard of Aintab, all these having caught the disease from their patients. The loss is irreparable. Six of our stations have been abandoned temporarily: Van, Bitlis, Oorfa, Diarbekir, Adabazar and Bardezag, the population having been wiped out. At Harpoot, Trebizond, Marsovan, Sivas, Hadjin and Tarsus massacres and deportations have nearly wiped out the Armenian population, but the missionaries remain to care for the aged, the infirm, and the children who are left, and to guard the mission property. (The Board has \$3,000,000. of property in Turkey). It is left to the missionaries to come home if they think best.

Aintab, Marash, Adana and Brousa have suffered terribly, but not like the above places. At Talas and Cesarea, where the population is more largely Greek, and where the governor has been friendly, the work goes on as usual, and the schools are full to overflowing. In Constantinople the deportation has been comparatively slight. At Smyrna the college is in full blast, and doing a greater work than ever. Miss Vaughan remains alone at Hadjin; but is considered to be safe. The Stapletons are alone at Erzroom, which is surrounded by the Russians. There has been no news from the Balkans except Monastir, which reports that the schools have continued without the loss of a day throughout the disturbances incident to the capture of the city by the Bulgarians.

## **DON'T PRESS THAT BUTTON**

Rev. Murray Frame, of China, writes that the officials are in such a receptive state of mind these days that the Y. M. C. A. workers and the missionaries are making large use of illustrated lectures to reveal the actual state of the country. He describes what happened at one of these lectures in Tungchow.

Mr. Yui was using a device to compare the conditions of education in various countries. A double row of buttons ran horizontally across a big chart. Upon pressing successively the buttons of the upper row, bands of canvass, four inches broad, flew upward, pulled by strings, to show by their respective lengths the number of school children per hundred of population in Germany, England, France, the United States, Japan, and China. The band for China was pitifully short, and I saw flashes of fire in the eyes of the audience. Upon pressing the buttons in the lower row, bands of canvass flew downward to show the number of illiterates in those same countries. As the lecturer was on the point of pressing the button for China, the president of the Chamber of Commerce leaped to his feet and in passionate words called out, "Don't press that button. There is discouragement enough in our hearts these days. We had a Republic and thought we were going to get somewhere. But they've taken it away from us. And now, when our hearts are sore, you want to reveal our shame. Don't press the button!" The Governor was annoyed at the interruption, and told the lecturer to proceed as usual. But it was as well that he courteously omitted that part of his lecture, for the band would have reached to the middle of the hall, and the eyes of more than one strong man in the audience were moist.

## **MR. YUI GIVES HIS LECTURE SIX TIMES**

It requires considerable restraint not to print all of Mr. Frame's letter — every line is so significant of new conditions in China, but here is another paragraph telling how Mr. Yui's lecture came to be in great demand.

Early on Friday morning came an urgent request from the Governor that Mr. Yui should remain till the evening train on Saturday and deliver his lecture a sixth time in the theatre of the Chamber of Commerce, to the mayors and vice-mayors of all the villages within ten miles of Tungchow, of which there must be at least four hundred. To ensure the faithful delivery of the Governor's invitation he warned the sixteen messengers whom he despatched to the villages that unless at least four hundred men appeared at the lecture each of the messengers would have a sound beating! When Mr. Yui and I arrived at two o'clock there were more than the required four hundred present. The audience that gathered in that tumble-down theatre was the most interesting I have seen since I came to China. The Governor and Director of Education in the district opened the meeting. When Mr. Yui had delivered half his lecture to a breathlessly attentive audience, they asked him to pause a while and drink tea in another room. The Director of Education harangued the crowd, which soon began to disperse. Whereupon Mr. Yui was hastily requested to return and finish. At the end of the lecture he was requested to remain on the platform to hold the attention of the audience while the Governor explained to the guests the new taxes he had recently levied for education, telling them the exact amount so that they might not submit to extortion from the tax-collectors.

## THE SHERWOOD EDDY CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

Mr. Eddy is on his way home from India, where he has completed a remarkable series of meetings, like and yet unlike those of two years ago in China. From a private letter we quote a characterization of the meetings in the Madura district, where Mr. Eddy was formerly a missionary of the American Board.

This campaign goes far ahead of anything we have ever known in the matter of rousing the Christians to take part in the work. Last night there were 1,500 in the great theatre. After speaking for an hour on Christ, we had an after-meeting, where about a thousand stayed. Then we passed cards for inquirers, of which 145 were signed. This morning we met the Christian workers and laid upon them the responsibility for following up the Hindu inquirers.

The unique thing is the wonderful way in which these Christians are working. I do not know any city in China which did as Vellore and Madura have done, namely, furnish 100 Christians who would visit the non-Christians from house to house, week after week, make friendship with them, keep them together for the preliminary song service, moving pictures or entertainments, or preliminary meetings, and then bring them out to the main meetings and follow them up with frequent calls and personal fellowship. A far larger number of Christians are gathered together in Bible classes and enrolled as workers than there are in China today. In China they are aiming to reach the students, but in India they are working for the middle classes. With these classes the Indian campaigns are more successful.

## THE CONVERSION OF A HINDU GURU

A guru is an authoritative teacher or priest among the Hindus, whose word is law to his disciples. Mr. Edwards of Sirur, Marathi Mission, sends a highly interesting account of the conversion and baptism of a prominent guru who has charge of eighty-four villages, and who therefore will be of great influence in bringing all his people to Christ. The event caused a sensation in the district and strong opposition appeared on the part of his relatives and friends. The guru, however, stands firm. We quote only the close of the narrative.

It was a joyful congregation that filled the mission church for the baptismal service. The converted guru who was about to swear fealty to the Great Teacher had earlier in the day handed over to me all his papers. One contained his family pedigree, another gave the full list of eighty-four villages under his sway, while yet others contained records of important disputes he had settled. Just before the service he finally divested himself of his sacred thread, a threefold cord which he had worn as symbol of his priestly authority. And what a service it was! The singing itself was a benediction. A brief exposition of regeneration from the story of Nicodemus led up to the pointed questions which every adult convert from heathenism must be asked. All these were answered in tones of decisive assent. If any one doubts the living power of Christianity, let him attend the baptismal service of a heathen convert; it is worth crossing the oceans to witness. This morning three Hindus called on the convert, whom they asked, "And have you become a Christian?" His answer was: "All my life I've been seeking light and peace; seeking, seeking, seeking, but never finding. *Now I have found.*"



## JOTTINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, of our West Central Africa Mission, has been utilizing his furlough in the study of dentistry in order that he may be of more service to both natives and Portuguese when he returns. He is about to undertake an extensive itinerary among the colored Congregational churches in this country for the purpose of interesting them in their brethen in the Dark Continent.

It is estimated that there are not less than two thousand students of Latin America in the Universities, Colleges, Professional Schools and other educational institutions in the United States and Canada. These students come from all the countries south of us and are studying in sixty-four of our institutions. For the most part they are from wealthy and influential families and when they return they become leaders in their own communities. If these young men can be brought under helpful Christian influences while they are studying in our midst, they will become a mighty force for Christ throughout the Latin American world. Have you an opportunity to reach one?

As we go to press the much heralded Panama Conference of Mission Boards is holding its sessions on the Isthmus. Great things for Latin America should come out of this gathering. The American Board is represented by Dr. and Mrs. John Howland of Mexico, Prof. Harlan P. Beach of Yale, Mr. Dwight Goddard of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mr. William E. Sweet of Denver.

Some forty of the seventy-five conventions of the Laymen's Missionary Movement have been held thus far. Three teams of speakers are at work, in the East, on the Pacific Coast, and in the South. The enrollment has been phenomenal and the interest intense. There are two main objectives: to persuade the churches to adopt modern methods of church and missionary finance, and to conduct throughout the year a program of missionary education.

The Board has received a gift of \$20,000 from a New York friend for land and new buildings at Madura College, India.

Since January 1st the Board has received eleven "conditional gifts" aggregating \$17,200. Interest will be paid on these during the lifetime of the donors; at death they immediately become available for the work of the Board. Our Conditional Gifts Fund now aggregates \$1,020,-724.17. Do you know a safer, a nobler way to invest property? Let us send you our literature on the subject.

In a previous bulletin we asked for sets of surgical instruments, and several were sent in, which were eagerly seized upon by medical missionaries on furlough. We can use a number of additional sets, especially if they are in good condition. Please tell some retired surgeon or surgeon's widow of this. We also need a set of dental instruments, the first we have ever asked for. Does anybody want to give a motor-boat for Beira, Africa? The kind we want, with transportation, costs \$2,000. Two hundred dollars will build a school house in Ceylon, and we need about fifty of these.

We have a number of new leaflets which we want to have distributed widely — such as "American Board Charts" (showing the magnitude, variety, and success of our work), "Missions and Business," "Scouting in the Philippines," "Four Challenging Facts." These are good for use in the pews as well as for more personal distribution. Write to John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, or to district offices for literature.

# The Armenian Atrocities



## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 19, 1915.

*Friends of the American Board:*

The most awful crime of history is being perpetrated in our own mission fields. No group of missionaries ever bore heavier burdens with clearer faith or more triumphant devotion than our noble two hundred in Turkey. Our churches stand under heavy obligation to *know the facts*. The officers of the Board feel that this Bulletin should be distributed in every church. Order the right number from our district offices.

We ask pastors to make reference to these facts in their sermons, and to intercede in public services for the stricken Armenian people. This Christian country should express its determination that these horrors shall be stopped.

*Cornelius H. Patton* Secretary.

### THE AWFUL FACTS

The orders for the deportation of the Armenian population came from the highest government officials now in control. A degree of liberty was left to the local officials, but those who have not carried out with cruel thoroughness the plans of the government, have been removed and their places taken by more zealous "patriots."

"The first step of the process has been the elimination of all able bodied men. This was done by forcing all such to enroll in the army, though they were not permitted to bear arms, but were given different kinds of service, like road making. Evidence is now coming in showing that these have been brutally killed by the thousand."

"The gendarmerie arrested a large number of the prominent and strong men of the city at night, among this number were included two of our most prominent Armenian professors . . . the whole number amounting to 1215 men. These 1215 Armenians who had been collected in the barracks were bound together in groups of five or six men, and were sent away at night, by order of the government. At a point about three hours distant from the city on a lonely road, all of these men were brutally slain by the gendarmerie and by released convicts. One of these stated to a professor at our college that he had personally killed fifty men with an axe, and obtained from them \$700 as his share of the loot. In a well at the place of slaughter, a German farmer reported to our Consular Agent that he had seen fifty bodies of Armenians, and long trenches on the side of the mountain where other victims had been buried."

From many points in Turkey the evidence is complete that the most horrible tortures have been practiced. In some instances every male above twelve years has met death on the first days of exile. In another great mission station reliable witnesses have written that all the leading male Armenians were sent off into the country to be shot down and their bodies dumped into the fields by the side of the road. The evidence is complete that no limit of horrible torture has been discovered by those who are seeking to obliterate a Christian race.



## WORSE THAN DEATH FOR THE WOMEN AND GIRLS

Following the torture and murder of the men, the great body of the Armenian people have been moved from their cities and villages and driven in vast throngs, with endless details of terrible suffering, toward their death in the deserts of the South. Gleanings from the reports of missionaries, consuls and travelers who have seen groups of refugees from many centers on their way via Dolorosa amply confirm all the reported horrors of the journey.

"Women with little children in their arms, or in the last days of pregnancy, were driven along under the whip like cattle. Three different cases came under my knowledge where the woman was delivered on the road, and because her brutal driver hurried her along she died of hemorrhage. I also know of one case where the gendarme in charge was a humane man, and allowed the poor woman several hours' rest, and then procured a wagon for her to ride in. Some women became so completely worn out and hopeless that they left their infants beside the road. Many women and girls have been outraged. At one place the commander of the gendarmerie openly told the men to whom he consigned a large company that they were at liberty to do what they chose with the women and girls."

"The worst and most unimaginable horrors were reserved for us at the banks of the Euphrates, and in the Erzingian plain. The mutilated bodies of women, girls and little children made everybody shudder. The bandsmen were doing all sort of awful deeds to the women and girls that were with us, whose cries went up to heaven. At the Euphrates, the bandsmen and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under fifteen years old. Those that could swim were shot down as they struggled in the water. The fields and hillsides were dotted with swollen and blackened corpses that filled and fouled the air with their stench."

"A wealthy and influential Armenian, together with his two sons, according to a reliable witness, were placed one behind the other and shot through. Forty-five men and women were taken a short distance from the village into a valley. The women were first outraged by the officers of the gendarmerie, and then turned over to the gendarmes to dispose of. According to this witness a child was killed by beating its brains out on a rock. The men were all killed, and not a single person survived from this group of forty-five. I hear on good authority that a member of the Committee of Union and Progress here has ten of the handsomest girls in his house in the central part of the city for the use of himself and friends. Some of the small girls have been taken into respectable Mohammedan houses."

"These poor exiles were mostly women, children and old men, and they were clubbed and beaten and lashed along as though they had been wild animals, and their women and girls were daily criminally outraged, both by their guards and the ruffians of every village, through which they passed, as the former allowed the latter to enter the camp of the exiles at night, and even distributed the girls among the villagers for the night. These poor victims of their lust and hate might better have died by the bullet in their mountain home. About two thousand of them have passed through ———, all more dead than alive; many hundreds have died, from starvation and abuse, along the roadside."

## THE BLACK PAGE IN HISTORY

Seven hundred years of oppression of the Armenians by the Turks has culminated in this determined annihilation of a helpless people by their Moslem over-lords. It is impossible to reason out just why the dictators of Turkey have set their hands to this foul task. Political fear of possible danger from Armenian uprisings probably combined at first with the blood lust and hatred of Moslem bigotry against Christians to conceive the plan. The Armenian race has withstood conquest and oppression for more than 2500 years. They were the first nation to accept Christianity as their national faith. Their loyalty and perseverance under the iron heel of their enemies brings to our thought the great memorial tablet of the martyred saints in the closing verses of the eleventh chapter of the Hebrews.

The civilized world clings to the conviction that however the present war turns out, the political power of Turkey is not to be the same. This threatens to be the last hour for this mad government. Missionaries and even leading Armenians have said that the destruction of a generation of their race can almost be accepted as God's providence if it brings the end once and forever to the possibility of such atrocities. A new Armenia will yet arise under the protection of the Allies of Europe, and though but a crushed and broken remnant of the race

remains, in coming years they shall build up a prosperous, thrifty, and God-fearing people. Seven hundred years of bloody oppression and cruel mis-government are nearing their end.

## SPIRITUAL VICTORY

Every missionary who has passed through these horrible experiences bears witness to the power of the living Christ to sustain and comfort the Armenian victims and their missionary friends. One who has come through the blackness of the shadow of death was asked at the meeting of the Prudential Committee whether the missionaries were losing faith, or could even yet see God through the shadow. His answer was clear, "Every missionary I know has been drawn closer to God's heart. With human hope destroyed, God and the love of Christ are standing sure. All we ask is that we may go back again to bear witness to his power."

A missionary's wife sends word that even among the scattered groups of Armenians, half starved and absolutely hopeless, the faith of the martyrs is unquenched. As she approached groups of women seated by the roadside, bowed in dejection, she heard the phrases on their lips, "Lord, I wait for Thee," "Lord, we hope in Thee." Witness is borne that Mrs. Raynolds, injured and in danger of death, gave a constant testimony of God's love and strength; while Dr. Raynolds, the founder of Van Station, with the visible evidence of his life work destroyed, with his friends dead by thousands in their village homes, yet testifies to God's love and gives thanks for his continuing care.

The wife of another missionary who shared in the terrible flight from Van across the Russian border, bears witness that a spiritual exaltation came upon the Armenian Christians in the hour of death and upon the missionaries in the hour of their deepest danger. Christ was never more real than to this group of his bruised and suffering followers.

It strengthens the faith of us all to know that our missionaries are eager for the hour of their return. Exile and their enforced sojourn in this country are but momentary. Now, as never before, we can claim Judson's immortal words in this midnight hour, "The prospects are as bright as the promises of God." Christ lives, a vital reality in the hearts of the broken Armenians, of brave missionaries, and of his faithful servants in all our churches, who, undismayed, are waiting for the dawn.

## AMERICAN INVESTMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

We Congregationalists have accepted the Turkish Empire north of Syria as our spiritual responsibility among the mission fields. Through ninety-six years American benevolence has invested money and consecrated lives in that Empire, to a total of forty millions of dollars. The present investment in real estate, buildings and equipment must exceed \$8,000,000. of which not less than \$2,000,000. is American Board property. A total of over 400 American educators and missionaries comprise the force in Turkey, at an annual cost of more than a million dollars.

These material facts are only an indication of the deep spiritual investment of prayer and life that we have made to bring enlightenment and Christ to the Turkish Empire, and *that work has only begun.*

AND AS FOR OURSELVES, the note of retreat is entirely absent from every thought and word of the workers in Turkey. Let no one think that the investment has been in vain. Nor must we indict the entire Turkish race with the crimes of their few mad rulers. There are thousands even of the ruling race who look with horror upon these crimes. It is believed that many thousands of Armenians are now being protected in Turkish homes by their friends. Not only the faith, but the judgment as well of our missionaries testifies to the opening of a wide and effectual door in the very near future for work among the better class of Turks. When peace returns we will face the greatest missionary opportunity ever faced by any Board in the Moslem World. Every element of our work must be strengthened. We are going forward to deepen the influence of our schools, and colleges; new lines of direct evangelistic work will be entered, and the medical work will be built up. Best of all, those who labor in the name of Christ are ready even now to share in the forgiveness of the Master, who could pray for those who had driven the nails.



## ITEMS OF RECENT NEWS

The censorship is very close, but some items of hopeful news can be gleaned from post cards and recent letters. The news that Miss Willard's heroic efforts to save the girls of her school were in part successful has stirred us to thanksgiving. After being twice turned back by the Turkish soldiers, she overtook her band of school girls and brought back to Marsovan forty-one out of the original sixty-three girls and servants.

In Talas the schools have opened under Miss Loughridge, with 125 pupils and 14 teachers. This number includes eight teachers on the school's regular staff and six from surrounding villages. Even the boys' school has opened with fifty or sixty boys in their places. Some teachers who were supposed to have been deported have made their way back.

Some of the pupils of the Sivas schools have been reported as being still alive, and have been seen at Aleppo by the American consul. These are the pupils whom Miss Graffam accompanied for the first ten days of their journey in a vain effort to secure their safety.

The Central Turkey Mission was the one bright spot in the hope of the officers of the Board, for friendly officials had at least delayed the carrying out of commands for deportation. The recent cable from Dr. Chambers, announcing the withdrawal of a number of the missionaries from Adana and Tarsus, the burning of the city of Hadjin, and the mass deportation of the Armenians with the destruction of their property has stifled our hope even for this portion of the Empire.

It is reported that Rev. Francis H. Leslie, of Oorfa, is dead from poison. Ambassador Morgenthau is making a thorough investigation. Mrs. Leslie and baby are at Aintab, where the little son, whom his father had never seen, came into the world early in the summer.

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## HAVE YOU ORDERED THESE ?

### ESPECIALLY VALUABLE ISSUES

1. *The American Board Almanac for 1916.* Packed with new pictures, fresh, crisp statements of world situations, and figures which show what foreign missions are doing today. It supplies more information for *ten cents* than do many publications for ten times ten.

2. *The Prayer Calendar for 1916.* An artistic card that will stand on a desk or may be hung on the wall, containing the names of over six hundred missionaries with interspersed pictures, texts, and comments that will prompt a prayer in their behalf. Price twenty cents.

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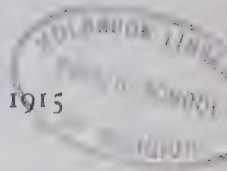
It is the monthly illustrated magazine published by the American Board, — bright, newsy, with striking pictures, "the sort of magazine" one business man said, "that a man likes to see on his library table." We feel sure you'll be pleased with it. **Won't you make use of the enclosed coupon and for a dollar get the Missionary Herald for a year and Harper's Weekly for ten weeks?**

LEVEL  
ONE



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, JULY 1, 1915



## *Friends of the American Board:*

The greatest piece of news we can report is that sixty-one new missionaries have joined, or are about to join, our force at the front during the present Board year. Sixty-one consecrated, well-trained, carefully selected recruits — what cheer they will bring to our veterans; what incalculable good they will accomplish! Do you wonder we devote the entire bulletin to telling who some of these are, and to showing how you may become their partner?

*Cornelius H. Patton*

*Secretary.*



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## WILL YOU HELP SEND THEM OUT?

If the greatest thing in the world is to be a missionary, then the next greatest thing must be to make a missionary possible. Here is where your partnership comes in. At the beginning of the year, when some Boards were deciding to send out no new workers and many persons were warning us to expect a heavy falling off in receipts, we decided to go ahead by an act of faith — faith in God and in the friends of the Board — and to send out recruits as in ordinary years. As a result sixty-one have received appointment, some of whom appear in the group above. The young people have done

their part; they have offered their lives. Shall we, who stay at home in peace and comfort, do our part? These sixty-one must have suitable outfits; their travelling bills must be paid to China, Japan, India, Turkey, Africa; their salaries must be provided; they must live in decent houses; they must have funds for conducting their evangelistic tours, schools, hospitals, industrial operations. It means a very large sum to send out so many. Will you help? Will you become their partner? Do you know of any association in service which would bring more joy than this? Think it over as we introduce some of these young workers to you.





Marion E. Hall



Marjory Whitney



Sherwood F. Moran



Ursul M. Reeves



Azel A. Martin

## FOR JAPAN

Mr. Hall and Miss Whitney, his betrothed, go to Japan, to engage in evangelistic work. Recall that less than one percent of the Japanese are Christians. Mr. Hall has enjoyed the best of preparations: — a college course at Hillsdale, two years' experience in Japan under the Y. M. C. A., three years at Union Theological Seminary. Miss Whitney graduated at Hillsdale, and has taught three years. A great welcome awaits them.

Another splendid couple for Japan, Mr. Moran and Miss Reeves, his betrothed — Oberlin graduates. Mr. Moran studied theology at Union and traveled around the world as secretary to Sherwood Eddy, which was a whole seminary course in itself. Miss Reeves will be able to make fine use of her musical training.

## FOR INDIA

Mr. Martin grew up in a home missionary's family in the far West, obtained his college and seminary education by working in a postoffice, a printing-office, a country store, and by teaching school — all valuable experiences for a foreign missionary. He will teach in the American College at Madura, India. He said: "I cannot hear the American Board crying for men without feeling the impulse to satisfy that cry."

Rev. and Mrs. Hess came to us from the Baptists by a fine act of denominational comity. They were having a successful pastorate in Chicago when the call of India gripped them. They, too, go to Madura College, and a glad day it will be when they arrive. Asked as to his motive for going, Mr. Hess replied: "A feeling that now as never before is the moment for a great service abroad."

Mr. Lorbeer, with Miss Henry as the other member of the firm, go to a most interesting work, the

organization of a normal department in our Boys' High School at Pasumalai. There are 1,000 boys in the school and 100 of these stand ready to train for teaching. If any one knows a larger opportunity than this, let him speak up. Lorbeer is of Pomona College, Union Theological Seminary, and Columbia Teachers College, and has had Y. M. C. A. experience, and athletic training.

Quite a number of this year's group are assigned to the Woman's Boards for support; of these we name Miss Fairbanks, because she is the fourth generation of Fairbanks to work in the Marathi Mission. The daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Edward Fairbanks, of Vadala, she is to teach in the girls' school at Ahmednagar, having just graduated from Mt. Holyoke College.

Of all these educational missionaries it may be said that they are arriving at a time of unparalleled opportunity. If India can be given the proper native leadership, Christianity during the next few decades will progress in a way to astonish the world. With mass movements well developed in the North and beginning in the South, the call for trained Christian teachers is imperative.

## FOR AFRICA

Five new missionaries for Africa! What excitement out there when they arrive! The natives will come pouring in from miles around, and much gunpowder will be burned. There is nothing like an African welcome. Mr. Christofersen goes to Natal to work among the warlike Zulus, the strongest race in the Dark Continent. He will have charge of church work in an immense field, and will evangelize the pagans in the regions beyond. Think of him as an apostle on horseback. Miss Kielland teaches domestic science at Inanda under the Woman's Board. Her special task will be to train the Zulu girls



James M. Hess



Mrs. James M. Hess



Lloyd L. Lorbeer



Elva A. Henry



Adelaide Fairbank



A. F. Christofersen



Dorothea E. Kielland



Daniel A. Hastings



Addison H. Chapin



James Hunter

in homemaking and in community betterment. This is to be a new department in the Inanda school.

About one-quarter of the Zulus have been brought under the influence of the Church. The other three-quarters are raw heathen; yet they are eager for education and willing to give up their savage ways if some one will show them how. These new workers are going into an immensely important task.

Mr. Hastings is a mulatto from Jamaica, a man of fine spirit and training, graduating from the Chicago University Divinity School. Africa has been his passion and a happier man we have not seen when he was told he could go. He is a carpenter as well as a preacher. His field — West Central Africa.

Africa is par excellence the field for industrial missions, since there we have to build the whole structure of civilization. Mr. Chapin, of Milwaukee, will be an industrial missionary at Kamundongo, in Angola. He has been studying carpentry, furniture making, and other trades at Tuskegee, where Dr. Booker T. Washington has taken great interest in him.

At Kamundongo is our mission press, where we print the Bible, hymn books, text books, etc. Now they are to have a practical printer and superintendent in Mr. James Hunter of Brockton. When the Board advertised for a Christian printer 140 applied. Mr. Hunter read the "ad" just after hearing an appeal in his church for every Christian to use his talents in the extension of Christ's Kingdom. He knew at once that God was calling him, and when the Board selected him from the many applicants, the going to Africa became a very solemn affair.

### FOR CHINA

Four recruits for China, and more to follow. The Millers are already on the field at Canton,

where their coming was an immense relief, as we had been seeking to reinforce the mission for several years in vain. He decided to give himself to the foreign work when he was eighteen, and studied in the Chicago University Divinity School.

"I can go, hundreds cannot." That was the consideration which led young Woodall to offer himself. When we asked him the usual question about facing the perils incidental to missionary work, he replied, "There is no peril so great as failure to fulfil God's will." He goes to North China College to assist President Galt, and as director of athletics.

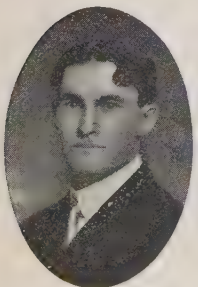
Mr. Beers will teach in North China College. He Graduated from Harvard this June with high honors. He is the son of our Congregational pastor at Lawrence, Mass. During his college course he became interested in teaching foreigners, and he has felt unusual interest in the Chinese.

With 18,000 of the Literati recently enrolling for Bible study the missionary situation has been wonderfully transformed. Another new factor is the turning of government officials to the missionaries for leadership in the development of their public school systems on a religious basis. These new missionaries have great days ahead of them.

### FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKANS

Mr. Kingsbury has already taught in Turkey, and now returns to that distressed land. "Nothing is too much for me to give to Christ." He is athletic as well as consecrated. At Dartmouth he managed a basket-ball team, won prizes in games, led Bible classes, became president of the Y. M. C. A., engaged in public debates. He has also had a business experience. He will be connected with the Boys' High School at Bardezag, near Constantinople.

Dr. Ward is a well qualified physician. A graduate of Amherst College, and of the College of Phy-



W. C. Miller



Mrs. W. C. Miller



Emery J. Woodall



Douglas M. Beers



John H. Kingsbury





Dr. Mark H. Ward



Dora M. Barnes



Dr. Roscoe G. Van Nuys



Mrs. Roscoe G. Van Nuys



George D. White

sians and Surgeons, New York, he has taken special courses in contagious diseases, eye and ear, and maternity work. He has already had wide experience in surgery. As soon as war conditions allow, he will sail for Turkey, where he succeeds the famous Dr. Shepard of Aintab. As Miss Rathbun, his betrothed, is a trained nurse, they make a rarely effective couple. Dr. Ward is the son of Langdon Ward, for many years Treasurer of the American Board, the fifth member of this family to go out under the Board.

It is not often that we secure a nurse who has been able to take a college course. Miss Barnes has enjoyed this privilege at Mount Holyoke, and in addition has taken her professional training at Johns Hopkins. For three years she has been District Nurse in Brooklyn. A better preparation she could not have for her work in the hospital at Sivas, Western Turkey, under the Woman's Board. Imagine what it will mean to the people of Sivas and vicinity to have such a worker and friend as Miss Barnes settle among them! Dr. Clark, in charge of the Sivas Hospital, has returned from Erzroom, where he went to fight the typhus epidemic, and is now busy at his old post. He eagerly awaits Miss Barnes' coming out.

Another medical missionary is Dr. Van Nuys, of California, a graduate of Oberlin and of Rush Medical, Chicago. He has offered himself for any needy field, believing "that the greatest investment one can make of his life is in the foreign work." Mrs. Van Nuys is a trained nurse. Their field is not yet determined, but it will probably be Serbia or the Philippine Islands.

George White a graduate of Grinnell, was born on mission soil, at Marsovan, Turkey, and he returns there for work in the college, where his father is president.

Two members of the Riggs' family are in this

year's group — the third generation from Elias Riggs, the great linguist missionary of Turkey, who gave the Bible to four races, Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians. Fifteen descendants of Elias Riggs have received the appointment of the Board. Theodore Riggs is a Colorado College man and has also studied law. He becomes our station treasurer and business agent at Marsovan. Charles Riggs and Miss Frederick, his betrothed, go to Albania, as soon as war conditions make possible, he to use agriculture as his tool for Christ.

Whether Albania retains its independence or becomes part of some other nation the people will be there, with their need of missionary guidance and help all the more apparent. We have five other workers ready to start in at the earliest possible moment.

Henry White is also an agriculturist, just graduating from the Amherst Agricultural College. He goes to Van, which has just been captured by the Russians, and where 1,000 Mohammedans have taken refuge in the mission compound. He will teach in the newly organized college, under Dr. Reynolds.

## LABORERS TOGETHER

If you would like to join in the noble work of these young people, and at the same time help the Board close its year successfully on August thirty-one, you can send a gift to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. This gift can be credited on the apportionment of your church if you request. It is a glorious partnership and those of us who can take hold are to be congratulated.

Three thousand readers of the News Bulletin sent us gifts last year.

May we count upon you?



Theodore D. Riggs



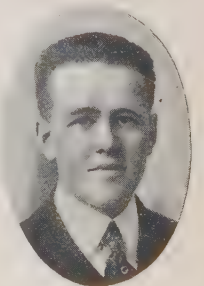
Mrs. Theodore D. Riggs



Charles H. Riggs



Grace A. Frederick



Henry H. White

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# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MAY 18, 1915

## *Friends of the American Board:*

The news of the quarter is of heroic, even tragic interest and cannot be read without deep searchings of heart. When you have read these items perhaps you will ask yourselves,—“Am I making proper sacrifices for this work? Am I doing my full share?”

*Cornelius H. Patton*  
Secretary.

## HORRIBLE CONDITIONS IN ALBANIA

Many enquiries are reaching us as to Mr. Erickson and the new work in Albania, for which he pleaded so successfully when in this country last year. He has been waiting in Rome for the first opportunity to cross the Adriatic and resume work. The Kennedys and the four new workers have been detained in this country. Mr. Erickson, under great difficulties, recently made a flying trip of investigation to the port cities of Albania and returning to Rome writes, under date of April 7, of the terrible destitution which he found.

My first stop was at Valona. When I was there last, a year ago last June, the Provisional Governor was in control and life in the city was free and hopeful and glad. This time it was different: A foreign flag was there, the Albanian leaders had all left, the city was crowded with refugees; misery, wretchedness, starvation and death were everywhere. Half a mile from the landing, on the left of the road, under some olive trees, but low, sodden ground, with stagnant pools, filth and garbage all about, were two score or more refuge shelters built of swamp grass. Later I visited them. From every miserable shelter, one or more had died. Most often it was the father, if he had not already been killed by the Greeks before they got away, showing that he had starved and sacrificed himself for his family. There were scarcely half a dozen men left in the colony. Few had any covering, blankets, rugs, etc., sleeping on the ground. One girl of sixteen was dying of pneumonia while I was there; her father and a brother had previously died. Their food consisted of thistle leaves boiled with a small handful of corn of which an average third was unfit for even an animal to eat, so decayed was it.

In the city thousands are crowded into tumbled-down, abandoned buildings and mosques, etc. In one large mosque were at one time living about 150, but of these 64 had died. At another camp of sixty people to whom no government help had been given I found a mother wailing over the body of her boy who had just died: another woman had that morning lost her reason, taken her two infants and wandered half an hour's distance from the city, stripped herself naked and thrown herself down to die. The Italian authorities informed me that there were 35,000 of these refugees in and about the city, most of them from Tepelin, Kolonia and other districts recently occupied by the Greek government after their committees and irregulars, consisting largely of released criminals I am told, had committed the unspeakable horrors which had driven these people forth. Altogether 170,000 people, practically the whole Moslem population of this territory are thus in exile from their homes.

## HEROIC WORK AT ERZROOM

Our station at Erzroom is on the Eastern Turkish frontier, where the Russian and Ottoman armies are clashing. The medical and relief work became so heavy that Dr. C. E.

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Clark, Miss Mary L. Graffam, Miss Zenger, Mrs. Sewney, a Turkish orderly and druggist, of Sivas were sent for, and they made the perilous journey of twenty-one days over the mountains and through the snows without injury. What they found at Erzroom we leave Miss Graffam to narrate.

The first news when we arrived was that the Stapletons were all sick with typhus. Mrs. Sewny being the best nurse, devoted herself to them and the rest of us began to look around to see what we would better do. The city is one big hospital. Every available building is filled with the wounded and the sick. We looked over the proposition of the Vali to take this hospital exclusively for officers, where I am now, and had just decided to do it, when a telegram came from a village nine hours from here saying that Dr. Levon Sewny was sick and for his wife to come to him. Mrs. Sewny and I started off that very day and with every difficulty and hardship that can be expected at the front, within sound of the cannon, we got to his bedside the next evening. He was in the last stages of typhus and lived only two days. The horror and sadness of his death cannot be described, but it was the greatest comfort to both him and his wife that they could be together those last hours. It took us two days to get the rudest kind of a box, which they finally managed by breaking up a door and then we brought the body on a horse to Erzroom.

## THE ERZROOM MISSIONARIES COME DOWN WITH TYPHUS

Miss Graffam continues her thrilling story, making much of others, little of herself. Imagine what her presence meant, with four of the missionaries and several of their associates down with the dread typhus fever!

Mrs. Sewny had no time to mourn, for the very next day Dr. Case was taken down with typhus and she had to stay with him. Meanwhile Dr. Clark and Miss Zenger had come over here and opened this hospital and it was thought best that I should take Miss Zenger's place and let her go and see what could be done at the American hospital. At the first inrush of wounded the American hospital, the boys' and the girls' school had been filled to overflowing with soldiers. Two German ladies had been helping, but they had both come down with typhus, also the druggist and head Turkish doctor and things had gotten into a dreadful state. Miss Zenger made a heroic effort and a new Turkish doctor helped and now things are gradually looking better. The German ladies are better now and able to help a little and now Dr. Clark and his druggist have joined them, so we have hope that things will go better over there. I was rather obliged to stay here as we had promised our help, so here I am with eighty Turkish officers as patients and all the doctors and officials of all sorts Turkish. It is by all odds the best hospital in the city and, as usual, the easy part came to me.

The Armenians are planning to open a new hospital as soon as Mrs. Case gets out of danger (I forgot to say that she came down with typhus twelve days after her husband). Mrs. Sewny and Miss Zenger will be able to help them a little about getting started. Our present condition is as follows: the Stapletons all over typhus, Dr. Case all over typhus, but weak; Mrs. Case just passing her crisis and we think out of danger, although she has been very near death.

I cannot, of course, write freely of all we see and hear. I feel as if I were a different person from the one that left Sivas not two months ago. I do not feel that I am doing much, but what would they have done without Mrs. Sewny and Miss Zenger!

Since the above was penned we have learned to our deep sorrow that Miss Marie Zenger, the Swiss nurse, alluded to by Miss Graffam, has herself died of the typhus. We ask the pray-ers of all who read these words for our heroic workers at Erzroom and throughout Turkey, Albania and the Balkans.

## DR. HOOVER RETURNS TO TURKEY POSTHASTE

The Board has received a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau, through the State Department, urging that Dr. Alden R. Hoover of Talas, now in the United States on furlough, be sent back at once to Constantinople, via Athens and Dedeagatch. Dr. Hoover has been taking some special surgical work at Rochester, Minn., with the famous Mayo Brothers. Upon receiving the above information he immediately prepared to return, and sailed from New York May 8, leaving Mrs. Hoover and the children in this country.

## **WANTED: A DOCTOR FOR SERBIA TO FIGHT TYPHUS**

The Board is asked by friends in England to send out a doctor at once to Serbia on account of the sad conditions in that little country. Money enough is promised to keep the work going for something over a year. The location will be Monastir. The work will be heroic. Who will volunteer? Every spare physician in England is at the front and these friends hope America will respond to this appeal. Mark this: The man who takes this post must be first-class in ability, of fine, strong Christian personality; not over forty years of age. The appointment will be for one and a half or two years, with the possibility of continuance. Address the Home Department, American Board, Boston.

## **A VILLAGE IN INDIA READY FOR CHRISTIANITY**

Rev. J. F. Edwards, a new missionary in the Marathi Mission, is having his first experiences in finding whole villages ready for Christianity and the mission unable to encourage them for lack of funds. It is a heartbreaking process for the missionaries and for the officers of the Board. Funds might be obtained for these villages — and there are hundreds of them — but such gifts almost invariably are sent at the cost of our regular treasury, without which the salaries of Mr. Edwards and his six hundred fellow missionaries could not be paid. But read this story as typical of the wonderful situation in India to-day.

Bhoyara is a very small village of perhaps two hundred people and were I able to appoint a Catechist there the whole of the place would undoubtedly be Christianized within five years. As soon as I arrived I was bombarded by eight men whose pressure and pleadings to baptize them and send them a teacher were quite overwhelming. As I sat in the shade of the Dharmasala I listened to all they had to say and for nearly half an hour hardly spoke a word. Little did they think that I was preparing to steel my heart and set it against their purposes; for I well knew that if I did baptize them and their wives and children — a community of between thirty and forty — I should be quite unable to pay for a permanent teacher to reside in their midst; and so I let them talk on.

When I had resolved on the method of my answer — a very hard and cruel answer for any missionary who yearns to help the people — I began to cross-question them concerning their knowledge of Christ and how far they had travelled on the way of salvation. "We are blind," their chief spokesman said, "and we want you to send us a teacher who will tell us about God and prayer and Jesus and the Bible." But as I listened to their answers to my searching questions I concluded they were far from blind, for they gave as beautiful answers concerning Jesus Christ as any I have ever listened to. And yet after an hour and a half of as distracting and heart-stabbing an experience as any soul could wish, I had to leave that place without having made any promise to accede to their desire. Before I left they pointed out a house they were willing to give free for any teacher I might appoint. They promised two months stipend and marked a site which they were willing for me to claim as a spot for Mission property, and not only that but said that they would build all that property up to the roof free of charge if I will only put the roof on. That teacher would only cost me \$60. a year and the building I could put up for another \$50., and if I baptize those thirty people at once, they would almost certainly grow into a Christian village in a very short time.

## **DR. ARTHUR H. SMITH ON PROGRESS IN CHINA**

We learn that of the 18,000 Gentry and Literati in China who last fall pledged to join Bible classes, as a result of the Sherwood Eddy meetings, 60% are now actually enrolled. Our world-famous missionary, Dr. Arthur H. Smith of Tung Chou reflects some of the new conditions in a recent letter, from which we quote:

The work in the primary and lower schools is very encouraging. Several large boys from government schools, boys of real character and ability, have added tone to the school, and have quickened the sluggish minds of the older boys of the church that have hitherto set the pace. Our primary schools, day-schools, kindergartens, etc., have about 300 children under instruction, more than all the schools in the city of Tung Chou combined. The central Peking church has 700 members in the Sunday School, and including two other centers 1000 persons are studying the Bible every Sunday. There is an extensive and



well patronized system of lectures through the week and on Sundays, through which many are reached that would not otherwise come. Schools overflow all the busy compound, which is a hive of heterogeneous activities.

## CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE REVIVAL IN FOOCHOW

President Beard, of the Foochow College writes in similar optimistic vein of the Bible study revival in that city and as to the fine prospects generally.

Never during the twenty years that I have known the church in Foochow has there been so much interest in Christianity as now. Churches are full Sunday after Sunday. The solid men of the community are coming, and they are listening as never before. Besides this they are studying the Bible as never before. During the past week in a score of different places special meetings have been held—not always in churches, but in the homes of the Christians or sometimes in a courtyard. These meetings have been well attended by thoughtful people. The teachers and students of the College have done much of the work. One man lectures on some scientific subject, with experiments to illustrate, and the evangelistic address follows. The interesting thing is that the evangelistic talk holds the attention better than the scientific. Then men are lined up to form Bible classes.

## JOTTINGS FROM VARIOUS LANDS

Our new missionary to the Philippines, Rev. Frank C. Laubach, has arrived and writes enthusiastically of the work of Mr. and Mrs. Black and Dr. Sibley at Davao. Laubach is to open a new station at Cagayan, on the north end of the island of Mindanao.

We have had an interesting experience in securing a printer to take charge of our press at Kamundongo, West Africa. One hundred and fifty applicants appeared in response to an advertisement in a Boston paper, nearly all earnest Christian men, who relished the chance to do mission work. The successful candidate was Mr. James Hunter, of Brockton, Mass., who has had twenty years' experience in a large jobbing office. His first task will be the printing of a series of text books in the Umbundu language for our growing school system, also Dr. Stover's translation of the New Testament.

From Rhodesia comes an interesting story of preaching tours through regions never visited before. The wildest country covered was probably that on both sides of the Sabi River, where Mr. Dysart of Mt. Silinda, with two men went one hundred miles to the southward on the west side of the river and returned on the east side. They found the natives suffering from a blighted harvest, but much interested to hear of "the new religion."

The seventy German missionaries in the Detention Camp at Ahmednagar, India, are very grateful for the kindness of the American Board missionaries in entertaining groups of their wives for a few days at a time, the British commandant allowing the ladies to spend the daytimes in camp. In at least two instances the visiting wives brought with them babies born since the fathers were interned.

Bulletin readers have good reason to remember Mr. and Mrs. Hummell and Mr. Warner, who went out to Shansi, China, last November, to take up the government offer looking to the missionaries managing the public schools in four counties, since it was through the gifts of Bulletin readers that this new move was made possible. Warner writes that they are overwhelmed by the flood of applications for public village schools on a Christian basis, and that the experiment is being studied sympathetically by the gentry of the entire province. It looks as if the educational policy of the province will be shaped on this Fenchowfu plan. If so, our little fund of \$15,000 will be the means of bringing Christian education to 10,000,000 people.

We expect to issue a special illustrated Bulletin in July by way of introducing you to our new recruits.



# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1915

## *Friends of the American Board:*

I have prepared many News Bulletins but none has appealed to me more than this. I do hope it can have a wide reading, and that pastors will send us names and addresses for our mailing list.

*Cornelius H. Eaton*  
Secretary.

## LITERATI OF CHINA TURNING TO CHRIST

Mr. George Sherwood Eddy has recently returned from the remarkable series of meetings which he has been holding in Peking and other cities of China. Formerly a missionary of the American Board in India, Mr. Eddy is now General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Asia. The meetings were directed mainly to the Literati, officials and government students. The Literati have always dominated in Chinese affairs and hitherto have been violently opposed to Christianity. The fact that so many of them are now accepting Christ is highly significant. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the news conveyed in this and the three following paragraphs of our Bulletin. The government co-operated with Mr. Eddy by erecting at public expense pavilions for the meetings. At Peking the pavilion was placed in "The Forbidden City" (where until recently foreigners were not allowed to enter), just before the imperial palace and close to the sacred altar at which the Emperor annually worshipped the "Spirits of the Land." The government also loaned 200 tents. Chinese workmen gave half rates. Mr. Eddy had back of him the hearty and united support of the missionaries of all boards, who made careful preparations for six months and who followed up the meetings in an effective way. Prof. Robertson preceded Mr. Eddy in each series with lectures on popular scientific subjects, like wireless telegraphy, treated from the religious point of view. Mr. Eddy would open with patriotic talks on China's strength and weakness and end with straight evangelistic appeals.

## ARTHUR H. SMITH ON THE EDDY MEETINGS

One of the best accounts we have received of the Eddy meetings comes from the well-known American Board missionary and writer, Arthur H. Smith. We quote from what he says of the follow-up work in Peking:

In all Mr. Eddy addressed 20,023 persons; 2,205 signed Bible study cards; 104 others decided to enter the Christian life. Of the inquirers in Peking, 41 are officials; older students, 504; merchants, 50; military and police, 31; miscellaneous, 643; boys, 548; total, 1,917. The follow-up work was directly related to the different churches. In each church the addresses were followed by fifteen minutes of discussion, after which there was a division into Bible study groups. Singing was taught for ten minutes before the lecture, together with a careful explanation of the meaning of prayer and other parts of the Christian service. We are sure that in nearly every place there is an atmosphere most congenial to students and the educated classes.

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Great numbers of the inquirers are not only attending the Sunday evening meetings but also the morning service. The whole tone has changed because of this attendance of large numbers of students who had never come to church before. The Christian workers are alive as never before to the great opportunity for evangelism. Special Sunday Schools have been opened in all the churches on Sunday afternoons for non-Christian students, and the old students of the mission schools have been enlisted as teachers. This work promises to be a great success. Every month there is also held a special social meeting for the inquirers and others. These have been very popular, each being attended by from 200 to 300 persons, mostly government students. Special teams are organized for entertainments, arranging for games, etc. We feel that the church is now meeting their needs both socially and intellectually, as well as religiously; and we believe that the educated classes in Peking will, as never before, look up to the church as a center not only of religious propaganda, but of culture and learning, and as a center from which they can serve the community. In this way we have a growing movement which we pray may be of lasting value to the Christian church in Peking, and to the whole Christian movement in China.

## **MR. EDDY IN THE PROVINCIAL CITIES OF CHINA**

From Tientsin and Peking Mr. Eddy went to Paotingfu, Changsha, Wuchang, Hangchow, Foochow and other great centers. How can we describe the remarkable happenings in each place! Everywhere it was a triumphal procession, — government co-operating, Literati, business men, students crowding the pavilions or waiting hours for overflow meetings, thousands signing cards promising to join Bible classes, and to make prayerful study of Christianity, notable conversions on every side. Let one scene at Hangchow suffice. The description is from a private letter of Sherwood Eddy to his brother, Rev. Brewer Eddy of the American Board.

On the second night the Military Governor, the Civil Governor, and the officials of the province invited us to a banquet. After dinner the Governor requested me to address them. I showed them a series of charts which revealed the economic destitution of China compared with other countries, and which plainly showed the moral bankruptcy of the nation. I then spoke of Christ as the only hope of China. I shall never forget the scene on that night. Two men stood out as leaders in that group. There was the young governor, less than 35 years of age, a soldier in the revolution, now a general and the ruler of seventeen millions. Beside him sat his Secretary of State, Mr. S. T. Wen. Side by side they had carried on the great fight against opium, until recently they celebrated the absolute prohibition and cessation of this evil from their province.

While my interpreter was speaking with the Governor, I went over to the Secretary of State and said to him: "The Ethiopian said to Philip after he had heard the Gospel, 'What doth hinder me to be baptized?' I ask you, will you become a Christian?" He said, "I will." "When will you receive baptism and join the church?" "Next Sunday," was his prompt response. On the following day this fearless man took the chair at the meeting and stated publicly that he had decided to become a Christian. Even the non-Christian students broke out into applause when he made this bold statement. He is probably the strongest man in his province today. On Sunday he was baptized, and on that day, fulfilling the request of President Yuan Shih-Kai for a day of prayer for peace, the young Governor and his Secretary of State ordered prayer for the peace of Europe and the world to be offered in all the cities of his province. Truly the Kingdom is coming in China!

## **THE PROVINCE OF FUKIEN DEEPLY STIRRED**

When Mr. Eddy came to Foochow it was decided to project the meetings into all parts of the Province by a concerted follow-up campaign. The results are highly gratifying. We quote from two of our missionaries, Rev. Charles L. Storrs of Shaowu, far in the interior, and Rev. Willard L. Beard, President of Foochow College.

Fukien has never seen any such doings; over 8,000 inquirers pledged for Bible study in our 13 cities, and over 800 definite decisions for Christ already, including many students and upper class Chinese. If we at Shaowu can do what we ought to by our 538 inquirers, the church ought to make great strides soon. (Storrs)

Listen to this from Yenping, a city on the Min, about half way up to Shaowu. Among

those who signed (to join a Bible class) were the governor and his main attendant, the mayor of Yenping city, the head keeper of the prison, the leader of the anti-opium society, two bankers, two of the leading gentry, eleven government school teachers, and fifty-eight government school students, also three Buddhist priests. Rev. Ling Caik Ua, pastor of our Hartwell Memorial Church, gave the lecture on Tuberculosis to three audiences that packed the church yesterday afternoon and evening. (Beard)

## **WAR AND WORK IN TURKEY**

In our Extra War Bulletin we stated that mission work in Turkey was going on without interruption and with success, the more so as the people in their dire distress were turning to the missionaries as never before. We are hearing regularly from Constantinople, Smyrna, Brousa, Marsovan, Sivas, Cesarea, Harpoot, Erzroom, Bitlis, Van, Mardin, Marash, Aintab, Tarsus, Adana, and other stations, and the situation is unchanged except that the destitution of the people has reached the point of extreme gravity. The sending of money into the interior continues to be a difficult problem and Treasurer Peet at Constantinople is hard put to it to find devices. One method he has found demonstrates the confidence in which the missionaries are held by the Turks. The hodjas in charge of mosques in the interior desire to send their collections and revenues to the Moslem authorities in Constantinople. Mr. Peet desires to send money from Constantinople to the station treasurers in the interior. It is a case where the Moslems and the missionaries can be mutually helpful. So in certain instances Mr. Peet deposits money with the head Moslem ecclesiastic in Constantinople, he wires the credit to his agent in Bitlis, or some remote city, and the agent pays over the proper sum to the representatives of the Board. Thus, in a sense, our missions are being financed through money secured in the mosques!

## **AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITALS AIDING THE GOVERNMENT**

Erzroom is the leading fortress in Eastern Turkey, the center of military operations against Russia and Persia. On account of the large number of wounded and having regard to the wide prevalence of disease, it has seemed best to our Erzroom doctor, Mr. Case, to offer his hospital to the government. The boys' school and the girls' school, both having large, well built houses, have also been thrown open to the wounded. Dr. Clark of Sivas has left his hospital and joined Dr. Case, as has also Miss Graffam of Sivas, who leaves her school of 700 pupils to a native assistant. Dr. Dodd of Konia (the ancient Iconium) has turned over his hospital bodily to the Turkish Government, which has added many beds and pays all the bills, retaining Dr. Dodd as surgeon in charge. Mr. Peet, acting for the Red Cross and for the American Board, offers the Imperial Government the equivalent of 1,000 beds for wounded soldiers. Dr. Shepard of Aintab is appalled at the amount of suffering. He was obliged recently to go to the coast at Beirut and he was human enough to write: "It is heart-breaking to face this mass of misery day after day with no relief funds with which to palliate it; and I am sorely tempted to take the steamer tomorrow for America, rather than to go back to Aintab to be again submerged in it." But back he went, and we in America must reward him for his devotion by standing behind him and his work.

## **TWO HUNDRED PATIENTS IN TWO HOURS**

We commend the following to doctors in America who are waiting for patients, also to medical students who want to invest their lives in a great way. It is from Miss Ella C. Hoxie who went out to India last fall.

One day I went out to a native village, ten miles from Ahmednagar, with Dr. Eleanor Stephenson and her native nurse, to one of her dispensaries. A schoolhouse was her distributing center and the people flocked around by the scores. We visited the sick in their homes, first going to the house of a high caste Brahman. There was a man half paralyzed in that dark room. Dr. Stephenson told him to come to the hospital. There were people with every imaginable disease, and as the doctor went from one house to the other, followed



by dozens of pitiable natives, hearing their tale of hardship and giving them medicines, it seemed a mission such as Christ performed. Babies drugged with opium, swung in baskets from the ceilings, while the unsanitary surroundings of the place seemed a veritable breeding place for disease. There were two hundred patients in two hours' time, and the gratitude of the people was touching. When they learn to know the Christians, and through the doctors learn that the missionaries are their friends, it is much easier to reach them. How much they need to be taught that their women have souls!

## JOTTINGS FROM HOME AND ABROAD

There is a stream of Armenians these days passing through the Board's office in Boston asking to have money sent to relatives in Turkey. They leave sums from \$5 to \$100. In all \$80,000 has been sent out in this way, and the stream is growing daily. The Board is the only organization which is able to put money into the interior of Turkey.

Even the Patriarch of the Armenian Church avails himself of our good offices for sending money to his co-religionists in Asia Minor. Recently he left a large sum with Treasurer Peet at Constantinople to be transmitted to Van for relief work, the same to be distributed by American Board missionaries.

Some forty foreign mission boards met for their annual conference at Garden City, Long Island, near New York, January 13-15. The following statistics were given out: Total sum contributed in 1914 for foreign missions, \$17,168,611; raised by native churches, \$4,243,967; missionaries enrolled, 9,969; converts baptized in 1914, 159,286; new churches organized, 510; total churches, 9,946. These figures, which show an encouraging growth, relate only to foreign boards in the United States and Canada. Total gifts for foreign missions from Europe and America in 1914 amount to \$32,131,234, America contributing more than one half.

Who has surgical instruments to spare? Possibly some retired surgeon among our readers, or some surgeon's widow. We greatly need such instruments for our 28 hospitals and for several missionary doctors who have no hospital. If you can aid us in this matter please ship to Mr. John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

The missionaries at Chikore, Rhodesia, 175 miles from the railroad, have built a wagon road which gives them direct access to the government highway. Mr. Fuller claims it is the best piece of road in the district, and that it saves them 43 cents per 100 pounds on goods they transport. They employed 175 men and school boys on the task.

India is to have a high grade college for women, located at Madras. Eleven boards in England and America have united in the enterprise. The president is to be Miss Eleanor McDougal, recently on the faculty of Westfield College, London. She is a woman of fine scholarship and strong personality. The teaching staff is to be half English and half American.

Rev. A. W. Clark of Austria writes in great sorrow, December 31, of war conditions, but states that his schools are full and he is refusing applicants; chapel services well attended, Sunday Schools so full that many have to stand.

How about the Shansi School Fund of \$15,000 the Bulletin readers raised in order that the Board might take up a government offer as to running their schools in the Fenchow region? We are glad to report good progress. The missionaries appointed to take hold of this work, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hummel and Rev. Frank Warner have arrived in China. The Hummels are stopping at Peking to learn the language; Warner has gone to Shansi. \$6,000 of the fund will go for a high school building at Fenchow.

The thing for you to do, if you want to keep up with missionary news in a big way, is to subscribe for the Missionary Herald, our illustrated monthly magazine, — 75 cents per year, 50 cents in clubs of ten. Have you a club in your church? The man to write to is John G. Hosmer, mentioned above.

# War News—Extra Edition

## AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin



CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

### *Friends of the American Board:*

So many inquiries are reaching the secretaries of the Board as to the effect of the war upon our work, and such deep anxiety exists as to the safety of our missionaries in Turkey, that we are constrained to issue this extra number of the Bulletin. We are thankful to say the news is reassuring, but we hope the constituents of the Board will realize that we are in the midst of one of the most critical years in our history. Now is the time for Christian men to stand fast, for loyalty and self-sacrifice to come to the front as never before in our lives.

*Cornelius J. Dalton*

Secretary.

### LATEST NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

A few days after Turkey entered the war, when wild rumors were afloat, the Board received the following cable from Treasurer Peet of Constantinople, through the State Department at Washington: "American Ambassador with hearty co-operation of Turkish officials has situation completely in hand. Missionaries and their work fully safeguarded. Everything proceeding as though normal conditions prevailed. You may safely assure all friends."

The first letter to come through was from a friend in Constantinople who wrote as follows:

Very many of our English friends have left, and others are going. The movements of troops toward the Black Sea are feverish, and nobody knows what to look for next. The dailies (Turkish) are doing their utmost to stir up Moslem fanaticism against the Triple Entente; but this does not go down with the intelligent Turk, who knows how much England has befriended Turkey and the Moslem and how Germany has never acted unselfishly toward her. The anti-war feeling is quite strong, and has led to four resignations in the Cabinet and to rumors of still others. The Union and Progress Committee will not allow the Grand Vizier to resign, though he wants to, as he is their tool and they have no one to put in his place. Postal requirements are very hampering to business operations, for all letters have to be sent open, so that checks, etc., are liable to fall out. The prohibition of English is pretty hard on Americans, but we have some hope that the like favor may be shown to us as to the Italians, for Italian is now allowed again. Meanwhile all our correspondence must be in Turkish, French, German, Arabic, or Italian.

So far as we can judge, there is no enthusiasm for war on the part of the man in the street; and the soldiers are mere machines, doggedly doing their duty but with no vim for fighting. Here in Constantinople they are well cared for; but we hear hard tales of their misery, — underfed, not clothed or sheltered, and poorly armed, — in other parts of the country. An intelligent Turk of my acquaintance said last week when he heard of the Black Sea attack: "Well, that means our career is ended!" He was much depressed; and I have reason to think he represented the sentiments of a large number, who feel that the Empire will be dismembered as a result of this suicidal move. There is much unrest among the Arabs, who wish to seize the opportunity to free themselves from the Turks.

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## THE HOLY WAR SCARE

There has been so much talk in the newspapers over the declaration of "A Holy War" by the Sultan of Turkey, and so many friends appear to think that the Moslem world is about to indulge in a general massacre of Christians, that we have asked the senior secretary of the Board, Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., to make a statement on the subject. Dr. Barton says:

All wars of the Turks, from their point of view, are "holy wars," and the public declaration that Turkey is now engaged in a holy war with the Allies is tantamount simply to the declaration on the part of the Allies that they are at war with Turkey. It is a simple declaration of war: nothing more, nothing less. From the Mohammedan standpoint, however, there is a great incongruity, recognized by the Mohammedans themselves and often spoken of, in carrying on a holy war under the leadership of non-Moslem or Christian officers, as the Turkish army is now largely officered by Germans. There is no possibility, in the judgment of those who best understand the situation, that, under these circumstances, what is commonly understood as a "holy war" can be fought. Turkey today under German domination has no leadership in the Mohammedan world. No call for a holy war issued from Constantinople can have any influence over Mohammedans in general, — even in Turkey — much less in Arabia, Egypt, Persia, India, and elsewhere. There is no need of any anxious thought on the subject of the calling of a Holy War on the part of Turkey at this time.

## WHY THE MISSIONARIES REMAIN IN TURKEY

The secretaries of the Board are between two fires in these days. On the one hand the missionaries in Turkey are stirred up because the Board is holding back fifteen newly appointed missionaries on account of the war. On the other hand the relatives and friends of the missionaries now in Turkey rebuke us for not calling all of them home. The missionaries write: "Under what possible argument are you keeping these workers from sailing when the opportunity here is so great?" The friends and relatives write: "How dare you assume the responsibility of keeping the missionaries in Turkey in times like these?" Each position is natural but is based upon lack of information. The new workers for Turkey are kept in this country not because we would fear for their safety were they at their stations, but because travel, especially in the interior of the country, is impossible or unduly hazardous. As for not calling the missionaries home, we cannot do better than quote from a statement recently sent to relatives by Dr. Barton.

Turkey was at war with England when missionary work began, ninety-five years ago, and from that time until the present there have been almost no decades which were not marked by either a war between Turkey and some outside hostile force, or by some internal uprisings, which, in many respects, involved greater peril to missionaries and missionary interests than foreign wars. This covers the war with Egypt in 1839-1841, the Crimean war, in 1854, the war between Turkey and Russia in 1877, and more recently the Balkan wars. Then there is the whole story of massacres and internal conflicts, covering the difficulties that have been almost perennial between Turkey and Arabia, the war between Turkey and the Druses, the massacres of different periods, including those of the Bulgarians and Christians in Macedonia and of the Armenians during the close of the century. In no case have the missionaries left the country because of war or of massacre. They have taken the ground that at the time of unusual disturbances and distress their place was with the people whom they were sent to help and they have insisted on remaining "with their people." They have thus been able to render service of untold value in administering to the needs of the suffering, in comforting the disheartened, in caring for orphans, and in helping to restore conditions of civilization when the conflict is past. It is worthy of note that in none of these disturbed periods, with the single exception of Mr. Rogers, has any missionary been injured personally or has American property been seriously interfered with.

## RECEPTION TO A TURKISH OFFICIAL AT VAN

The security of the missionary in Turkey rests not so much on the strong arm of the United States which may be stretched out in his defence as on the good-will and friendliness of his Turkish neighbors, and especially the officials. The Turkish leaders look upon our institutions as among the most important and valuable of any to be found in the empire. So far from their resenting our presence, they welcome us, and each year sees an increase in mutual

trust and good-will. Let a recent incident at Van in Eastern Asia Minor bear witness. What Miss Grace H. Knapp says below is typical of the governmental situation generally.

Our good Vali, Tahsin Bey, has been promoted to Erzroom. He leaves today, and Jevdet Bey, the brother-in-law of Enver Bey is his successor here. The missionaries invited them both to an informal reception yesterday and Dr. Ussher read an address expressing appreciation of Tahsin Bey's accomplishments here, gave him a copy, and will send a copy to our Embassy. He responded with an address in which he spoke in a very friendly way of us and our work.

### **AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU'S GOOD WORK**

Mr. Morgenthau is the right man in the right place, and we gladly acknowledge our great indebtedness to him during the past critical months. He is a thorough American and has taken pains by extensive travels through Turkey in company with our treasurer, Mr. Peet, and President Bliss of Beirut, to familiarize himself with conditions in different parts of the country. When war broke out he threw himself into the breach with tremendous vigor. Out of his own bank account he deposited \$17,000 gold with Mr. Peet, to tide over the mission work until foreign exchange could be re-established, and in scores of ways has shown himself friendly and efficient. He is bearing heavy responsibilities now with the care not only of American affairs but of British and French as well. He has taken aggressive measures to see that the Board's interests are looked after and especially that the Canadian missionaries working under the Board shall not lack protection. He has shown great ingenuity in providing means for getting funds into the country for the support of American institutions. At a recent reception Mr. Morgenthau said: "I am thankful that I represent a country whose chief interest in Turkey is educational and benevolent rather than political or commercial."

### **MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM THE WAR ZONE**

President Merrill of Aintab, Turkey, writes that one hundred and fifty boxes of supplies for Aintab and Harpoot are at the coast with no conveyance obtainable. He learned that thirty boxes of medical supplies had been requisitioned by the authorities. The new hospital buildings have been roofed in, but work is now at a standstill.

Dr. Marden of Marsovan, Turkey, whose hospital had been requisitioned, is again in possession and has a large number of patients. Money is lacking to complete the building and to provide proper attendants. There is great uncertainty as to the future, but no end of faith and courage.

St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus has a larger attendance than ever before, and, marvelous to relate, tuition fees also have increased, so that it has been possible to engage a new teacher. Mrs. Christie writes cheerily as to the improved health of President Christie.

President MacLachlan, of the International College, Smyrna, writing in French, on November nine, states that the old college building in the city has been placed at the disposal of the government to serve as a military hospital during the war. There is almost no work for the people and little money in circulation. Even the college is in perplexity as to getting absolutely necessary funds. Rahmi Bey, the governor general, a man of strong personality, is taking necessary precautions to safeguard foreigners and their interests. He enjoys full confidence of all classes.

Treasurer Peet reports from Constantinople that the new postal regulations which require all letters to be sent unsealed, has made it impossible to mail remittances to the interior. He has used the telegraph when possible. Ambassador Morgenthau hopes to get permission to continue the use of English and also asks that Mr. Peet may submit to the Censorship, at the Turkish postoffice, letters which contain drafts unsealed, with the understanding that after examination they will be sealed by that department.

Medical work in Van continues in excess of normal. Dr. Vartanian, Dr. Ussher's new assistant, has been called to the army. The new druggist was summoned but was too ill to go. Dr. Ussher, on account of war conditions, is giving a largely attended course of instruction in "first aid to the injured."



From Austria, Rev. J. S. Porter writes of unusual chances for work everywhere. He had recently made a visit to Moravia, where the churches have postponed their election of officers because their male members are in the armies. All young men of twenty were leaving for the front on November one. Cholera had broken out in Prague and Bohemia. There is great eagerness for Bibles among the soldiers and the American Bible Society expects soon to send a million copies of Testaments for distribution by the mission workers and colporteurs in Austria.

Mr. Peet has succeeded in sending money to one or more interior stations through the Evkaf—the department of state which looks after religious properties. Moslem religious and philanthropic work is supported by the income from shops, lands, etc. This income is very great. Mr. Peet deposited funds with the Evkaf in Constantinople, the Evkaf in the interior city paid over the amount to the mission. So the Moslem religious machinery helped out the religious work of the Board.

Letters from Africa begin to chronicle the distress of European missions, owing to their failure to receive funds. The Germans are in special need on that account. American missions are doing all they can to relieve the situation and to help the native Christians as well as the German missionaries.

### **ROBERT E. SPEER SPEAKS OUT**

No man is making better use of his tongue and pen in interpreting this war than Robert E. Speer, the Senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. In a recent article he says:

We hope that this war situation will recall the church to the sacrificial principle of missions. The church as a whole has never done anything sacrificial. Individual Christians have followed Christ, but the church, as Duff said, has played with missions. An average of a few dimes a year from each member has represented the measure of her missionary giving and now there are some who doubt whether the church can continue to do even this. . . . What warrant have we in a time of distress for making Christ and his causes suffer first? Our fathers did not do this in the infinitely darker days of the Civil War. They rose then to a greater fidelity. Some of our foreign missionary organizations were born then. Others sent out during the war the greatest companies of re-enforcements they had ever sent. Missionary incomes in some cases not only held their own but increased. The war which now shadows the world and the sacrifices which are willingly made in it should shame our timidity and our tame trifling with duty, and call us to deal with life as a reality and with the work of Christ in the world as worth more devotion than national honor or commercial advantage or racial pride. Every soldier dying for his country on a European battlefield, every home giving up its blood and tears, is a summons and a reproach to us men and women who have accepted the Christ of the Cross but not the Cross of Christ. If they have counted their cause above their lives and their every possession, why not we? What they freely yield to their lords of war and death shall not Christians give with joy to their Lord of Life and Peace?

### **A THREE MONTHS' FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

The 106th year of the Board began September 1. The receipts in September were \$109,787, a gain of \$7,171; for October, \$27,140, a gain of \$5,169; for November, \$23,446, a loss of \$2,952. Total gain for three months, \$9,388. This is a good start, although the falling off in November is ominous. December is the closing month in most of the churches, when they round out their benevolences for the year and report to the Congregational Year Book. This should bring a great ingathering during the next two weeks. Let every church strive to make a good report for its own sake and for the sake of the Kingdom. The Board's books for the reception of gifts on the 1914 account close January ten. All sums to be counted on the present year must be in our hands at Boston or in a district office—New York, Chicago, or San Francisco—by that time. The Treasurer is Frank H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Extra copies of this Bulletin will be sent upon application to John G. Hosmer, Publishing and Purchasing Agent, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

Congregational House, Boston, November 18, 1914.

PACIFIC SCHOOL  
OF RELIGION

## *Friends of the American Board:*

This will reach you just before the Thanksgiving season. Perhaps it will help you appreciate what it means to live under the Stars and Stripes, and to rejoice as never before in the work of those who represent us and our Christian religion in foreign lands. If you can use extra copies of this Bulletin to good effect, please let us know.

*Caroline A. Barton*

Secretary.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING IN DETROIT

Take forty missionaries from Africa, India, China, Japan, Turkey and Mexico, together with the choicest business men of our churches and prominent clergymen from Maine to California, add the members of the Prudential Committee and the Board's official staff, assemble these all in a city like Detroit, and in a church like the Old First, and you have the materials for a great meeting. If you never have attended one of these annual gatherings you have missed one of the most inspiring occasions to be found. There was great rejoicing over the financial outcome of the year — the largest receipts in the Board's history, \$1,082,218.21 in all — enough to pay all the bills of the year and to reduce the debt of the former year to \$8,767.70. This result may be attributed in no small degree to the out-pouring of gifts in the last weeks of the year on the part of the readers of the News Bulletin. It was a splendid financial victory. War conditions were reflected in nearly every address, from the brilliant sermon by Dr. Dan Bradley to the speech of Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, who escaped from Albania just in time to reach Detroit. Yet every speaker was full of hope and courage, the six veterans from Turkey perhaps most of all. The Board adopted a ringing message to the missionaries and native churches, interpreting the European War in its relations to the truths of Christianity and the progress of the Kingdom, calling for renewed consecration to the great task of Christ, and pledging the American churches to steadfast prayer and giving that the work may suffer no loss in these perilous days. If any one looked for pessimism or timidity at Detroit, they were not to be found. It was "Forward march" from the first session to the last.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Who will be chosen to succeed Samuel B. Capen, the Christian business man who had been the Board's distinguished president for fifteen years, and who laid down his life in China while visiting our missions last winter? This question, which was being asked on every side at Detroit, found a highly satisfactory answer when the Nominating Committee, of which President King of Oberlin was Chairman, presented the name of Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dr. Moore is known widely in Europe and America through his writings and lectures, as the Parkman Professor of Theology in Harvard University. In Congregational circles he perhaps is even better known as the Chairman of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, a position which he has filled for several years. He has twice visited the fields of the Board, particularly in China, where he went on deputation work with Secretary Barton in 1907, and he has won for himself a high place among missionary

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experts. His monograph on "The Naturalization of Christianity In The Far East" has become a classic, as setting forth the ideals, spiritually and administratively, of the modern missionary movement. One side of President Moore's qualifications we leave Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, to express, quoting from an article in the *Congregationalist*:

Most significant of all are the personal and spiritual qualifications which Dr. Moore will bring to this high office. The son and brother of distinguished evangelical clergymen, himself long the beloved pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, he represents that happy combination of learning, wide acquaintanceship and genuine and abiding piety which his new office might justly desire. Perhaps his most distinguishing personal characteristic is the warm and affectionate temperament, the deeply religious spirit, which vitalizes and makes effective his learning and his teaching. His is the free, progressive but truly reverent outlook upon life; always constructive and deeply appreciative of the fundamental historical positions of evangelical Christianity. There is nothing of inert conservatism and nothing of careless or reckless radicalism here, but a vigorous and intelligent Christian faith, a continuation of the religious experience of the fathers, phrased in the language of the day, related to the present view of the world, and applied to the problems of the hour. We rejoice with the Board that as one by one great and devoted lives pass out into the darkness and silence, other lives and voices appear ready to take up the message and the task.

## THE SHADOW OF WAR IN TURKEY

There has not been time to hear from Turkey since the outbreak of war, but letters from missionaries give graphic accounts of the hardships incident to mobilization. From several of these we quote.

*A. N. Andrus, of Mardin.* Everything is in confusion, trade is utterly paralyzed, travel is impossible, transportation is stopped, schools are stripped of their teachers, money has ceased to circulate, drafts cannot be cashed, grain remains unthreshed and unwinnowed for lack of animals and men to do the work; the labor market is closed, and hunger in the midst of plenty is already looking in at the door of thousands of homes whence two, three, four and in some cases five of the bread-winners have been summoned to the ranks. Our help is in the Lord and in America.

*E. C. Woodley, of Marash.* Churches cannot pay pastors' salaries and we cannot help because of our shortage of funds. From one of our best outstation churches 72 out of 94 male members have been called out as soldiers.

*Dr. H. H. Atkinson, of Harpoot.* The situation is going to hit our medical department pretty hard. We have ordered our year's supplies from America, England and Constantinople. These orders have been filled and the shipments are scattered along the way without much hope of their reaching us, as all the animals have been taken for the movement of troops.

*E. C. Partridge, of Sivas.* The general situation here is as bad as it could be. Practically all horses, many oxen and today cows are being taken. Everything that is movable is being taken from shops and in some cases from houses. Thousands of villagers have been sleeping hungry in the streets of Sivas for three weeks, while their wheat is wasting in the fields. I was not here in '95 but have seen nothing since 1900 to compare with the present situation. And I have seen earthquake, famine and cholera.

*Mary D. Uline, of Bitlis.* It is better not to write in detail of conditions, but if ever relief was needed it is now. But there is no money and none will come. People will starve to death and die of exposure. We have not suffered because of food yet and we have enough wheat on hand and enough wood. Hundreds and hundreds of wild Arabs and Kurds from the South have been going through the city on their horses. They are Ibrahim Pasha men. In their long, loose, flowing robes, fantastic headgear, scraggly hair and bare limbs they are a picturesque sight. They carried revolvers, swords and flag-staffs. They helped themselves to whatever they wanted from merchants and travelers.

## THE WAR AND THE WORK

We are grateful to report that notwithstanding all the distraction, anxiety and turmoil incident to the war, for the most part the work is going on with great success. Never were

the missionaries more depended upon than now. Never were they more glad than now to be on hand to help.

In Austria, leading men drafted into army, great destitution, but crowded churches to hear Messrs. Clark and Porter when they preach. We have managed to get \$1,000 through to these devoted workers. — In Bulgaria, schools crowded as never before, turning pupils away for lack of room at Samokov, people eager to hear the Word. — In Greece, great evangelistic opportunities. An appeal comes to send them preachers. — In Albania, there is a reign of terror, the Kennedys obliged to flee, the Ericksons working among Albanian emigrants and refugees in Italy, waiting for the first chance to cross the Adriatic. We have funds and missionaries ready to advance into Albania, as soon as conditions are safe. — In Turkey, the schools and colleges were all opened as usual and are running with only slight reduction in number. Some native teachers drafted into the army have returned. All this may be changed by the time this Bulletin is received. Dr. Dodd's hospital at Konia has been commandeered by the government, but the doctor is left in charge. The Turkish government gives positive assurance that the rights and safety of all Americans will be protected notwithstanding the abolition of the capitulations. — In Africa, no disturbance thus far, the work flourishing. — In India, everything going on prosperously, the native Christians wondering if these can be "Christian kings who are fighting each other"; the missionaries amazed at the enthusiastic loyalty to Great Britain of Mohammedan and Hindu leaders who a few months ago were violent in their opposition. — In China, the people for the most part unaware of what is going on in Europe, and as eager as ever for what the missionaries have to give; the missionaries themselves watching events with some concern as to bearings upon China's future. — In Japan, the three years evangelistic campaign proceeds as though war did not exist. — In the Pacific Islands, flags changing with great rapidity: German colors at Nauru one day, English the next, German again the day following; the missionaries hearing wild rumors of happenings in Europe. The Caroline Islands fall to Japan; also the Marshalls, at least for a time. — The situation as to getting money to the missions is steadily improving, the Board's Bills of Exchange being accepted more readily. The United States Government has helped splendidly in forwarding gold, and where all else has failed, the Standard Oil Company has come to the rescue and laid down gold for the Board in distant parts of the earth without charge.

## **NEW BEGINNINGS IN MEXICO**

The thirteen representatives of the Board who had remained in Mexico through all the disturbances were withdrawn when the United States troops took possession of Vera Cruz. They spent the summer in the States in studying and in speaking for the Board. On July 31 Messrs. Wright and Case were allowed to return to Chihuahua and Hermosillo. Dr. and Mrs. Howland, with Mr. and Mrs. Fritts, were authorized to resume their work after the meeting of the Board at Detroit. On June 1 a conference of missionaries and officers of boards having work in Mexico was held in Cincinnati which is likely to become historic. It proposes a re-adjustment of territory among the denominations for the adequate covering of the entire country and to prevent overlapping. It calls for a union press, college and theological seminary, and the elimination of denominational names except as secondary titles. Under this arrangement the Congregationalists would transfer their Guadalajara work to the Methodists and receive the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and a part of Sinaloa as their exclusive field. This is the most definite, thorough-going and inclusive plan of union yet proposed on the foreign field. The American Board has already voted its approval and there is an excellent prospect that the plan will go through.

## **SOMA CHIKOSI OF CHIYUKA — CHRISTIAN CHIEF**

An immense asset in our West Central Africa work has been secured in the election of a Christian native as chief, to succeed the faithful Kanjundu. Rev. John T. Tucker writes of the new leader as follows:

Chikosi is an Elder of the church and a very fine preacher; he has a commanding presence and a splendid type of face. He fills his position with dignity and judgment and is determined to help forward the work. He never hesitates to preach when on journeys, thus



exerting a really great influence over other chiefs who may hesitate before surrendering what they deem to be all the dignities of their office, viz., polygamy, slavery and beer drinking. Chikosi himself has written a short account of his history. He says: "I have no desire to do as the chiefs of old. We are now the people of Jesus Christ. Some people from outlying villages came to me and said: 'Chief Kanjundu did not permit the brewing of beer and other things; you our new chief what is your word? May we not do it, at any rate those who so desire?' I replied: 'I have no other word than that of Kanjundu's. Everybody knows that beer makes the people err and swerve from the 'white' path, the path of righteousness. No! I will not permit beer drinks in my district.'" In another note he says: "Just as Kanjundu caused 'the words' to go forward so do I desire. The teachers were his advisers and he loved and honored them. I am in the hands of the teachers like my predecessor. My greatest desire is to see all the people serve God and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ."

## A REVIVAL IN SHANSI, CHINA

Mr. J. B. Wolfe sends news of a genuine revival in the boys' high school at Taiku. This is the school supported by the students of Oberlin College. They may well rejoice in what their gifts have made possible.

The week ending April 26th, witnessed one of the greatest blessings that has yet come to the Academy in the series of revival meetings conducted by Mr. Tseng Kuo Chih, pastor of the Methodist church in Tientsin. He found a field ready for harvest. Many new boys had come into the school during the past year that were from Government schools and had heard very little about Christianity. Many in the school had taken the first steps in church membership but had become cold and their minds were centred upon self. There was also a large nucleus of students hungry for a spiritual blessing. From the first mention of a revival these boys began to pray that it might come. The week previous to the meetings these boys together with most of the teachers met daily at noon in my office for prayer and preparation. A large number of friends, both Chinese and foreign had heard about the proposed meetings, and were praying that a spiritual awakening might come to the school. From the first meeting there was a profound interest, and before the first day was over there were many boys in tears confessing their sins. Although most of the boys had never experienced a revival of this sort, as soon as the invitation was given to come to the front and seek God's forgiveness, a great number came forward, many with tears running down their cheeks. Out of a school of one hundred twenty-five students, fifty-eight acknowledged conversion, seven of whom are from government schools. Twenty-eight made pledges to give their lives to the preaching of the gospel, one of whom was one of the teachers. Twenty-nine took the first step in joining the church at the morning preaching service in our chapel on the last day of the meetings, and a number gave their names as desiring to take further steps than they had heretofore taken in church membership. The boys are writing home to their loved ones bearing testimony of their experiences and asking them to repent and turn to God. They are anxious to select leaders to go to our out-station schools and conduct three days' revival meetings.

## BULLETIN BRIEFS

The Christian young men of our universities are rising to the challenge of the hour in a splendid spirit of loyalty. They have no patience with the idea that Christianity has proved a failure because of the war, and are showing it by offering themselves to the Board as missionaries. Among them is a recent graduate of Yale, a "Bones Man", very popular in his class, with a brilliant future before him. The war decided the question for him.

The South India Native Church is planning, through its executive committee, an evangelistic campaign to be carried on simultaneously throughout South India this year. The meetings are to be genuinely revival in character and are being most carefully thought out.

Over 1,000 readers of this News Bulletin sent individual gifts to the Board during July and August. And they were the ones who saved the day, making it possible to report "no debt" at the Annual Meeting. Were you one of them? We'll give you a chance next summer!

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# AMERICAN BOARD Quarterly News Bulletin

Congregational House, Boston, May 15, 1914

*Friends of the American Board:*

We take back all we said in the last number about restricting the circulation of the Bulletin. Such a protest went up that we repented within two days. Come one, come all; we will do our best to supply you with the news so long as the edition holds out. All we wish to urge is that churches ordering Bulletins in quantity should do the distributing themselves.

*Conrad A. Eaton*

*Secretary.*

## THE NEWS BULLETIN READERS DID IT

The offer of officials of the Province of Shansi, China, looking to the Board's taking charge of the school system in eight counties, which we described in our last Bulletin, has been accepted by the Prudential Committee on the basis of the money received from the readers of this Bulletin. We asked for \$10,000 as a minimum sum — barely enough to warrant taking up the offer — but \$12,500.00 has been received to date in cash and pledges. The response was liberal and quick. Some four hundred of you wrote, "Do not let that great chance go." The gifts ranged from one dollar to one thousand dollars. The Board has appointed Mr. Arthur W. Hummel of Chicago and his fiancée, Miss Bookwalter, to take charge of the Government High School at Fenchow under the joint arrangement with the Government, and they will sail during the summer. We are looking for another educator to supervise the village schools. Mr. Hummel is graduating from the Divinity School of Chicago University after a career as teacher in the government schools of Japan. His training and experience fit him finely for the work in Shansi. Miss Bookwalter is the daughter of a Congregational clergyman and has two sisters on the foreign field under the American Board. We could fill this entire Bulletin with stories of the self-sacrifice involved in the giving of the above sum. The money comes to us in such a sacred way and the Shansi opening is of such an extraordinary nature that our readers will want to follow this enterprise carefully. We will keep you informed of developments.

## SHENSI MILLIONS TO RECEIVE THE GOOD NEWS

Shensi is the province lying west of Shansi, with the Chinese Wall on the north. It is very rich in natural resources, the greatest coal, iron, and petroleum field in Asia. The north section of the province, larger than the State of Massachusetts, contains a population of several millions, without missionary work of any kind. That nineteen hundred years after Christ such a populous region should remain without the Gospel is a fact Christian people cannot contemplate with complacency. But at last the light breaks in. The American Board is asked by the All-China-Committee on Comity to assume responsibility for evangelizing this region, and a promise of \$1,000 per year from a Boston business man makes possible the opening of a great new work. Rev. Watts O. Pye of Fenchow describes how they will apply this gift.

It has seemed almost as though God had reached down and by one movement arranged to meet the call which has these past months been pressing down so heavily upon us, and we had not been able to see any possible way out of our difficulties in meeting it. There are

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ten walled cities in the territory, of Prefectural, or Subprefectural rank, in not one of which is there at present a Christian or a Christian worker. It would be an inspiring thing to be able to put two men in each of these great centers to care for the district in which they are situated. We are much in prayer that this may work out so. Just what towns should be occupied first I do not feel in a position to indicate until I have made a tour of careful inspection. But certainly the following places will be of the number: Yu Lin-fu, a prefectural city, the military headquarters of the army of the northwestern provinces, and the center through which virtually all the trade between this part of China and Mongolia passes; Suiteh Chow, located in a rich agricultural center; Mi Chih Hsien, an important town on the Yu Lin River; and Chaia Chow, a prominent government center on the Yellow River. In addition to these, there are six more walled cities. When a strong work is established in these centers, the entire territory may be influenced. Immediately upon the decision to enter this work, we should want to open negotiations with the Bible Societies for the pressing of a large force of colporters and Bible sellers into every section of the field. These men are the vanguard of the army of occupation. Going into every nook and corner of a field, they carry a mass of gospel knowledge upon which the evangelists following can begin at once to build. In the second place, there should be provided as superintendent of the men and work, a Chinese evangelist of good training, sound vision, and large ability in managing men. This man would really have pastoral charge of the field. With \$1,000 per year twelve good men, like the Twelve Apostles of old, could be sent out two by two to seize and subdue this great field for the Kingdom of God. What their surroundings and situation would be you may gather by trying to imagine the State of Massachusetts with no Christian within its borders, and twelve preachers set down at different centers of this mass to give it the Gospel message. Humanly speaking it is impossible, but we must reckon on God. He it is who will accomplish the task.

## ENDOWED BUDDHIST MONASTERY TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD

Rev. Edward H. Smith of Inghok, Fukien Province, China, sends news almost as remarkable as that from Shansi:

Through the district we are being urged to take over the direction of the public schools that they know they cannot run. This is to-day presenting one of our most pressing and attractive opportunities. Already one village has given me the deeds of its local endowed Buddhist monastery and the proceeds are to be used perpetually for the support of a Christian school. The school is already organized and flourishing. "Our Monastery" will be one of our problems, for it is likely to be the forerunner of many other similar projects. The Government is helpless in the face of its educational problems, and as was reported of the Shansi missionaries so here they are seeking our aid in supervising their schools. We are desperately working out plans for educational committees of the local communities, with the preachers as presidents and principals of the schools. I am also insisting that the schools must be held in our chapels, where they can be properly supervised, and be subject to our course of study and examination. We call them co-operating schools, but in reality we insist we must have full authority over teachers, pupils, and curriculum.

## LORD PENTLAND'S OPINION OF MADURA COLLEGE

His Excellency, Lord Pentland, Governor of the Madras Presidency, in South India, during a recent visit to Madura city thoroughly inspected the work of the American Board and gave special attention to Madura College. He wrote in the Visitors' Book:

It has been a pleasure to me to pay a visit to this College which seems to have struck its roots deeply and widely in the educational life of this part of the Madras Presidency, and to be still growing vigorously. The buildings and surroundings of the College, the Hostel which has been built, and the scheme for extension which is now under consideration are evidence that the Principal and his staff and the American Mission Authorities wish to keep this institution abreast of all modern needs and I trust that it may have before it as it has in the past a career of usefulness and distinction in the noble work of education.

The college was formerly located at Pasumalai a suburb of Madura. The gift of \$30,000 by an American business man, some years ago, made possible its removal to the city where a large tract of land was purchased and several buildings put up. The growing influence and popularity of the college are shown by the fact that its enrollment has increased over 400% in less than four years. President W. M. Zumbro, and his faculty of thirty-four members, mean to make the college not only a servant of Christ in South India but also a witness to the Christian

zeal of the Board and of American Christians at home. Thanks to another gift of \$30,000 from an American family a new science building is in process of construction and will be suitably equipped. A student's hostel has just been finished at a cost of \$12,000, half of which was paid by the Indian government. Government grants also sanction various apparatus, books and a warden's lodge. Because of the remarkable growth of the college it has seemed necessary to buy still more land and a tract adjoining the present campus has just been secured, making about fifty acres now available for college use. The institution is affiliated with Madras University and offers many courses according to University standards.

### **JAPANESE OFFICIALS GIVE HIM A HEARTY SEND-OFF**

Rev. C. M. Warren, of Miyazaki, Japan, sends a graphic account of the spontaneous and enthusiastic expressions of regard for his colleague, Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, at a public meeting tendered him just as he was leaving on furlough. Mr. Warren says:

The meeting was held in the Prefectural Assembly Hall. The master of ceremonies was the head of the biggest bank in town. The first speaker was the governor of the prefecture, of course the "first man" in the province (Hyuga.) Other speakers included the mayor, the head man of the county (gun), some of the governor's staff, the principal of the Academy, the principal of the girls' high school, the head of the electric light company—the only other man besides the governor who is a Christian among those who spoke: the head of the court, representatives of the doctors, of the lawyers, etc.

This honor was entirely spontaneous. So far as I know, this is the only time on record of anything of the kind ever having been done. Of course there have been several such meetings for missionaries who have been decorated by the Emperor, or have received official recognition from the central government in some way. In such cases it is almost obligatory upon the local governments to follow suit. But this was done in sheer admiration for Mr. Clark. The expression of Japanese obligation to America and to Americans was frank and cordial.

### **BALKAN CHRISTIANS STAND THE TEST**

A letter has just come from Rev. W. C. Cooper, of Salonica, Greece, telling in detail of relief work in Macedonia during the winter. He also writes of the terrible slaughter of non-combatants which took place in city and village between and after the two wars. His description of the fiendish acts of cruelty displayed in certain quarters makes sad reading. The one bright spot is the way most of our Protestant Christians bore themselves throughout. He says:

As for pillage, one might truthfully say that the people took part in it almost universally. Almost the only people who did not kill or steal were our Protestant Christians. I myself saw last summer apparently whole villages hauling plunder in ox-carts from deserted Turkish houses, and rejoiced to know that in these same villages our people stood true to righteousness in spite of the solicitations of their neighbors. True it is that eleven of our 239 communicants in this Plain took part in plundering, much to our shame and sorrow, but we rejoice in the 228 who withstood temptation. Those who sinned were disciplined and we have reason to believe that no stolen goods are now in their possession, they having returned same where the owners could be found and paid into the relief fund for the things which had no owner. Some lost their stolen goods immediately, they being taken from them by stronger thieves. The public discipline which we gave will, I am sure, be a lesson in ethics to many both inside and outside the church. Moral principles are pretty much beclouded in the minds of these people. Twenty years of organized brigandage in the name of liberty have not served to clarify the moral atmosphere. The saddest case was that of one man who went with a group of plunderers and was present giving consent when three men were murdered. He seems really penitent, but I felt myself unable to decide whether to take him back without his doing something for the widows and orphans, and we laid his case over for consultation with other missionaries.

### **BULLETIN BRIEFS**

All the representatives of the American Board who had remained in Mexico up to mid-April were advised by wire from the Boston office, on April 23, to withdraw. Those stationed



at Chihuahua, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, Mrs. Blachly and Miss Long with Misses Dunning and Prescott, of Parral, reached El Paso, Tex., without difficulty, April 26. Mr. and Mrs. Alden B. Case and Mrs. Crawford, of Hermosillo, reported arrival in Nogales, Ariz., at about the same time. Nothing was heard from the Guadalajara group for some days, but on May 2 a despatch reported them as all well in San Diego, Cal. This group included Rev. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, Miss Alice Gleason and Miss Lora F. Smith.

The Peking Daily News of March 18 quotes a general order to provincial governors by China's Minister of the Interior, explaining why Confucianism cannot be made a State religion and why it is not desirable that China should have any State religion.

King William of Albania and his Queen have graciously received Mr. and Mrs. Phineas B. Kennedy, missionaries of the Board who have been engaged in relief work through some of the districts which suffered most during the recent wars. The interview took place in Durazzo and Mr. Kennedy reports that it was both pleasant and profitable, that he extended the greetings of his home constituency, and that his impression of the King is that he is a true and noble leader caring for the best interests of his new people.

Since the last Bulletin was issued we have lost by death our beloved veteran editor, Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., who has conducted the Missionary Herald since 1878. As editor of the oldest missionary magazine in America Dr. Strong became widely known in religious circles. His editorials and articles have been a prominent influence in giving the Board its present standing. Among his friends Dr. Strong occupied a unique place as a man of sound judgment and of rare spiritual quality.

Seldom, if ever, has the Board needed so many new missionaries and so many kinds of missionaries as this year. In addition to college graduates who will go out for a term of three years to teach in our higher institutions, we are looking for forty-three men who will invest their lives in the service — ministers, doctors, professors, educational experts. One well-trained architect with broad practical experience is needed for construction work in China; a good all-round printer with earnest Christian purpose can be used in West Africa; one great station is calling for a business agent. Then there are the nurses for our twenty-six hospitals — five needed right now, and the many workers called for by the woman's boards.

## **ARE YOU WITH US IN THIS ENTERPRISE?**

Such news items as these make one realize the greatness of the task. The American Board is set to do a mighty work in a mighty age. Preaching stations, schools of all grades, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, industrial plants, printing presses must be maintained in twenty missions. The nations are awake as never before. The hour of Christ has struck and the call goes forth for His followers everywhere to take hold of the world task with new zeal. Young men and women of culture and training must leave home and go to the front. Those of us who stay must help with our money. It is a case of "Your money or your life." And the Board is in dire need of money. It has certain endowments; a certain sum comes from legacies and matured conditional gifts, and the churches take up their collections. But these are not enough. The annual budget is over \$1,000,000.00, and there is no hope of securing this without a multitude of individual gifts. We should hear from thousands of good friends all over the country before our books close August 31. Later on we can tell you the need in figures, but we know it will be considerable, and we certainly would be false to our trust not to make a frank statement of the case to-day.

The readers of the Bulletin have done nobly in making special gifts for Shansi and Albania, but they should understand that now comes the main strain of the year. From this time on the general fund of the Board must have right of way. All special appeals — great or small — must take a back seat, or we end the year in disaster. We ask you who read these words to push the appeal in your church, among your friends, and in your own heart.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin

Congregational House, Boston, Mass., February 17, 1914

### *Friends of the American Board:*

We must take back the offer to send the News Bulletin free to all who apply. It is mortifying to do so, but the fact is we are swamped by the number of names sent in. There is a limit to the amount of free literature the Board should send out. Remember that the Bulletin cannot be rated as second-class matter, so that each copy requires a postage stamp. Suppose we settle upon this as the new rule: free copies to a list not to exceed 5% of the membership of the church, these to be persons of real influence and value to foreign missions, and, for the most part, men.

*Conrad S. Patton*

Secretary.

### THE DEATH OF SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL. D., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Dr. Capen's death in Shanghai, China, on January 29, after a four days' illness from pneumonia, came as a great shock to the religious world. Philanthropic and educational circles felt the loss keenly, but most of all those who are engaged in the work of foreign missions. As president of the American Board for thirteen years, and as Chairman of the Laymen's Missionary Movement from its inception, Dr. Capen was known and honored far and wide as a great missionary leader. As a business man and student of public affairs he brought to the administrative and practical side of missions an unusual fund of wisdom and experience. His influence in the realm of missionary finance was unique, reaching far beyond the constituency of his own Board. As to his Christian character, his life becomes part of the heritage of the Church Universal. We have looked forward to Dr. Capen's return from his tour of the mission fields in the expectation that he would prove more useful than ever as he went about among the churches telling the wonderful things he had seen and experienced. God has ordered otherwise and we bow in humble submission to His Will, in the hope that the message of this consecrated and completed life may prove of greater value than any words he could have spoken from the pulpit or platform. In the religious weeklies and in the Missionary Herald will be found extensive notices of Mr. Capen's career. We urge our readers, especially laymen, to familiarize themselves with the facts of his life.

### MR. CAPEN AT VADALA, INDIA

Just as Dr. Capen was sailing from India he wrote of an experience which he had at Vadala, in the Marathi Mission, and which seems to have impressed him deeply. It was the first time that he came face to face with one of those mass movements which are sweeping over India, and making the outlook so bright. We will let Mr. Capen tell his own story:

On Tuesday we went to Vadala. Such a reception as we had, and the people arranged it all themselves, without any help from Mr. Fairbank. They lined up to meet us with their native music; they flung flowers over our motors; they massed themselves around Mr. Fairbank's bungalow and garlanded us for about the fifteenth time. After a very late breakfast we had a two-hour service in the church. Their addresses were fine. That evening I had an experience which can never be forgotten. Just after sundown Mr. Fairbank called me to see a group of men. When I went out I found there were four men in the prime of life, Mahars,

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who had come pleading for a preacher and teacher and a school. There they sat on the ground and their champion made an earnest plea in English. There are a thousand people in their village and they had walked about twenty-two miles on this errand of intercession. They said there were a hundred men who want to be enrolled, be baptized, and become Christians, and others would follow. Fifty boys are ready for a school. I asked what they were willing to do, and found they would build the teacher's house and the school building, which together would cost fifty dollars. Mr. Fairbank said that he had a teacher ready for the place; he will not start any new work without a guaranty for five years, and the salary would be fifty dollars a year. He had been repeatedly refusing these people, as wisely he will not start work just for a year. It seemed to me a providential call, and I promised to pay the salary for five years. Mr. Fairbank said he had fifteen other villages in a similar attitude toward Christianity, but this was the most needy one. These men knew nothing about my being at Vadala. They went away rejoicing, and their leader said they would pray for me at every service.

## OFFICIALS OF SHANSI RENEW THEIR EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

No news ever sent out in this Bulletin has caused such a stir as that relating to the extraordinary offer of the officials of the Chinese Province of Shansi, which the Board felt constrained to decline for lack of funds. Letters of sorrowful protest poured in upon us; several friends met daily for prayer that the Prudential Committee might find it possible to change the decision; magazines of other Boards characterized the proposition as unprecedented; college professors spoke of it to their classes; it has figured largely of late in missionary addresses. The proposal was that the Board should supervise the public schools of a large section of the province of Shansi, eight counties, and take full charge of the government high school at Fenchow, a school serving a population of four millions; the government appropriating 4,000 taels for the purpose, furnishing buildings for the village schools and allowing full freedom to teach the Bible and Christianity. An extraordinary offer indeed! At the very time when Yuan Shih Kai is establishing Confucianism as a state religion what could be more significant than the attitude of the Shansi officials in asking that their public schools be placed squarely on a Christian basis? But what was the Prudential Committee to do, with our appropriations all made, with several special appeals like Albania before the churches, and no extra money in sight?

## LET THE READERS OF THE NEWS BULLETIN MAKE REPLY

This is what was done. A cable was sent to the mission to secure more details. The cabled reply confirmed the proposal but stated that \$1800 would be needed, in addition to the two missionary families, with their houses, and eventually a building costing \$6,000. Now comes a letter from Rev. Watts O. Pye of Fenchow, which Secretary Barton declares is one of the most statesmanlike communications he has ever received. It explains the cablegram and lays out with far-sighted wisdom a scheme of mission and governmental co-operation, safeguarding all interests. Mr. Pye states that the leading officials and gentry of the district are behind this offer. Realizing that they cannot manage their own schools on account of the graft, ignorance and inefficiency of their teachers, they turn to the missionaries. The Prudential Committee upon receiving this message simply did not dare refuse such a clear Providential opening. The Home Department accordingly was authorized to proceed at once, in the hope of securing the necessary funds and workers.

Already the workers are in sight; but where shall we look for the money? It will take not less than \$10,000 this year and \$4,000 per year thereafter. May it not be that God will put it into the hearts of those who read these words to provide this money? You Bulletin readers are responsible for stirring up this thing anew. Two of you have promised \$1,000 each; others have mentioned smaller sums; many are deeply interested. The \$10,000 could be raised if two more gave \$1,000 each, two \$500 each, three \$250, five \$100, eight \$50, fourteen \$25, fifty \$10, one hundred \$5 and two thousand \$1 each. But there we meet a serious difficulty which we will state frankly. The Board is certain to need help from you all for its general fund before the year closes August 31. All the indications point that way. The Bulletin readers have not failed us when we have been obliged to issue appeals at the end of the year. They follow the work of the Board intelligently and realize that it would be the poorest kind of

management to expand our work in China, or anywhere else. at the expense of what we are already doing. If we can have this situation clearly in mind we can finance this remarkable government offer and also cover the regular budget of the year. It will take some faith and sacrifice, but what are we Christians for except to show these qualities? We await eagerly and prayerfully the response to this statement. All gifts should be sent to Frank H. Wiggins, Treasurer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., and clearly designated for the Shansi School Fund.

### WHY HE DID NOT HEAR TETRAZZINI

This is a true story and is repeated exactly as told. A certain friend of the Board, of modest means, was going from the South Station in Boston to his office. He had been reading our last News Bulletin and he found himself irritated over the number of big things which were opening up in the world and which needed to be done. His thoughts ran this way: "Why does God keep thrusting these national situations upon us? We can't attend to so many things at once. Turkey alone is more than we can do. But here comes Albania and the mass movements in India, and above all China. This Shansi proposition is altogether too much and the missionaries ought not to stir us up in this way." The mood was heavy upon him and he was in a thoroughly grumpy state of mind when he turned into the street where his office was located. Then he suddenly bethought himself; he had planned to take his wife to the opera to hear Tetrizzini; and he must get the tickets at once. He had actually started for the box office when the ridiculousness of the situation came over him. He laughed aloud, "I have nothing more to give to save a nation like China; I am actually impatient with the Almighty for forcing these opportunities upon the Church; but I *must go to the opera!*" The bare thought was sufficient. He returned to his office, placed a five dollar bill in an envelope, wrote on the outside, "For Shansi," and sent it to the American Board.

### RUSSIA WELCOMES OUR MISSIONARIES

Rev. L. S. Crawford from Trebizond, on the Black Sea, is witnessing an interesting expansion of his work over the border in Russia. The situation is vividly set forth in a letter from which we quote:

In May 1913 a sad letter from Mr. Anastas Lazarides (teacher and preacher) of the mountain village of Azanta, told of the sudden coming down upon them of Russian officials who closed and sealed up both church and school rooms. These officials were about to arrest and take down to Sochoum the preacher and some of the brethren. A Russian Evangelist most providentially arrived among them at this critical moment. He was of great service in smoothing the way for the brethren to go down to the county seat, not under arrest, but to plead their cause before the authorities. The brethren returned to the village, where with church and school rooms closed, they could hold their gatherings for prayer only in their homes or in God's open air. After a few weeks the people were startled from slumber by the vigorous ringing of the church bell. They rushed half dressed from out their homes to find their church not in flames as they feared, but to see a mud-bespattered man standing with their pastor on the church porch and singing "A Mighty Fortress is our God". It was the Russian Evangelist who had again suddenly appeared in their midst. He had caught a late diligence and then walked the remaining three hours through the primeval forest in the night to announce to them that the "Royal Decree" which he held in his hands, gave them the right to break the seals from their church door and to worship the Lord God and to pray for His Majesty the Czar, according to their own rites and the dictates of their own conscience.

### REVOLUTIONISTS IN MEXICO DEMAND BIBLES

Rev. Alden B. Case of Hermosillo, Senora, Mexico, finding his church and school work largely broken up, turned to the revolutionists as a field of missionary endeavor. This is his story:

This is my third day at the Constitutionalist camp. Some 3,000 soldiers are here guarding against the federal force in the nearby fortified city of Guaymas. As they are for an indefinite period in camp, hundreds of Indians, as well as other soldiers, have their



families with them. The population of the camp is about 6,000; all except a few officers live in picturesque structures of poles and brush. I brought what seemed to be an abundant supply of Scriptures and other literature for the three days of my visit, but by noon yesterday everything was gone. The general in command, to whom I explained my mission on arrival, very cordially gave me the freedom of the camp. Another officer, a Christian, took me to his quarters, where I am staying. Of the 150 copies of New Testaments and Gospels sold, the larger part were taken by the Indians, who showed great interest in the selections read to them. A surprising number of these Mayos are able to read the Spanish, though poorly. Other large encampments of soldiers are situated farther south in this state and in Sinaloa. I plan to come back here soon, and to visit as many other encampments as I can for I have never seen so great an opportunity for sowing the seed of the Kingdom.

## OUR NEW AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. W. W. Peet of Constantinople, treasurer of the Balkan Mission and our three Turkey Missions, writes appreciatively of Mr. Morgenthau, the new American Ambassador, who has shown himself not only sympathetic and helpful, but wise and vigorous in the administration of his important office. Already he has secured the arrest of the murderers of Rev. Charles Henry Holbrook, who, our readers will recall, was shot last August at Kara Hissar in the interior of Asia Minor, while sleeping in a garden. The guilty parties appear to be Turks high in social position, so that the deed takes on graver aspects than we had supposed. Mr. Morgenthau upon leaving America, changed his sailing arrangements so as to travel with Secretary Barton, Dr. Arthur J. Brown and others on their way to the meeting of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee at the Hague. Soon after arriving at Constantinople he inspected Robert College, the American College for Girls, the Gedik Pasha School, the Bible House, and other Christian institutions; made the missionaries feel thoroughly at home at the embassy, and expressed himself as delighted and surprised over the extent of missionary operations in the Levant. It is interesting to have such hearty testimony come from a Hebrew, and we join with Mr. Peet and the other missionaries expressing the hope that our government may find other such men to represent us in foreign lands.

## WHAT A BRITISH OFFICIAL THINKS OF OUR WORK IN AFRICA

Mr. McIntosh, the Inspector of Schools in Rhodesia, has recently visited Mt. Silinda, our central station in Gazaland, and sends a favorable report to the government, from which we quote:

The mission with its large and thoroughly efficient school, its great range of fruitful industries, its resident doctors, its hospital, its buildings, the finest in the country, its orchards and gardens and ornamental trees, its native language work, its general order and discipline, is a lamp of civilization to the natives in this part of the country. It is an object lesson in Christian economics. The native sees the white man and woman of the mission as beings of a higher order, whose superior energy, wealth and knowledge are all exerted on him continuously year after year for beneficent ends. The whole white race rise in their estimation and gain by it, and I saw on all hands their respect for the white man, and their eagerness to learn from him. This is education on the great scale, something far above a knowledge of the mechanism of reading and calculation. And such work prolonged over a period of twenty years is, in a sense, a part of the history of Rhodesia.

In this connection we should report that Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Dysart of Mt. Silinda have recently completed a tour of exploration, which has opened up whole tribes utterly unreached by the Gospel. These lie to the south and east of our stations, along the Sabi and Busi Rivers which flow into the Indian Ocean, in Portuguese East Africa. Our explorers met all kinds of wild animals, lions, leopards, elephants, hippos, etc., found the natives nearly as wild, yet ready to receive instruction. Evidently there is plenty of work to be done from Mt. Silinda as a base. Work is to be opened at Beira, the seaport, as soon as the new missionaries can arrive, and we will keep our readers informed of the progress of this new work. It is estimated that not less than one million pagans occupy this field, and not a missionary among them.

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## AMERICAN BOARD QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN

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CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 3, 1911.

*To the friends of the American Board:*

The officers of the Board have asked me to occupy the space of the News Bulletin this quarter with a statement of my impressions of the work in the lands which I have visited during a twelve months' trip. What I would like to do most is to sit down at your side and talk over these things personally with you all, allowing a chance for question and answer. But I will make the best use I can of this substitute. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free from the home or district offices of the Board.

*Cornelius H. Patton*

*Home Secretary.*

### "HIS WORD RUNNETH VERY SWIFTLY"

Wherever I went I found that to be true. The one outstanding fact of the work, overshadowing all hindrances, all problems, is the rapidity of progress. After one hundred years of foundation laying, we have a right to expect a steadily accelerating rate of progress. If the work is of God, the results should prove the fact. And they do. Let there be no mistake on that point. It bears all the marks of a divinely originated and divinely led enterprise.

### ALONG AFRICAN TRAILS

We had been walking for days through the African forest in Angola, following obscure native paths far from mission stations. We were on the track of the slave hunters who seek the out of the way spots. We had been picking up slave shackles and we were wondering how long it would be before the missionaries could reach the remote villages of that region and put an end to such abominations. In the densest part of the forest we ran across a company of Ovimbundu out hunting, splendid looking fellows, naked but for a cloth about the loins, armed with bows and arrows. One fellow was particularly picturesque with a bright red kerchief about his head. He had the physique of a college athlete. He nodded when, through the missionary, I asked if he could shoot straight. I put an orange on the top of a white ant hill, fifty yards distant, and offered him a Portuguese coin if he hit it in three tries. The first arrow struck just below the orange, the second sent it rolling to the ground. Acquaintance being thus established I said, "Have the Words come to your village?" (They always speak of the message of the missionaries as "the words"). To my surprise he said they had. A native teacher had settled among them only a few weeks before. "Are there many other villages which would like the words?" "Oh, yes, all of them are waiting for a teacher to come." As the line of archers disappeared through the trees my heart was thrilled as I thought of how the Gospel was spreading even through the remote parts of Angola. It is like their arrows, swift and sure. It is like their fires which they kindle in the tall dry grass. "His word runneth very swiftly."

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The situation in a nutshell is this: There are about 400,000 Ovimbundu, in this province of Portugal, on the West Coast, just south of the Congo. Our missionaries went there thirty years ago, first bringing them the Gospel. They were living in utter degradation, as for countless generations. It was a difficult thing to get a foothold, to acquire the language, to win the consent of the chiefs, to gain the confidence of the natives. All these difficulties have been overcome and a great work built up. The Bible has been translated; we have five strong stations, twenty-two out-stations; an impressive school system (men, women and children attending to the number of 4,200); some 7,000 professed Christians; a great medical work (we counted ninety patients one morning at a single dispensary); a large demand for cloth and American tools; and, perhaps most significant of all, the whole population is kindly disposed, and, as the young archer said, waiting for "the words" to come. An old heathen chief said to me, "We like the kind of white people you send; they come to live among us to help us. We wish more would come. But the other kind (Portuguese traders), we do not like, for they come to rob us." We felt that we had made a discovery in this little known and never before visited field. The missionaries have been far too modest in their claims.

### AMONG THE WARLIKE ZULUS

Take a nine days' trip from Angola, round Cape of Good Hope to Natal on the southeast corner of this vast continent. Here we have been seventy-five years. Here also our missionaries were the first to come. We met in the beautiful auditorium of the town hall in Durban to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Gospel in Natal. Have you read of that remarkable meeting? — 4,000 white people present, Lord Gladstone, the King's commissioner for the South African Union, presiding, all the prominent government officials on the platform, a chorus of 350 trained Zulu voices, an atmosphere electric with enthusiasm. It was the talk of the streets for the next few days. Durban knows how to honor the American pioneer missionaries, and the British Government knows how to appreciate what the missionaries are doing for the noblest of the African races today, since they are matching every pound we put into the work with one of their own. They have turned over to the missionaries the entire work of education among the natives. There are 60,000 Zulu church members today and about 250,000 Christian adherents. We may say roughly that one quarter of the race has been reached. But a tremendous, an overwhelmingly critical task remains. The other three-quarters are more heathen today than ever. They are succumbing to the evils of our civilization, and rapidly losing ground through drunkenness and immorality. The call comes louder than ever for recruits to help save the Zulus. We want four ordained missionaries at once and several young women workers.

### GAZALAND IN RHODESIA

Eight hundred miles north of Durban, one hundred and fifty miles from the East coast, this new work was started twenty years ago as an off-shoot from Natal. Beautiful for situation are Mt. Silinda and Chikore, and beautiful has been the work carried on from these two centers. The natives were "raw heathen" of the lowest type, very different from the well set-up, self-respecting, enterprising and warlike Zulus. But the response was immediate. Here again "His word runneth very swiftly." We cannot boast of a great work quantitatively, since we have only two stations and a force of only thirteen active missionaries. The chiefs remain heathen and great districts are utterly unreached. But about the stations are flourishing Christian communities, with all the paraphernalia of missionary work, churches, schools, hospital, industrial plants. Industrialism and evangelism go hand in hand, and are rapidly winning over the people. We can make a great mission of Rhodesia by maintaining a string of five stations from Beira on the coast to Matabeleland in the interior, of which Mt. Silinda would

be the educational center. I can hardly conceive of a better Christian investment than for a person to finance one of these needed stations. An entire station, including buildings, salaries for two families and incidentals could be maintained for the cost of a good automobile per year. Who will speak for the privilege of sustaining Beira where our expansion must begin:

*A trip of over 4,000 miles in the interior convinces me that all Africa south of the Soudan is one vast harvest field.*

## INDIA AWAKENING

"Poor old sleepy, philosophizing India" was my thought when I approached Bombay, "I must not expect great progress here." To my astonishment India proved to be pulsing with new life. Everywhere, east, west, north and south I found evidence of progress. In places the progress was astonishingly rapid, as in the north where the Presbyterians and Methodists are at work, and in the south where our Madura Mission is located. In our Aruppukottai district there is a genuine mass movement toward Christianity. Village after village was turning to Christ. The villages of India are small and being often of a single caste they offer a favorable social unit for evangelistic work. If the leading men of a community come over all the others follow. The problem of the missionaries in such sections is more that of training converts than of making conversions. Work in our great Marathi Mission in Western India is on a very firm footing. Educationally we are exceedingly strong. The astonishing thing is that in large sections of India the people are already *intellectually* converted; they are convinced of the truth of Christianity; and it is now a matter of persuading them to break with caste and all the evils of Hinduism. What would Carey and Judson and Hall and the other early missionaries say to such a situation! It is nothing less than stupendous. As one of our missionaries said "India is unconsciously becoming Christian." When I was in India the Government was taking the decennial census. The figures are now being given out and they show an increase in the Christian population of the Bombay Presidency of 11.6%, of the Central Provinces of 169%, of the United Provinces of 175%; for the Punjab we have the truly remarkable figure of 446%. Surely India, with her three hundred millions, is marked for Christ.

## THE MYSTERY OF TURKEY

One speaks with hesitation of this country, even after a recent visit. There is no telling what a day may bring forth. Mission work is so affected by social and governmental conditions that the outlook may change for better or for worse at almost any moment. But after eleven months' absence, returning to the office and learning the latest news, I am struck by the fact that the situation today is in line with the diagnosis of a year ago. I found the missionaries almost uniformly pessimistic as to the stability of the Young Turk party. The policy of Turkeyizing the diverse races in the Empire at the point of the sword had stirred up the Albanians, the Bedouin tribes of the Hauran and the Arabians. If Moslems were in rebellion, could we expect Christians to be content? Everywhere was uncertainty, apprehension. A tour in the massacre district from Adana through Marash to Aintab, accentuated this impression. Turkey seems to have weathered that storm for a time; but only to run foul of Europe. The loss of Tripoli but adds another to the long list of lost provinces and is liable to create a reactionary situation at Constantinople which will lead — who knows where?

Two facts stand out with reasonable clearness. First, the disintegration of Islam as a political power goes steadily on. The countries about the Mediterranean which were swept by Mohammedan hordes in the seventh century are one by one coming back under Christian control. Even the selfishness and injustice of so called Christian powers cannot blind our eyes to this great historical tendency.



Second, the disintegration of Islam intellectually and religiously cannot long be delayed. In fact it has already set in. Many of the national leaders are unbelievers, professing Mohammedans solely for political ends. Mohammedanism cannot long withstand the inroads of Christian education and evangelistic effort. Already our schools are drawing Moslem pupils in goodly numbers. In the heart of the Stamboul district of Constantinople stands the Gedik Pasha school, conducted by our Woman's Board. Never shall I forget walking into one of the rooms and finding forty Turkish lads, the sons of Government officials and men of wealth. Straight limbed, fine featured, intelligent looking boys they were, and they hold the future of Turkey in their hands. In other schools it is the same, especially in the colleges like Robert College and the American Girls College on the Bosphorus, the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, and the institutions of the interior. Moslems may be more or less aggressive, political parties may come and go and even governments fall, but nothing can stop the silent, regenerating influence of this educational work. Moslems, Greeks, Gregorians are moving toward the Christ of the New Testament more rapidly than most men realize. Even in Turkey we can say, "His word runneth very swiftly."

### THE OUTLOOK AT HOME

With profound gratitude I find the Board has had a great year at home. Another twelve months with all bills paid makes the third consecutive year without debt. We have passed the million dollar mark at last, the total receipts for 1911 being \$1,032,025.75. Some 5,000 friends sent us individual and, for the most part, extra gifts in July and August. With a broadening and loyal constituency we are ready for a steady advance. This visit to nine of our missions has revealed to me some splendid chances for missionary investments, special ways of promoting the Kingdom, which any loyal Christian of means may well covet. I shall be glad to confer with any persons who want to make their money tell for Christ in this day of supreme opportunity.

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### THREE HINTS FROM THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

We want 10,000 new subscribers to the "Envelope Series" at the immense price of 10c. a year! You receive four numbers annually, each an important monograph of one of our great fields or some important phase of our work. Did you read the last number containing Dr. Patton's study of "African Contrasts"—a sort of Before-and-After taking?

We would send this free but the postal authorities demand a Paid-Up subscription list. (The Government is making us all stand round pretty lively nowadays.) We beg you, therefore, to slip a dime in an envelope and subscribe for the "Envelope Series." There is nothing against your sending 50c. and five names of missionary leaders in your vicinity.

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We sent out in September attractive and catchy plans for the use of Sunday School teachers and young people's leaders. If you have not received them write us, stating your work in the church, and let us send you the new plans.

### A NEW EDITION OF THE BOARD'S HISTORY

The Special Edition in paper covers without maps at 50c. (postage 12c.) and the Popular Edition, price \$1.00, bound in decorative boards (postage 15c.) We would like to send our four programs on the "History of the Board," suitable for prayer meetings or the evening service, to every purchaser of the "History." There is knowledge, inspiration, and power inside these covers for you.



# AMERICAN BOARD

## Quarterly News Bulletin.

Congregational House, Boston, Mass., November 19, 1913.

### *Friends of the American Board:*

The current of news continues to flow in a mighty stream from all parts of the world. Here are a few samples from China, Japan, India, Turkey and Africa. Will you help circulate this Bulletin by sending us a list of names with addresses? Copies will be mailed them regularly and free. Churches can also secure a limited number for use in the pews, or otherwise.

*Cornelius H. Patton*

*Secretary.*

### REMARKABLE OFFER OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

News has been received at the office of the Board that the provincial government of Shansi, in the interior of China, where so many of our missionaries were massacred by the Boxers in 1900, has requested our mission to take entire charge of the public school system in a large section of the province. The government offers to furnish the school houses, equip the same, and to make an annual grant of four thousand taels, if the Board will supervise the work. Full religious liberty is allowed and the Bible and the Christian religion can be taught. The Board will be obliged to decline this superb and highly significant offer, for the reason that it would require at least two new missionary families for the proper supervision of the schools, entailing an additional expense for salaries, outfit, travelling, not to mention the construction of two new houses, an outlay possibly of \$10,000 the first year. But O the tragedy of it! It is the refusing of such opportunities as this that tries the souls of the Prudential Committee and the Officers of the Board. Those who sometimes criticize the Board for reporting a deficit should understand the real courage it takes to pass by openings like this in China.

### A THRILLING MOMENT

It was a thrilling moment indeed at the Annual Meeting in Kansas City when Miss Ellen M. Stone pleaded for the Board to go in and take possession of Albania in the name of Christ. Learning that the Prudential Committee had authorized the raising of a fund of \$65,000 for pushing the work in Albania, with trembling voice she said: "This is just the sum you paid for my release when I was captured by brigands. You paid \$65,000 to save one American woman. Will you not do as much to save a nation?" There was a moment of solemn silence — and then applause swept through the audience like a storm. Albania undoubtedly is the greatest opportunity the Board has confronted in its history of more than 100 years. Here is a noble people asking to be brought into the Christian Church and looking to our missionaries as their leaders in educational, moral, and spiritual affairs. The situation is the more remarkable from the fact that the Albanian people, for the most part, are Moslems, and this is the first break in the ranks of the Moslem powers. If Albania can be turned from Mohammed to Christ, it will have a far-reaching effect upon Moslems in all parts of the world. Rev. C. Telford Erickson, of Albania, of whom we have spoken in these Bulletins, is now in this country soliciting funds for the work. He spoke with great power at the Annual Meeting. Following his address a home missionary pastor from North Dakota arose and headed a movement to raise on the spot \$10,000 to build a Christian hospital in Albania, and the following cable message was sent from the meeting to the Albanian Government: "Kaimal Bey, President, Avlona. The American Board of Missions in annual meeting assembled profoundly sympathizes with Albania. May God speedily send peace, prosperity and the triumph of national righteousness. A modern hospital pledged for Albania." The following reply was received: "American Board of Mis-

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sions, Boston. Thanks for dispatch. Please present the gratitude of the Albanian people and government to the American Board for past and future favors. Ismail Kemal, President of Provisional Government of Albania."

## **THE REBIRTH OF CONGREGATIONALISM**

It would not be easy to exaggerate the significance of the great meetings held in Kansas City, October 22-31, when all the missionary societies of the denomination met in conjunction with the triennial session of the National Council. The new polity plan there instituted marks the rebirth of Congregationalism. The Council, by a vote of 550 to 1, in the midst of great enthusiasm and after prolonged debate, adopted a new constitution containing a simple and yet comprehensive creed, an arrangement for biennial sessions, a provision for delegates to serve four years, and for the appointment of a secretary with enlarged functions in the way of national leadership. Most important of all, the Council arranged to have the seven missionary societies (six home and one foreign) come under the control of the national body. It will take two years to work out the plan, but by this action the denomination has already consolidated its great missionary agencies, so far as control is concerned, and has stepped boldly out into a new era of aggressive and progressive activity.

For the American Board, the action at Kansas City is not revolutionary, or in any way destructive of the Board's efficiency and influence. On the contrary, our foreign interests stand to gain immensely through the change. The Board retains its corporate identity, as well as its world-wide prestige based upon its wonderful history, and in addition it has the advantage of this closer bond with the churches through their national body. The cordial attitude of the churches toward the Board was manifested in many ways, both in the Council and in the sessions of the Board. All representing this organization came away from Kansas City full of optimism and enthusiasm as to the future of our work.

## **PROGRESS IN THE BOARD**

The progress which the Board is making in building up its home resources is indicated by the report rendered to the National Council at Kansas City. The three years between the meetings of the Council at Boston and at Kansas City have been the greatest triennium in the history of our Board. Each of these years have seen our receipts pass the million dollar mark, the total for the period giving us the impressive figure of \$3,109,498, as compared with \$2,668,187 for the three preceding years. As between the two periods there has been a gain of \$441,310. During the last triennium there has also been a notable gain in the permanent funds of the Board. An Endowment Fund for higher educational work has been established and now stands at \$1,122,048. This fund must reach a round \$2,000,000 in order to be completed. The Conditional Gift Fund, from which donors receive interest during life, has been built up from \$776,576 to \$898,708. The growth of this latter fund is one of the most encouraging signs in the Board's life. It is becoming so popular with our constituents that rarely does a week pass without our receiving a new gift. This period has also seen the establishing of a fund for the medical relief of missionaries and their children, \$85,000 having been contributed for this purpose. It is hoped to carry this fund to \$250,000. During the same triennium we have sent out 124 new missionaries on life appointment and 47 for term service. Surely the second century of the Board has opened well. Yet so great are the demands of the work in this expanding age that during the last year the Board was not able to meet all its obligations. There was reported a deficit of \$11,233.89.

## **JAPAN ONE WHITE HARVEST FIELD**

It becomes increasingly evident that Japan is ripe for a new Christian Harvest. The breaking down of Shintoism and Buddhism, the rapid spread of agnosticism and atheism in the Government Schools, and the loss of moral ideals generally have awakened the Japanese rulers to the need of a better ethical and spiritual basis for their national life. On the other hand, among the common people there is found a readiness to listen to the Christian message such as the missionaries have not experienced for years. From every section of the empire we learn of successful evangelistic efforts. Ordained missionaries are wanted at once that the opportunity may not be lost. The Board is looking for four such men. As an indication of the kind of work that can be done here is an interesting bit from a letter of Rev. Cyrus A. Clark:

Wishing to escape the weariness of the usual summer vacation with a crowd, I decided to take my vacation this year tramping and fishing alone in my own Hiyuga province, with a stereopticon for hook and the pictured life of Christ for bait. The tramp began as soon as the rainy season ended, June 29, and has continued exactly three months. It has included about 500 miles of travel, by basha mostly (a one-pony omnibus for five people), supplemented by the bicycle; sixty-two lantern meetings, all out of doors but seven, with average audience of fully 300, sometimes twice that number; about thirty other public addresses; five communion services, with fourteen added to our Hiyuga church members; many scores of calls and personal talks; writing and posting about 1,500 advertising bills; a four-days' conference, in Miyazaki of twenty-five of Hiyuga's Christian young men; and a few other incidental things. I found that I could keep my crowds for an hour and a half to two hours. In one case the audience of 400 stayed another hour for three addresses without the lantern. I have met with no opposition, but on the contrary have received miles and miles of friendly smiles and tons and tons of very cordially expressed good will and co-operation in this work of Christian evangelization, especially from the school and town officials with whom I have had to deal. This cordially expressed and abundant sympathy has been a constant encouragement and somewhat of a surprise, indicating changed sentiment favorable to Christianity. In two or three cases the meetings closed with a hearty "Christianity Banzai" from some in the absolutely non-Christian audience. Two evenings in each place made possible a full brief sketch of the life and teachings of Christ. Several of the places had their first visit, and probably a majority of the listeners got such a sketch for the first time. I traveled and worked alone; and though all the while in closest contact with men and crowds, yet there has been a very joyful, invigorating, culture-giving sense of loneliness with God and of his companionship and leading, his help and teaching, relieving me of all need of burden-bearing and all sense of hurry or worry or even of work.

## SIXTY RUSSIANS AT MARSOVAN

Rev. George E. White, D.D., the newly elected president of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Asiatic Turkey, has been making a trip to the Caucasus provinces of Russia. His immediate object was to look up some forty Armenian students who had settled in the Russian cities and villages. To his surprise thirty Russian young men asked to be enrolled as students at Marsovan. Since this trip the number has been materially increased and the college today enrolls more than sixty Russians in its various classes. The coming of these splendid young men to a Christian college in Turkey is highly significant. Who can tell what may be the influence of these young men when they return to their native land? It may be that the American Board which occupies the entire frontier of Russia from Bohemia in Europe to Armenia in Asia, is to be one of the great influences in modernizing this empire. Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D., until recently president of Anatolia College, at the Annual Meeting of the Board referred to the coming of these Russians and quoted the striking utterance of Dr. Schauffler, one of the early missionaries of the Board in Turkey, to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople who had said to him, "My Imperial Master, the Czar of all the Russias, will never permit Protestantism to place its foot on Turkish soil." Dr. Schauffler's rejoinder was: "My Imperial Master, the Lord Jesus Christ, will never think to ask your Imperial Master where He will place His foot." Not only has the Protestant religion established itself on Turkish soil where it is the leading influence in the regenerating of the country but even Russia herself is seeking the aid of our schools.

## A MISSIONARY INVENTOR

Rev. H. H. Riggs of Harpoot, Turkey, in addition to supervising a large district, with its churches and schools, is able to devote considerable time, especially during the summer vacation, to scientific study and invention. Together with his brother Ernest he has become expert in heliographing, so that on his tours he is able to keep in touch with his home base. He has constructed a tower-clock which runs excellently, and which he says "is fearfully and wonderfully made." Evidently there never has been just such another clock in the world. He also has invented an apparatus for indicating the direction and velocity of the wind, on which he has applied for patents and is now negotiating with a Boston firm for its development. Mr. Riggs has for several years maintained a seismograph station for the registering of earthquakes, and thus has been able to contribute not a little to the knowledge of the scientific world in regard to disturbances in the earth's crust.



## "WHAT NEXT IN TURKEY?"

This is the title of a book by Rev. Brewer Eddy, one of the secretaries of the Board, intended for mission study classes and reading circles. The book has met with instant popularity, the edition of three thousand having been sold out within a few weeks. The second edition is now on the press. We urge the use of this book in all of our churches. It has been demonstrated that there is no better way to lay deep foundations of missionary interest than to train our young people in mission study circles. This is the one book of the year which should be pushed, since Turkey has occupied the front page of our newspapers for many months and is also the greatest field of the American Board. But what *is* next in Turkey? He is a rash man who will attempt to prophesy the political outcome; but in the midst of all the turmoil and confusion one fact shines clear and strong, and that is the rapid progress of our mission work. The Turks are awakening to the knowledge of their pitiable condition and are reaching out for the help which our Christian institutions alone can give. From our colleges, particularly from the International College at Smyrna and from Anatolia College at Marsovan, comes news of many Moslem students applying for enrollment. The situation is overwhelming, since our colleges are not set up for any such increase. At Smyrna they are actually turning away Moslem young men who are pleading for a chance to receive Christian education.

## BULLETIN BRIEFS

The Bombay Guardian contains an astonishing story of the revival of the practice of "sati," or widow burning, in India. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Indian Government, inflicting the severest penalties upon any engaging in this practice, a widow was recently burned on the pyre with the body of her dead husband. Those who have seen the pageant "Darkness and Light," which was given in connection with the missionary exhibitions in Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Chicago, are familiar with the gruesome rites accompanying "sati." All of these rites were performed in this case and thousands of people stood around watching the scene before the police arrived and arrested the chief participants.

News reaches us of a wonderful mass movement in the Bengal District of India, among the Nomasudras. These people have sought in vain to get into caste and now they are turning to the Christian church as affording them a better opportunity in life. It is stated that Brahmans are alarmed over the situation. In the *Indian Review* there has just appeared an article by a prominent Indian politician, Lala Lajpat Rai, in which it is admitted that the Brahmans are rapidly losing their hold upon the outcastes, who are inclined to pass over to Christianity. The writer boldly advocates breaking down the walls of caste, even to the extent of giving to these people the mystic words of Brahmanism, allowing them to wear the sacred cord which passes from the shoulder to the waist, with permission also to attend temple services. All the signs point to alarm throughout the Brahman camp as to the tendencies toward Christianity among the depressed classes.

As this Bulletin goes to press, the Marathi Mission of the American Board in Western India is in the midst of the celebration of its centenary. Great public meetings are being held in Bombay and Ahmednagar, attended by public officials and by throngs of native Christians. The Board is represented by a deputation consisting of Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., President of the Board, Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., Editorial Secretary, and Rev. George A. Hall, member of the Prudential Committee. Readers of the Bulletin should not fail to look for the first reports of the centenary exercises when they appear in the *Missionary Herald* and in the denominational press.

What the Board needs more than anything else, more than men and more than money, is intercessory prayer. Do you engage in specific prayer in behalf of our missions and missionaries? Our men and women at the front have long desired us to provide a prayer-calendar so that they may be remembered by the friends at home, in public and private devotions. The Board has acceded to this request and in conjunction with the Woman's Boards has prepared a calendar in which each missionary is mentioned by name on a given date. The calendar is beautifully printed and will be an attractive ornament on any wall. We urge every reader of this Bulletin to secure a copy. We will send the calendar separately for 25 cents postpaid, or better still we will send the calendar and our Almanac (an invaluable publication as all friends of the Board know) for 30 cents postpaid. Address John G. Hosmer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Ready for delivery December 1.



## AMERICAN BOARD QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, FEB. 18, 1913.

*To the Friends of the American Board:*

This is a Turkey number for the most part. We could hardly have it otherwise with such stirring news from the front and so many of you writing to learn what effect the war is likely to have upon missionary work. Will you help us spread the news by ordering free copies?

*Conrad A. Sutton*  
Secretary.

### DRENCHED, DROWNED, OVERWHELMED.

Nearly all regular missionary work in the war zone has stopped and the missionaries are giving themselves to relief work. If you want to know what this means read this account which came on a postal card from Rev. E. B. Haskell of Salonika.

I am drenched, drowned, overwhelmed in relief work for the Moslem refugees. Alone in the Station, with no missionary or office assistant, it is a terrific strain, but if I let up, people will die of hunger. I have a horse to get about with, which is a great help. I have over 7,000 on my own list and the Greek Protestant pastor with whom I work has nearly 4,000; so together we cater to over 11,000 people a day. Flour is very scarce and it is impossible to get out a decent ration. We give one loaf to four people for twenty-four hours, and sometimes have to give only on the alternate day for lack of bread. People have no fuel to cook with if we give them anything else than ready bread. The situation will ease up some when the bulk of the soldiers now here get away, as we can get more ovens to bake for us if the money comes. Also some refugees will get home. Many of them, however, dare not go because of the evil deeds they have done to non-Moslems in the past. We know we are feeding many murderers and rascals, but it is for God to judge them, not for us.

### FREE ALBANIA.

A new flag is to wave over a section of Europe, a new country to be added to the list of independent powers. The ancient people of Albania — 2,000,000 of them — after the struggles of centuries are to be free. That is the verdict of the Peace Conference in London. Give praise to the God of Nations! The remarkable situation is well described by Rev. C. Telford Erickson in a letter from which we quote below. But first recall who this man Erickson is. He went out to Albania five years ago with Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy to open up new work. What he has experienced and suffered would supply material for several novels. Here are a few outstanding facts in a record of rare heroism. Settles at Elbasan — moves to Tirana — warmly welcomed by the people — driven out by persecution of the Young Turk Government — returns to Elbasan — with wife and three children lives in wretched native building — arrested by government and transported to Monastir — weary negotiations — allowed to return — effort to obtain land and establish schools blocked — oldest boy taken sick is carried by the father to Switzerland — dies there — the war breaks out — Erickson seeks to rejoin wife at Elbasan — thrown into prison by Servians at Durazzo — sends secret

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message to the Board through prison boy — State Department advised — released, he returns to family and finds them safe — ordered by Servians to leave country within ten days—now in Switzerland. He writes:

The Great Powers, and the Balkan Allies give assent, have decided that Albania shall be made an independent state. Some questions such as the marking of boundaries, choosing a prince, etc., remain to be settled. But it is enough for us to know at present that a new nation is being born there, that they are going to need in a desperate way, true, honest, capable young men for public service and for private leadership. The Greek and Moslem propaganda is knocked out. What influence can the "Orthodox Church" wield in Albania after this when with fire and sword, rapine and plunder, murder and outrage, their armies have swept the country, robbing priests and churches as well as hodjas and Mohammedan mosques? They are hated worse than the Turks were hated before them. As for the Mohammedan population I am convinced, having it from the mouths of the people themselves, that once they are free from the Turkish yoke off goes the Moslem yoke as well. What are these people to do? What is to save them from religious anarchy? I answer only Protestant work can do it. We only have their confidence and regard. England and America are their ideals, and their highest hope as a nation is to be like them. The whole face of the nation is changed. Hitherto I have felt that an aggressive Protestant propaganda would be a mistake, but I believe we are face to face with that duty now and should lose no time in planning such a forward campaign as will bring at the earliest moment possible the principles of our Christian faith to the knowledge of the whole people of the land by the printed page and personal evangelism. Till we know where the new capital is to be we can postpone our land purchase and settlement of the question of location, provided we are preparing for this greater work and the Albanian people know we are. But if we go back there now with empty hands and wait or press forward with feeble effort with all these new stirrings of life going on about us, I fear it will destroy all their hope and confidence in us.

## AND HOW ABOUT MR. KENNEDY?

While Mr. Erickson was having these exciting experiences, Mr. Kennedy and his wife settled at Kortcha in the south part of Albania where conditions were less disturbed, and he has been able to carry on evangelistic and school work without serious interruption. During the war, however, he has been in the midst of exciting scenes. The city being taken by the Greeks, the Moslem relief officers came to him for protection and with the U. S. flag flying over his roof he took them under his care. We can give only one section of his interesting letter.

We have been witnessing a living panorama here of military tactics. Over five weeks ago the defeated Turkish forces, estimated to be about 40,000, arrived here from Monastir. Their broken ranks were in a pitiable, dilapidated condition. This led us to open our home to sick soldiers. The Greek army more numerous than the Turkish forces and better equipped arrived a week ago after having defeated the Turkish forces outside the city. Djavid Pasha with his forces left the city the day before. A staff of Red Crescent officers were left in charge of the two hundred and more sick and wounded soldiers temporarily provided for in a school building nearby. Five of these physicians, pharmacists, etc., asked us for shelter under our flag. As there is no other foreigner here I am called upon to do work which might be called "consular." This has brought me in touch with the commander-in-chief. Just now Mrs. Dako, Miss Victoria Kyrias, with Mrs. Kennedy and myself had an interview because some soldiers attempted to break into the school gate at midnight. The Commander deeply regretted to hear such news. He also tells us he is not responsible for the burning of the Mohammedan villages and for the outrages committed against Moslem women along the line of his march, but as we have no other government we naturally appeal to him. With the arrival of the army a certain class of native fanatical Greek Church Christians have felt encouraged to indulge in many lawless deeds especially against the Moslems of all classes in Kortcha and vicinity. Until the incoming army can restore order, the people are in danger and many have sought refuge under our American flag. God bless our dear flag and may she ever stand for justice and the protection of an oppressed people! There are about

a dozen people eating at my table now and at our family prayers we try to bring some seven nationalities to the Throne of Grace. As Peter said on the Mount of Transfiguration, "It is good to be here."



Places occupied by the American Board in Turkey and Bulgaria, including stations, out-stations, colleges, churches, hospitals, and schools. The eight colleges are indicated by a circle, the six hospitals by a square, and the stations containing neither a college nor a hospital by a large dot. From all of these 328 places streams of Christianizing and civilizing influence are going out through all the region. It would be impressive if we could indicate the thousands of places where graduates of our schools are living and working.

## THE IGNORANCE OF MOSLEMS.

Miss Isabel Blake of Aintab in Asia Minor, now on furlough, is interesting many by her lively accounts of conditions among the Moslems. She says these people, for the most part, are filthy and ignorant in the extreme. She cites the instance of a professor in a Turkish "College" who argued that the world was supported on the horns of a monstrous bull. She says that one night during an eclipse of the moon, she and her associates were awakened from sleep by the report of guns in the town. The missionaries had been expecting an uprising for some time and were afraid it had started. In the morning they had learned that the men of the town had come out in the night to shoot "the big dog which was swallowing the moon." Many instances of this kind might be cited. The fatalism of the Moslems is carried so far that it is considered irreverent even to seek to know the facts of the universe. "Allah knows; why should I seek to understand?" is the answer one ordinarily gets when asking questions in Turkey. A curious American asked a Turkish camel driver how long camels lived. The reply was, "How should I know? Allah knows. When Allah wills to take a camel he takes him. Who am I that I should inquire!"

A French statistician wrote to the vali of Aleppo and asked these four questions: "What are the imports of Aleppo? What is the water supply? What is the birth-rate? The death-rate?" The vali replied, "It is impossible for anyone to know the number of camels that kneel in the markets of Aleppo. The water supply is sufficient. No one ever died of thirst in Aleppo. The mind of Allah alone knows how many children shall be born in this vast city in any given time. As to the death-rate, who would venture to ascertain this, for it is revealed only to the angels of death who shall be taken and who shall be left? O Son of the



West, cease your idle and presumptuous questionings, and know that these things are not revealed to the children of men."

But a new day is dawning for Turkey. Her crushing defeat at the hands of those she has persecuted and despised is likely to affect the Turks in the same way that the victory of Japan over China affected the Chinese. It will force them to realize their need of western civilization and learning. Already the valis, the pashas, members of parliament, and the more enlightened generally are beginning to send their children to our American Board schools and these genuine "Young Turks" are very eager for our western education. Some of our schools are overcrowded through the influx of Mohammedan pupils. The long expected break evidently is at hand and we may expect to see the Moslem work take on large proportions at no distant day. Who can question that God intends our country, through the American Board, to be the regenerating influence for Turkey and the Turks?

## EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON MOSLEM WORK.

The above opinion as to the effect of the war is corroborated by a letter just received from one of our leading missionaries in Turkey, who does not care to have his name quoted. He is however in a position to give an intelligent opinion as to what we may look for among the Moslems when peace is established.

You ask what effect all this will have upon Mohammedanism. It will probably mean the opening of doors which have never been open, in the lines of an approach to the Mohammedan people. In fact these people are already looking to us, in our capacity as missionaries and representatives of a higher civilization which they recognize and long for to help them in their present emergencies. I think our opportunities for approach to the Mohammedan people are going to be immensely increased as the old time position held by the Turkish Empire in regard to missionary work for Mohammedans will give place to one of toleration, if not to one of almost frantic appeal for help to western civilization as represented in our educational and other missionary work. Mohammedanism will hereafter lack the watchful care which the government of Turkey has heretofore given it and in its reorganized position or under the protectorate of foreign powers, the government will not interpose the same obstructions and hindrances against which we have battled in the past. My attention has been drawn to an article in the last International Missionary Review, in which the writer calls attention to the want of courage on the part of the Church in past years to grapple with the Mohammedan problem, referring to such brave spirits as Raymond Lull, Henry Martyn and others who stood alone as pioneers in this work, and the statement is made that the Church has never in a united and aggressive way addressed itself to the Mohammedan problem. It would seem as if God has now broken down the opposition which before has frightened the Church, laying low the walls which seemed to stand high and unsurmountable before it. It is my impression that these walls can now be scaled and the call is strong upon us to undertake the task. We can have in this work the co-operation and help of the native element to a degree that could not have been possible before. Let us go up for we are able. There are no difficulties that we may not with God's help overcome.

## AMERICAN BOARD FINANCES.

The close of January marked the ending of five months of the Board's fiscal year. The books showed a total gain in receipts over the corresponding period of last year of \$19,804.15. Practically all this gain, however, was due to increase in legacies and conditional gifts; a gain of a little over \$6,000, from churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, being offset by an almost corresponding decline in gifts from individuals. The inevitable increase in expenditures year by year will require all this advance and more. But the situation is hopeful for a steady and strong pull for the remainder of the year.



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## AMERICAN BOARD QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN

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OF RELIGION

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MAY 21, 1912.

*To the friends of the American Board:*

We shall be glad to have you order as many copies of this bulletin as you can use effectively. The world is full of good news in these days.

*Cornelius H. Patton*

### A BUILDING ERA IN TURKEY

While the newspapers think of Turkey only in connection with the long drawn out war with Italy, Christian people should know that the work of the American Board is marching ahead in that land with rapid strides. The schools are crowded, an increasing number of pupils coming from the best Mohammedan homes; hospitals are thronged with grateful patients; and church activities are much in evidence. Just now our four missions in Turkey are passing through a building era. At Smyrna they are starting a fine set of buildings for the International College, and the Girls' Institute is rejoicing over securing a beautiful new site through the generosity of the Woman's Board. At Marsovan they are building a hospital, a church, a library and a gymnasium. These new structures will make Marsovan one of the greatest missionary centers of the world. A gift of nearly \$4,000 from the father of Dr. C. E. Clark of Sivas enables the missionaries there to have their long needed hospital. The hospital at Talas, recently bought by the Board, at a cost of \$12,000, is already full of patients. Dr. Hoover is in charge, having been moved from Marsovan. Van is to have new buildings for both the boys' high school and the girls' high school. Central Turkey mission is rejoicing in securing for the Marash Theological Seminary Rev. Edward C. Woodley, the President of the Canadian Congregational Board. So far as we know this is the first instance of the president of a board going out as a missionary. It shows what such men regard as the more important work. These certainly are wonderful days for Turkey.

### UNDER THE NEW CHINESE FLAG

The new flag of China is composed of five horizontal bars: red, yellow, blue, white, and black. It looks quite modern. Its title is "Middle, flowery, common peoples', country, country's flag," the new term being "common peoples" as indicating the republican form of government. Under this emblem great things are happening as the New China emerges out of the millenniums of darkness. China is most fortunate in her rulers. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the revolution and the provisional president of the republic, as is well known, is an avowed Christian, having been baptized by Dr. Hager of Hongkong, one of the American Board missionaries. He is a rare man who will continue to be of great influence. Yuan Shih Kai, the president, is a man of really remarkable ability, and is quite evidently in control of the situation. The Vice-President, Gen. Li, is an out-spoken Christian and an official of rare integrity and ability. Under the leadership of such men China is bound to go forward in all good ways.

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But what effect will the new regime have upon religion? Yuan has sent a message to the native Christian pastors of Pekin full of encouragement. He told them that under the new regime they might expect perfect freedom of worship. He intimated that so far as he understood the principles of Christianity they were what he was striving for in the new government, and he requested them to pass on his word regarding religious liberty to the pastors and Christians in the country and to explain to them the principles of the republic. Contrast this with the situation twelve years ago during the Boxer uprising!

Everywhere the gospel is having a great opportunity. Rev. Paul Corbin of Shansi writes, "The unsettling of the country has made people more open-minded. Here our preachers report splendid opportunities for preaching, more people ready to listen and to heed than ever before. My own experience through the last three or four months confirms that opinion. From other centers I hear the same thing. May we have strength and wisdom to meet these opportunities and use them wisely." To a man our missionaries all over China, from Pekin to Canton, say the same thing. Great days for the Church of Christ are dawning in China. The missionaries of the American Board stand ready to do their share in winning this land if they are backed by the friends at home in prayer and gifts. We have a remarkably able set of men in that country, recent recruits having materially strengthened our force. Let us expect great things.

### **REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE NARDARS OF INDIA**

Watch the Nardars of Southern India if you want to know how rapidly Christianity is making its way among the low castes. These people have discovered who are their friends and which religion is best calculated to better their condition and bring peace of soul. Despised by the Brahmins they are not allowed even the poor consolation of worshipping in the idol temples. The traditional occupation of this caste is to climb the palm tree, cut the flower bud, hang a pot on the bud-stem, catch the juice, and make it into sugar or "toddy," the native beer. There is no work more laborious, for it requires each man to "shin-up" 30 tall and branchless trees three times daily. (90 trips up and down between sunrise and sunset.) They are showing their enterprise by forsaking this occupation and taking up mercantile life in which they are surprisingly successful. This again has brought down upon them the wrath of the Brahmins who would see no men prosperous and respectable but themselves. Consequently many of the Nardars have become tired of a religion which has created such unequal social distinctions and are turning to Christianity. They are the only caste that has taken enough interest in education to establish and maintain, at a large expense to themselves, common schools. They have schools in many villages in which pupils from all castes are given a free elementary education. Under their patronage, and financed by them, an elaborate School Conference and Educational Exhibit was organized in Aruppukottai. More than 200 teachers from all over the Range were kept busy studying modern educational methods. They were fed free by the hospitality of the Nardars. Many of these teachers were Brahmins. To feed them a Brahmin cook was hired, and food especially prepared for Brahmins was given them. But though they ate the food and attended the meetings, they became very jealous of the non-Brahmin inspector when they saw the favor he was winning from Government and plotted to keep him from securing promotion. Rev. F. E. Jeffery, of Aruppukottai, who sends us this information, has on his hands a remarkable social and religious movement as these people are coming over to Christianity by large groups and even by villages.

### **BRAHMIN MISREPRESENTATIONS OF CHRIST**

It is becoming increasingly evident that the high caste leaders of India are becoming alarmed over the rapid increase of Christian thought and life. They realize that disintegrating influences are at work in the heart of their Hindu system, and that the Brahmin priesthood is steadily losing its hold upon the masses. One method they are taking to offset this tendency is



to issue tracts against Christianity. One such tract just published by the Madura Theosophical Society contains "The Life of Christ." The author tells us that Christ was born in the year 105 B.C.; that he was a member of the Essene party in Palestine and lived in their monastery. While there he received many wise men from the East and learned *their wisdom*. Therefore Christianity is indebted to India for its wisdom. Moreover Christ is said to have had many births. In fact the famous Ramanujachariar, a Brahmin of South India who lived about 1,000 years ago, was none other than Christ himself in one of his rebirths!

## JAPAN SEEKING RELIGION

It has been known for some time that Japanese statesmen have been apprehensive over the moral condition of the empire and that they were inclined to look with increasing favor upon religion as a basis for national character. This feeling took definite shape in the calling of the conference on religion which has attracted such wide attention. Christians participated in the conference on equal terms with Shintoists and Buddhists and entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. There was no intention to merge these exceedingly diverse religious systems, and, as the conference was informal rather than official, no actions were taken binding upon any party. It was an affair of good will with more of a national than a religious motive. Certainly the Christians lost nothing by attending. Rather they have been the distinct gainers, as the conference is regarded as implying a recognition of Christianity quite new and of vast import. The American Board missionaries are very happy over the outcome. Some apprehension has been expressed lest this mean that the Government intends to have its hand upon the religious life of the nation; but the general opinion regards the movement as indicating that the Japanese leaders realize that the nation must have religious sanctions and motives in order to maintain morality. One missionary writes: "The conference has changed the atmosphere already and there is a distinctly new attitude toward Christianity." Another expresses the opinion that the conference is the most important event for Christianity since the edict boards against Christianity were removed, over a generation ago. The long and the short of it is that Japan is seeking a religion. Who can doubt what religion they will choose?

## HARD AT WORK IN AFRICA

Rev. H. A. Neipp, returning to West Central Africa, was placed temporarily at Cisamba (the station supported by the Canadian Congregational Board.) His description of happenings there gives one a good idea of the intensely active life of our missionaries. "We have just closed the Week of Prayer at the station, when besides superintending the general work in carpenter and blacksmith shop, I held two meetings daily. I have been able to set everybody to work on the station. Mrs. Neipp is in charge of the three station schools, kindergarten with about 95 children, and men's and girls' schools in the afternoon. In both afternoon schools she teaches Portuguese which they enjoy much. After the Week of Prayer the more advanced Christians were sent to the out-schools to hold special meetings. On Tuesday I paid an unexpected visit to two out-schools. I found three evangelists at Kacipia reporting good attendance. They kept busy inviting the people of the surrounding villages to attend their afternoon and evening meetings. Early in the morning they went to these villages and while the people had not yet gone to their fields they held meetings with them. One hundred people attended the day I was there.

These lay evangelists returned to the station with a glowing report. Sixteen had publicly confessed their sins in testimony meetings. At Kacipia a school house will be built this next dry season and the good work started will be eagerly followed up. At Ciyuka, the stronghold of Cisamba station, with 129 church members, I found Kanjundu, the Christian chief with his usual spirit of humility and consecration. I gave an address before a full house, over 600 people. At one o'clock we had the service of communion with baptism and reception of four candidates in the church. At three I had a meeting for 22 catechumen. Soon after I went



to the house of a Portuguese trader. The poor man had buried his own brother the previous day. I was glad to know enough Portuguese to tell about Christ and our hope of everlasting life we have in Him. At night I had another meeting with church members and residents of Ciyuka. I am sure many ministers of the Gospel at home who often preach to empty pews would envy our privilege to preach the everlasting Gospel to such large and attentive crowds.

## ALL OVER THE WORLD

Rev. C. F. Rife has just returned from the Marshall Islands, in the center of the Pacific, after eighteen years of service. He reports a population of 10,000 in this group of little coral islands, 4,000 of whom are Christians. His place is to be taken by Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas of Chicago. Mr. Maas is of German birth and this will be of great advantage in dealing with the German officials.

Mexico is still a whirlpool, and no one cares to prophesy what will happen politically. At the time of writing the Government seems gradually to be getting the upper hand. The Board work, however, continues and we are planning to send there several new recruits in the fall.

Dr. Gulick who has been our honored representative in Spain for forty-one years is taking his second furlough. It is twenty years since he was home. His is an intensely interesting story, exceedingly well told. Our churches in Spain, though not large or numerous, exert a vast influence, our pastors being acknowledged leaders in the movement for vital religion and progressive government.

The Austrian Mission is happy over the success of Rev. John S. Porter's financial efforts while in this country. He raised \$17,000 toward the payment of debts on church properties, thus preventing foreclosure upon the church in Prague.

Rev. Alden H. Clark of India has been appointed to the Board of Aldermen of Ahmednagar. He takes his seat among Hindus, Parsees and Mohammedans, as representing the large Christian community. They wish him to oversee educational matters.

Our Zulu mission is proud of the fact that every church is self-supporting. Through direct contributions, taxes, rents and other sources the native Christians put into the Board's work in Natal last year the large sum of \$47,000, as against \$22,350 appropriated by the Board. That is, for every dollar we gave them, they raised \$2.10.

Famine in two great fields — China and India. We in America who never lack for food and who waste enough to save thousands from starvation should respond to this appeal. The Board will forward money without delay.

## THE SINEWS OF WAR

Where are we going to get an additional \$21,000 between now and the 31st of next August? That is the problem in the Home Department of the Board these days. During the first eight months of the fiscal year we have barely held our own financially. The gain is so minute as to be hardly visible, only \$246.83. We are indeed grateful for a showing no worse than that. But the fact stares us in the face that we must exceed last year by not less than \$21,000 in order to escape debt. The extra amount needed is not large and of course the churches can easily cover it. But will they? With things going as they are, and all this political fury upon us, we cannot help being anxious. At any rate we have passed you the word. Extra gifts from individuals is what we especially need, since we have fallen off \$13,359.84 from that source in eight months. We have received recently some superb individual gifts for special needs, such as \$30,000 for a science building for the Madura College, India; \$10,000 for land for the Foochow College, China; \$2,000 for special needs in India and Africa. Never have we made a better showing in "specials." Now for the regulars — individual donations for the general treasury, toward our budget of \$1,000,000. Let each reader of these words earnestly consider if he should not do something extra *right off*. We promise not to appeal again this year to those who respond. Send gifts to Frank H. Wiggin, Treas., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.